

THE HISTORY OF
BRITISH MILITARY
BANDS



VOLUME THREE

INFANTRY &
IRISH

INCLUDING
THE KING'S DIVISION
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DIVISION
THE LIGHT DIVISION
THE DISBANDED IRISH REGIMENTS



THE HISTORY OF
BRITISH MILITARY
BANDS

VOLUME THREE

INFANTRY & IRISH

INCLUDING
THE KING'S DIVISION
THE PRINCE OF
WALES'S DIVISION
THE LIGHT DIVISION
THE DISBANDED
IRISH REGIMENTS

MAJOR (Retd)
GORDON TURNER
MBE BA ARCM LGSM FTCL FLCM

& ALWYN W TURNER BA

 **SPELLMOUNT
PUBLISHERS**
STAPLEHURST



Also available:

Volume I
Cavalry and Corps
(including The Parachute Regiment,
The Brigade of Gurkhas)

Volume II
Guards and Infantry
(The Guards Division, The Scottish
Division, The Queen's Division)

Frontispiece:
Drums and Colours 1st Bn Royal Welch Fusiliers
c1907 (AMOT)

Title Page:
2nd Bn The Connaught Rangers, Carlow, Bandmaster
G Landbrook c1910 (Scarlet Gunner)

Left:
Piper, 1st Bn Royal Irish Fusiliers, Bordon, June 1938
(AMOT)

Right:
Band Drummer, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Rifles, Aldershot
c1907 (AMOT)

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from
the British Library.

Copyright © Gordon Turner & Alwyn W Turner

ISBN 1-873376-28-6

First published in the UK in 1997 by
Spellmount Limited
The Old Rectory
Staplehurst
Kent TN12 0AZ

1 3 5 7 9 8 6 4 2

The right of Gordon Turner and Alwyn W Turner to be identified
as the authors of this work has been asserted by them in
accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be
reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted by any
means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or
otherwise, without prior permission in writing from
Spellmount Limited, Publishers.

Printed in Great Britain by
Short Run Press Ltd, Exeter

Mills Music Library
University of Wisconsin-Madison
728 State Street
Madison, WI 53706-1494

ML MUSIC

1331

187

1994

v.3

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	6
Picture credits	7

THE BANDS

The King's Division	
Bands of The King's Own Royal Border Regiment	9
Bands of The King's Regiment	19
Bands of The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire	30
Bands of The Green Howards	41
Bands of The Royal Irish Rangers	47
Bands of The Queen's Lancashire Regiment	62
Bands of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment	77
Bands of The York and Lancaster Regiment	84

The Prince of Wales's Division	
Bands of The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment	91
Bands of The Cheshire Regiment	102
Bands of The Royal Welch Fusiliers	107
Bands of The Royal Regiment of Wales	112
Bands of The Gloucestershire Regiment	121
Bands of The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment	134
Bands of The Royal Hampshire Regiment	127
Bands of The Staffordshire Regiment	144
Bands of The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment	153

The Light Division	
Bands of the 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry	163
Bands of the 2nd Battalion, The Light Infantry	174
Bands of the 3rd Battalion, The Light Infantry	181
Bands of the 4th Battalion, The Light Infantry	187
The Corunna Band and The Salamanca Band of The Light Infantry	193
Bands of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets	195
Bands of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets	203
Bands of the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets	210
The Peninsula Band and The Normandy Band of The Royal Green Jackets	217

Disbanded Infantry Regiments	
Bands of The Royal Irish Regiment	221
Bands of The Connaught Rangers	226
Bands of The Leinster Regiment	231
Bands of The Royal Munster Fusiliers	235
Bands of The Royal Dublin Fusiliers	238
Appendix: Corrections to Volume 1 and Volume 2	242
Abbreviations	244
Bibliography	250
Index	252



Accompanied by COMP DISC 5061 v.3
in Music Library Audio Facility.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As we reach the end of this series of books, we must make one last acknowledgement of the work done by others that has made our task much easier: Messrs William Tanner, Reg Saunders and Stanley Eagles spent many years compiling lists of bandmasters, notes on regimental music and photographic archives respectively, and we have drawn freely on their work.

Our thanks are also due to the directors of music, bandmasters and bandsmen - both serving and retired - who have helped us with their reminiscences and private collections. Similarly we must express our gratitude to the librarians and curators of all the regimental museums who have assisted

our researches, most notably those of the National Army Museum in Chelsea, and the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall. In particular we are indebted to Colonel Peter Walton and Mr Colin Dean: the assistance of both has been invaluable.

Finally we must mention our appreciation of those at Spellmount Limited who have been so supportive in the preparation of this series: Mr Jamie Wilson, our editor Ms Elizabeth Imlay and the designer, Ms Diane Drummond.

The outlines of the regimental evolutions at the beginning of each chapter are taken from Mr David Ascoli's *A Companion to the British Army 1660-1983*, published by Harrap Ltd in 1983.

1st Battalion The Royal Ulster Rifles, Alderhurst 1929. Bandmaster W Allen (Eagles/Ogilby)



PICTURE CREDITS

We would like to thank the following museums, bands and individuals for providing photographs for this book: Army Museums Ogilby Trust; Royal Military School of Music (Kneller Hall); Stanley Eagles Collection; Royal Regiment of Wales Museum; Royal Irish Regiment Band; Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiment; Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Band; SC Barnwell; RC Berry; DJ Bertie; ED Burton; P Croydon; C Dean; P Goodwin; VFL Grevitt; K Hatton; R Hibbs; W Hopla; RF Horn; J Huggins; AM Jarrey; R Jones; EH Keeley; W Ludecke; DR McAndrew; DJ Milgate; P Murrell; RJ Owen; J Pope; SJ Sellwood; S Templeman; P Walton.

COMPACT DISC

All tracks on the compact disc were recorded by The Band of The Royal Corps of Signals, conducted by Major D F Wall and Major G Turner, and are leased from Droit Music Ltd, PO Box 242, Twickenham TW2 7HR.

UP-DATE

The authors hope to issue an up-date on this series some time in the future. Anyone wishing to obtain this, or who has amendments to point out, please write to Major G Turner, c/o RMSM, Kneller Hall, Twickenham TW2 7DU.

Band Boys of 1st Battalion The Worcestershire Regiment, Worcester 1946. Bandmaster G R Freeth (Eagles/Ogilby)



THE KING'S DIVISION

	1881	1958-59	1968-70
4th Foot	King's Own Royal Regt.	} King's Own Royal Border Regiment	
34th Foot 55th Foot	} Border Regiment		
8th Foot	King's Liverpool Regt.		
63rd Foot 96th Foot	} Manchester Regiment	} The King's Regiment	
14th Foot	West Yorkshire Regiment		
15th Foot	East Yorkshire Regiment		Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire
19th Foot	The Green Howards		
27th Foot 108th Foot	} Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	} Royal Irish Rangers	
83rd Foot 86th Foot	} Royal Irish Rifles (R. Ulster Rifles 1922)		
87th Foot 89th Foot	} Royal Irish Fusiliers		
30th Foot 59th Foot	} East Lancashire Regiment	} Lancashire Regiment	
40th Foot 82nd Foot	} South Lancashire Regiment		
47th Foot 81st Foot	} Loyal North Lanca- shire Regiment		Queen's Lanca- shire Regiment
33rd Foot 76th Foot	} Duke of Wellin- gton's Regiment		
65th Foot 84th Foot	} York & Lancaster Regiment		disbanded 1968

THE KING'S OWN
ROYAL REGIMENT
(Lancaster)

1680	The 2nd Tangier Regiment
1684	The Duchess of York and Albany's Regiment
1685	The Queen's Regiment
1688	The Queen Consort's Regiment
1702	The Queen's Marines
1715	The King's Own Regiment
1751	The 4th, or The King's Own Regiment
1867	The 4th (The King's Own Royal) Regiment
1881 (May)	The Royal Lancaster Regiment (King's Own)
1881 (July)	The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster)
1959	amalgamated to form The King's Own Royal Border Regiment

With the majority of regiments in the British Army, the first information we have on their bands comes in the form of inspection reports from the second half of the 18th century. So it is with the King's Own Regiment, of whom it is noted in 1768: 'Drums & Fifes. Band of Music good, but Grenadier Drummers had caps.' The following decade there is a note of '6 musicians'.

If the briefness of these reports is typical, so too is the lack of information in the subsequent period. It was not until the mid-19th century that attempts were made to produce histories of each regiment in the Army, and even then little attention was given to bands. There is thus a mention in the 4th's regimental history that at the turn of the century 'although the Bandmaster did not count as a Non-Commissioned Officer his work was becoming increasingly important,' and there is a record of the Band playing the National Anthem at the proclamation of George IV in 1820, but little else. It is not known who this early bandmaster was, nor how many musicians were in the band he commanded.

The first Master of the Band whose name has survived was Mr G Coleman - formerly of the Royal Artillery - who served with the 1st Battalion in the 1830s, and who it is believed founded a musical dynasty; in all probability Bandmaster Coleman of the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps in the

BANDS OF THE

KING'S OWN
ROYAL
BORDER
REGIMENT

1860s was his son, and Frederick Coleman of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers at the end of the century his grandson.

On Mr Coleman's retirement in 1839, he was replaced by Bandmaster May of the Royal Marines, Woolwich. Evidently it was a less than satisfactory appointment, for within six months Mr May was dead, probably of an alcohol-related illness, and he was in turn succeeded by Bandmaster Rochfort. The Regiment, it should be noted, had been stationed in Madras since 1839, and drink was a perpetual problem in India in the 19th century: the unfortunate Mr May's experience was far from unique.

In the 1850s a 2nd Battalion was recruited and here some confusion arises. An edition of the *Orchestral Times* from the 1890s states that Mr John Hartmann, a Prussian-born musician formerly with the 1st Dragoon Guards, was employed at the outset to train the newly formed band; to tide him through the initial period whilst he was teaching his men, the *Orchestral Times* says, Mr Hartmann hired some German musicians, thus inadvertently causing some conflict when the English enlisted men became proficient enough to make the Germans redundant. Mr Hartmann is said to have then accompanied the Battalion to Corfu for three years,

but found the conditions disagreeable and returned to England where he became Bandmaster of the 12th Lancers.

Though this has the ring of truth, it must also be recorded that another account states that Mr Hartmann's first name was actually James and that he served as Bandmaster with the 1st King's Own prior to moving to the 12th Lancers; John Hartmann, according to this record, was another man altogether who was Bandmaster of the 1st Dragoon Guards. This version of events was followed in *Volume One* of this series, but the evidence of the *Orchestral Times* - closer to the events and more detailed - seems more plausible: that John and James Hartmann were one and the same and that, between his cavalry appointments, he was Bandmaster of the 2nd King's Own.

His successor as Bandmaster was appointed in 1868, and was to prove one of the most influential military musicians ever: Josef Sawerthall. Mr Sawerthall was also a German civilian, but an exceptional one who positively relished foreign travel: his previous appointment, crowning a spectacular career in the service of the Hapsburg Empire, had been as Director of Music of the Austro-Mexican Corps. The year that he joined the

2nd King's Own, the Battalion moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and he went too. Unfortunately for the Regiment, his reputation was so great, at a time when German musicians were still considered far superior to their British counterparts, that it was not long before he was tempted away by a more glamorous offer: in 1871 he transferred to the Royal Engineers, charged with building an orchestra capable of matching that of the Royal Artillery.

Mr Sawerthall's replacement was Michael Curry, the first bandmaster in the Regiment to be appointed from Kneller Hall. His tenure was disrupted by the Battalion being rushed to South Africa for the Zulu War of 1879. Similarly a later incumbent, Frederick Haines, saw music take second place to military duties during the Boer War. Mr Haines was described in his Commanding Officer's confidential annual report as a 'musician of exceptional ability', an assessment confirmed by his subsequent move to become Bandmaster of the 1st Life Guards.

These annual reports often give interesting snapshots of bandmasters at the turn of the century. Mr H Tyrell of the 1st Battalion, for example, is regularly praised in terms of military order - he is consistently described as being hard working, industrious, an excellent disciplinarian, zealous &c. - but little else, whilst his successor, Mr A O Smith, won plaudits too for his musical abilities: 'Hard working, keen, zealous. Has the respect of his band and works well with CO. Band has improved enormously in past years and the newly formed string band a great success.'

The first half of this century, of course, was dominated by the two world wars, but it also saw times of peaceful stability in which British military music achieved impressively high standards. In 1911 the 1st Band played at the famous Delhi Durbar, where the massed bands were commanded by Colonel T C F Sommerville of the Regiment, the Commandant of Kneller Hall who had been sent to India to co-ordinate the event. And between the wars both battalions served abroad - the 1st in Egypt and India from 1930 onwards, the 2nd in Burma, India and the Sudan during the '20s - and at home, where both were regular fixtures at various bandstands throughout the country, often with additional ensembles such as a male voice choir and The King's Own Rhythmic Combination.

As ever with the British Army, sport played as important a role as music in military culture at this time, and the bands of the King's Own were as busy and successful on the playing fields as they were on

the bandstand. The musicians of the 2nd Battalion, at home in the '30s, dominated the inter-company hockey, athletics and cricket competitions, with Bandmaster Chandler's bowling being a particular feature in the latter tournament, and Bandsman Cox registering the very creditable time of 18.1 seconds in the high hurdles. In India, meanwhile, the Berlin Olympics of 1936 were being mirrored in an Army Olympics at Coimbatore, where Bandsman Coblenz won a Gold Medal for the Regiment in track and field, having won the half-mile and achieved a 'top three' place in the mile, hurdles, high jump and javelin.

But there were also ceremonial duties to be performed, and the Band of the 2nd Battalion played for the Coronation celebrations in 1937, including an appearance with the Durham Light Infantry at Hyde Park Corner, where Bandmaster Brown conducted the crowds in a bout of community singing. Similarly the 1st Battalion Band played for the Viceroy's visit to Madras in 1938. Other engagements undertaken at the time were regular broadcasts on the BBC and concerts in various resorts by the 2nd, and performances by the Band, dance band and jazz group of the 1st.

The threat of war, however, was already looming large, and attention was starting to switch towards military duties. For the most part this meant non-combatant activities, which was perhaps fortunate since the Band and Signallers of the 2nd Battalion had trailed in last in the most recent battalion rifle meeting, and Bandmaster Brown had come 36th out of 47 in the Sergeants' annual shoot; Bandmaster Coventry of the 1st did even worse, winning nothing but the wooden spoon in his battalion's equivalent competition.

In 1938 the 2nd King's Own was sent to Palestine and the Band ceased to function as a musical unit, the men transferring to stretcher-bearers' duties, though it did re-form for a short period in 1939. Then came the war and Bandmaster Brown returned to the regimental depot to build a new band. It was an endeavour that met with almost unparalleled success: by 1940 Mr Brown had a band capable of playing for a visit by the King and Queen, and by the following year both the Band and the dance band were broadcasting on the wireless. A concert party called the KO-Optimists, featuring the Bandmaster's brother, Bandsman Brown, was also very active.

A photograph from 1942 shows the Band to be 47 strong, one of the largest of the time for a line regiment. That year it made 266 appearances, a schedule that had increased by 1944 to an even

2nd Battalion The King's Own Royal Regiment, Bandmaster BH Brown, Aldershot 1938 (Eagles/Ogilby)





1st Battalion The Border Regiment, Bandmaster C Quick, 1915 (RMSM)

more hectic 316 performances. Amongst these engagements were such events as playing at a bomb site at St Paul's, London, a Prisoners of War Fund benefit at Morecambe with Gracie Fields, and a concert for the King's Own Prisoners of War Cigarette Fund - the latter raised £147 14s 10d.

Elsewhere the 1st Battalion Band was occupied in 1939-40 training as stretcher-bearers, signallers and even as truck drivers. In 1941 the Battalion was sent to assist the relief of Habbanya airfield, then under siege from Iraqi rebels, and the bandmen were absorbed into the ranks. Bandmaster Morley, however, returned to the depot in 1944, where he was welcomed, according to the regimental journal, as: 'a very good goalkeeper. His only trouble at the moment is borrowing football boots - he takes size 12!'

With the coming of peace, the Band led by Mr Brown was attached to the 2nd Battalion, and continued its heavy schedule of engagements, perhaps the most notable being at the Old Trafford Test match between England and Australia in August 1945. Early the next year it accompanied the Battalion on a posting to Gibraltar. A photograph from the time shows it reduced in numbers to Mr Brown and 26 musicians, but in the context of general demobilization, this remained a healthy unit.

Back at the depot Mr Morley was joined by some pre-War musicians to form the nucleus of a

new Band for the 1st King's Own, and by 1946 had formed a unit capable of playing in Lancaster Parks; there was even enough energy left over to form a dance band.

Ultimately it was the 1st Band that was to last longest. With the winding down of the armed forces in the late-'40s, the second battalions of all line infantry regiments were disbanded, together with their bands. Mr Brown retired after thirteen years of valuable service, whilst Mr Morley continued with the surviving Band through to 1955.

His successor, Mr Russell, was to be the last regular bandmaster of the King's Own, for in 1959 the Regiment was amalgamated with the Border Regiment. His time, however, was not uneventful, seeing postings to Aden and Kenya. The latter was a particularly active tour of duty; arriving in late 1958, the dance band played at 17 functions in the fortnight before Christmas, and the following year the band played for the Queen Mother's visit to Kenya. Soon afterwards the Regiment was recalled to the UK to face amalgamation.

Regimental Music

The regimental march of The King's Own was originally 'The Lincolnshire Poacher', but in 1881 it was officially replaced by 'Corn Rigs Are Bonnie', a piece that had been played by the 2nd Battalion

Band for a decade or so previously. The reasons for the change are obscure, though there is a story that Queen Victoria took a strong dislike to 'The Lincolnshire Poacher' and that it was dropped in deference to her wishes.

The words to 'Corn Rigs Are Bonnie' were written by Robert Burns and the tune has thus been generally associated with Scotland, but in fact it was initially a Lancashire folk song, first appearing some time around 1680.

The slow march reflected an earlier geographical association. The King's Own originally recruited from the West County, and for 22 years the Regiment was commanded by members of the Trelawney family. Amongst them was Colonel Charles Trelawney, whose brother was the Bishop of Bristol, one of the seven Bishops arrested for treason following their protest against James II's Declaration of Indulgence in 1688; support for their cause ran particularly high in Cornwall, where R S Hawker's song 'Shall Trelawney Die?' achieved instant popularity and became associated with the King's Own.

THE BORDER REGIMENT

1702	Lucas's Foot	1755	57th Foot
1751	34th Foot	1757	55th Foot
1782	34th	1782	55th
	(Cumberland)		(Westmoreland)
	Foot		Foot
1881	The Border Regiment		
1959	amalgamated to form The King's Own Royal Border Regiment		

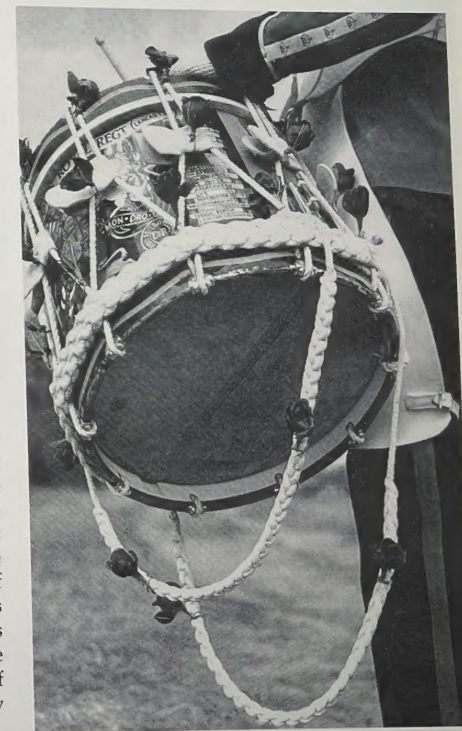
Both the Regiments that were ultimately to be amalgamated to form the Border Regiment had bands at an early stage, with mentions of the 34th Foot having a 'band of music' in 1771 and the 55th Foot in 1768. These are assumed to be separate from the drum and fife ensembles already present in most infantry regiments by this point, and would have been a purely private arrangement on the part of each regiment concerned. Paid for by the officers and normally led by a civilian, these early bands attracted the suspicion of the authorities at Horse Guards, and in 1792 it was decreed that 'the use of Musick or Drums to regulate the march of infantry is absolutely forbid.'

This order seems to have been interpreted in a relatively liberal manner, since regimental officers were well aware of the positive contribution that bands could make. There survives, for example, an account by Ensign G Bell of the 34th Foot marching through England en route to the Peninsular War in 1811, which makes clear the 'public relations' value of music:

We marched into the town or village, swords drawn, and our drum and fife playing martial music. We had all the little boys and girls half a mile round pressing into the ranks to hear the band, as they said, and see the soldiers.

The Regiment's most celebrated victory in the Peninsular War was at the battle of Arroyo on 28 November 1811, in which it met and vanquished its opposite number, the French 34th Foot. Captured

Side Drum, 1st Battalion The King's Own Royal Regiment, 1958 (Eagles/Ogilby)



that day were French drums and uniforms, and thereafter Arroyo Day was celebrated with a ceremony in which the drums were paraded by drummers wearing the French uniforms and led by a boy drum major.

The first full account of the 55th Band comes in 1829 when the Regiment was stationed in Grahamstown, South Africa. The Band played regular open-air concerts - an innovation that was continued by other bands in the city - and when the French ship, *L'Eole*, was wrecked off the coast, the men played a benefit for the survivors, featuring many French folk-songs in the programme.

The first recorded Bandmaster of the 34th was Mr Crozier, who served during the late 1830s and early 1840s; it is probable that he left in 1845 when the Regiment was posted from Cork to Corfu. Around the same time an Italian musician, Signor Cavallini, was leading the Band of the 77th Foot; a typically fickle civilian bandmaster, he spent time with four separate regiments - including eleven years with the 55th from 1854 - presumably moving on in an attempt to avoid overseas postings.

Who preceded Sgr Cavallini is unknown, but it is likely that the Crimean War terminated his appointment and that the 55th went to war with its Band under the command of a serving Sergeant. Unlike those in some other regiments, the 55th bandmen did take their instruments to the Crimea - they even played nightly concerts in camp in Varna - but they possibly came to regret the decision at the battle of Inkerman, when the Horse Artillery galloped over the tent in which the instruments were stored, trampling them into the ground.

The problems of home-loving civilians became a thing of the past in the 1870s with the arrival in both regiments of Kneller Hall-trained bandmasters. For the 55th Foot particularly, the Kneller Hall era was one of stability - between the arrival of Mr Arbuckle in 1878 and the disbandment of the 2nd Battalion in 1948, there were just five bandmasters, serving for an average of 14 years each.

The 34th Foot was less fortunate. Its first official bandmaster, Mr Langlands, died 18 months after his arrival. His replacement, Mr Barley, didn't even last that long - he received a single terse report from his commanding officer ('Very unsatisfactory'), and was promptly dismissed. The next incumbent, George Haswell, enjoyed a longer spell, serving for ten years, though even his was not an entirely happy time in office. Shortly after his appointment, the Battalion moved to India, and Mr Haswell appears to have sought escape from the privations

of colonial life in the bottle; his final report is somewhat condemnatory: 'To be invalidated from illness brought on, I believe, by intemperance.'

The record of bad luck continued with Mr Robinson, who also died in service, whilst the Regiment was stationed in Rangoon. By this time, however, he had completed 21 years in office, and his last report was much more complimentary than that of his predecessor: 'Very good musician. Band musically satisfactory up to his death, altho' his health had been failing. His manner and discipline good - liked and respected by the Bandsmen.'

In January 1911 the commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, The Border Regiment wrote from Rangoon to the Commandant of Kneller Hall about Mr Robinson's successor:

I write to thank you for your letter about Mr Quick who has now arrived and settled down in charge of our band. He is a fine musician & his mannerisms will I've no doubt vanish when he has less 'swelled head' from his promotion.

It is not recorded whether Mr Quick did abandon his 'mannerisms', but he certainly seems to have given satisfaction, and he stayed long enough to take the Band through the traumas of the Great War.

The most significant musician to pass through either of the battalions in the first half of the 20th century was undoubtedly Owen Geary, who served as Bandmaster of the 1st Borders between 1926 and 1936. He went on to spend nearly three decades with the Royal Artillery, where he was a spectacular success.

His replacement was Jack Wallace, who also went on to enjoy a notable career, in his case with the RAF. Before that, however, he had the task of creating a new unit from the remnants of the 1st Borders Band during the Second World War. So successful was he that by June 1945 the Band was strong enough to undertake a tour to the Far East, under his successor, Mr Young. In Burma - where of course the War was still being fought - it spent three days with the 9th Battalion, heroes of the siege of Imphal; the regimental history commented that 'no effort on the part of the Army Welfare Authorities was more highly appreciated than that of the visit of the band.'

The 2nd Band did not last the War as a coherent musical unit, and when the Battalion was formally disbanded at a parade in Durranshill Camp, Carlisle, on 13 September 1947, it was Mr Young's band that played the final farewell.

The difficulties faced by military music in the aftermath of the War was evident in the regimental journal's appeal that year for badges to be sent in for use by the Band: 'Supplies are practically unobtainable,' it lamented. Nonetheless the Band was still active at the depot, playing not only for the disbanding of the 2nd Borders but also for a visit by Field Marshal Montgomery.

Towards the end of 1947 Mr Young and a complement of 29 musicians, including six boys, left home to join the Battalion in Palestine. From there it moved on to Mogadishu. Even in the midst of Africa, the regimental traditions were honoured, as a report in the *Somali Courier* noted on Arroyo Day, 1948:

Boy Lance-Corporal A Matthews, resplendent in the uniform of a French Drum Major, led the Regimental Band, whose music and drill precision delighted the spectators.

The last performance in Mogadishu, at the Chief Administrator's Farewell Garden Party with all the most important local chiefs in attendance, was filmed by British Movietone News; thereafter it was back to more mundane engagements at home, such as the Annual Iron and Steel Works Ball at Workington.

In 1952 the Regiment celebrated its 250th anniversary. Unfortunately the 1st Battalion was then in Cairo, where a parade had to be held in the absence of the Band; by the time the event was commemorated at home shortly afterwards, the Band was en route to Egypt, thus missing both celebrations of this historic occasion.

The remaining years of the Regiment were spent in Cyprus and then, from 1955, in Germany. The Band remained with the Battalion throughout, though it did return to the UK on occasions such as the Queen's visit to Carlisle in 1958. Amongst the most notable engagements were a 1957 massed band parade in Hannover that attracted 35,000 spectators and a further 20,000 unable to gain admittance, and a booking at the Berlin Industries Fair, where 200,000 people passed by in the course of a week.

Even in the last days of the Band's existence, it was expanding its range of activities. A male voice choir was launched, whilst Bandsman Jackson, ARCM, formed a small orchestra which played for a 1959 production of *The Pirates of Penzance*. That year, however, the Regiment was recalled from Berlin to be amalgamated. The last Arroyo Day parade was broadcast on British Forces Network.



Bandmaster J Arbuckle, 2 Border R, c1878 (RMSM)

Regimental Music

The quick march of The Border Regiment was 'John Peel', the famous song written in 1829 by John Woodcock Graves, with music by William Metcalfe based on the folk tune 'Bonnie Annie'. The regimental slow march was 'The Horn of the Hunter', also from Cumberland, though the Regiment added two unrelated tunes to the piece: one was a Chinese tune acquired by the 55th Foot during the Chinese War of 1841-42, the other a traditional French air 'La Ligne', better known in Britain as 'Soldier, Soldier Won't You Marry Me?'

Both the 34th and 55th had their own quick marches prior to the 1881 amalgamation. 'March of the French 34th Regiment' was a fife and drum piece dating from the Peninsular War, which was arranged for full band by Bandmaster Quick in 1920 and subsequently rearranged by Bandmaster Geary,

with the addition of a new preface. It was traditionally played on the Arroyo Day parade (which, since 1959, has been celebrated on St George's Day). The 55th used 'The Bronze Horse' and 'The Lass of Gowrie'.

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL BORDER REGIMENT

1959 The King's Own Royal Border Regiment

The new regimental band was under the leadership of Bandmaster Wright, formerly with the Borders. He remained through to 1968, and during his time the Band travelled the world, with regular tours of France, Belgium, Germany and Holland and trips even further afield to British Guiana, Bahrain and Cyprus. There was still time, however, for a spell of public duties in 1966 and for the men to form a dance band, a Bavarian band and a beat group, the latter known as The X-It: all were later featured on the 1974 album *Regimental Occasions*.

The 1970s were for the British Army the years in which the Northern Irish conflict flared up again, and the King's Own Border Regiment did several tours of duty in the Province. The Band also served in both musical and military capacities – amongst its musical commitments were the fanfare trumpets that played for Princess Anne's visit in 1972, whilst in 1985 the Band played at the World Cup qualifier football match between Northern Ireland and Turkey – but it was often left behind in the rear party, on guard duties and the like.

Other engagements in these years included participation in the 1977 Silver Jubilee Review at Sennelager in the presence of the Queen (for which Drum Major Gordon Parry BEM, on his last parade, was the senior drum major) and an appearance in an International Music Festival at Wilhelmshaven, where the men carried off first prize against competition from Dutch, German and American bands. A tour was also undertaken in 1980 through Northern England to celebrate the tercentenary of the King's Own, and later in the '80s there were trips to Germany, the Falklands and Cyprus. Perhaps the most spectacular event of the period was on the latter island in a synchronized performance with the Red Arrows at a cocktail party for the Commander, British Forces.

In 1989, for the second time in ten years, the men were called upon to deputize as medical orderlies during an ambulance workers strike. After a spell of 18 weeks during which there was no time for music, the Band was pushed back into the spotlight, when it became the first line regiment band to play at the annual Burma Star reunion at the Royal Albert Hall, appearing alongside Vera Lynn. This was followed by the Memorial Service at the Cenotaph, on which occasion the Bandmaster was obliged to lead the Band on the march back, since Drum Major Berry had unfortunately split his trousers.

Further medical duties were demanded in 1990 with the hostilities in the Gulf. On its return, the Band recorded a final album *Battle Honours*, including such marches as 'Namur', 'Arnhem' and 'Salamanca', before it was disbanded under the Options for Change programme of cut-backs.

Regimental Music

On amalgamation in 1959, Bandmaster Wright produced a new arrangement of 'John Peel', which became the regimental quick march (see The Border Regiment). The slow march is 'Corn Rigs Are Bonnie' (see The King's Own Royal Regiment).

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT

1831-1839 **COLEMAN**, George. Sgt (BM) 1/4 Ft 1831; ret'd 1839.

1839 **MAY**. Previously with RM (Chatham); Sgt (BM) 1/4 Ft 1839; died whilst serving 1839.

1840-1847 **ROCHFORD**. Civ BM 13H 1837; Civ BM 1/4 Ft 1840; ret'd 1847.

1847-1849 Bandmaster not known; believed to have been BM of Governor of Madras' Band.

1849-1850 **ANDRE**, Herr. Civ BM 1/4 Ft 1849; died whilst serving 1850.

1850-1854 **KOESEL**, Herr. Civ BM 1/4 Ft 1850; ret'd 1857.

1854-1856 **BERRY**, George. Enl 1/4 Ft 24/8/36; BSgt (act BM) 1854-56; Sgt (BM) West Kent Volunteer Regiment 1887.

1857 **KOESEL**. Rejoined Battalion for a short time on its return from Crimea.

1858-1867 **FURHMEISTER**, Herr. Civ BM 1/4 Ft 1858; died whilst serving.

1867-1874 Bandmaster(s) not known.

1874-1895 **LEESON**, William. Born 1840. Enl 32 Ft 21/8/55; Sgt (BM) 1/4 Ft 1/8/74; ret'd 22/11/95.

1895-1906 **TYRRELL**, Henry. Born 1868 died 1977. Enl 1/10 Ft 25/5/80; WO (Sgt) 1 King's Own R 23/11/95; ret'd 27/11/06.

1906-1919 **SMITH**, Albert Oscar. Born 1863 died 1936. Enl 14H 21/11/78; WO (BM) 4 North'd Fus 1/4/1900; WO (BM) 1 King's Own R 28/11/06; ret'd 26/1/19; Professor saxophone and clarinet RMSM 1919-1936.

1919-1928 **MOIR**, Harry. Born 1880 died 1977. Enl RA (Plym) 6/1/04; Sgt (BM) 1 Kings Own R 29/1/19; ret'd 14/9/28; WO1 (BM) RE (Devon & Cornwall) (TA) 1929-1939.

1928-1941 **COVENTRY**, Alexander. Born 1901. Enl 4/7 DG 19/7/15; Sgt (BM) 1 King's Own R 15/9/28; ret'd 29/7/41.

1941-1955 **MORLEY**, Leslie R ARCM. Born 1911. Enl R Leic 10/5/29; WO1 (BM) 19/12/41; ret'd 23/8/55.

1955-1959 **RUSSELL**, Peter ARCM. Born 1923. Enl Green Howards 18/11/37; WO1 (BM) 1 King's Own R 24/8/55; ret'd 1/10/59.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT

1857-1868 **HARTMANN**, John. Born 1830 died 1897. Civ MoB KDG 1857; Civ MoB 2/4 Ft 1857; Sgt (BM) 12L 1868; ret'd 30/7/74.

1868-1871 **SAWERTHAL**, Josef Rudolph. Born 1819 died 1903. BM 6th Regt of Cuirassiers (Austrian army) 1838; BM 53rd Infantry (Austrian army) 1845; DoM Imperial Austrian Navy and Marines 1850; Kappel-Meister

Imperial Austrian Court & DoM Austro-Mexican Corps 1859; BM 2/4 Ft 1868; DoM RE 2/6/71; ret'd 1/10/90.

1871-1882 **CURRY**, Michael. Born 1877 died 1905. Enl 82 Ft; Sgt (BM) 2/4 Ft 1/6/71; ret'd 30/11/82.

1882-1894 **COEN**, William. Born 1849 died 1931. Enl 45 Ft 2/1/64; Sgt (WO) 2 King's Own R 1/12/82; ret'd 3/5/94.

1894-1903 **HAINES**, Frederick LRAM. Born 1870 died 1943. Enl 2 Leins R 10/4/84; WO (BM) 2 King's Own R 4/5/94; WO1 (BM) 1 LG 1/1/04; ret'd 1/10/07.

1904-1911 **BRUNT**, William (see 1 S Lan R)

1911-1918 **RICHARDSON**, Charles Ernest LRAM. Born 1880 died 1945. Enl Coldm Gds 18/6/95; WO (BM) 2 King's Own R 1/9/11; ret'd 12/2/18.

1918-1935 **CHANDLER**, Arthur Thomas Samuel LRAM ARCM. Born 1888 died 1963. Enl 1 R Ir Fus 6/3/05; WO1 (BM) 2 King's Own R 13/2/18; WO1 (BM) RTC 4/9/35; Lt (DoM) WG 1/1/38; ret'd 5/3/48 rank of Major.

1935-1948 **BROWN**, Basil Hector OBE (MBE) ARCM psm. Born 1909. Enl 2 S Stafford R 30/4/23; WO1 (BM) 2 Kings Own R 15/12/48; Lt (DoM) RA (Mtd) 19/1/48; Maj (DoM) RE (Chat) 17/3/58; Lt-Col (DoM) RMSM 23/4/61; ret'd 21/1/68.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE BORDER REGIMENT

1877-1847 **CROZIER**, William. Sgt (BM) or Civ BM 34 Ft 1877; ret'd 1847.

1876-1877 **LANGLANDS**, John D. Born 1846 died 1877. Enl 1/18 Ft; Sgt (BM) 1 Border R 1/6/76; died whilst serving December 1877.

1st Battalion The Border Regiment, Barnard Castle 1950, Bandmaster GE Young (Eagles/Ogilby)



1878-1879 **BARLEY**, S. Born 1877 died 1879. Enl 1 Ft; Sgt (BM) 34 Ft 1/1/78; retd 28/5/79.

1879-1889 **HASWELL**, George. Born 1852 died 1913. Enl 57 Ft 17/3/68; Sgt (BM) 34 Ft 29/5/79; retd 11/6/89.

1889-1910 **ROBINSON**, William. Born 1857 died 1910. Enl 2/5 Ft 10/1/72; WO (BM) 1 Border R 12/6/89; retd 6/9/10.

1910-1922 **QUICK**, Charles LRAM. Born 1877 died 1953. Enl RGA 4/11/92; WO (BM) 1 Border R 7/9/10; retd 8/11/22.

1922-1926 **PULLINGER**, Arthur (see 3rd Rifle Bde)

1926-1936 **GEARY**, Owen William MBE ARCM psm. Born 1895 died 1955. Enl 2 KRRC 28/6/21; WO1 (BM) 1 Border R 6/7/26; Lt (DoM) RA (Wool) 13/9/36; Lt-Col (DoM) 21/11/47; died whilst serving 8/2/55.

1936-1944 **WALLACE**, Jack Leslie MVO MBE LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1909 died 1985. Enl 1 DWR 31/12/24; WO1 (BM) 1 Border R 15/12/36; WO1 (BM) RMC 1/2/44; WO1 (BM) Royal Indian Air Force 22/9/45; Flt Lt (DoM) WRAF 17/3/49; DoM No 6 Regional Band RAF 24/1/49; DoM RAF School of Music 30/9/49; Ass DoM RAF (Central) 17/3/57; Wing Commander, Organising DoM RAF 13/4/60; retd 2/3/69.

1944-1952 **YOUNG**, Malcolm Victor ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 2 York & Lanc R 11/2/25; WO1 (BM) 1 Border R 1/2/44; retd 15/2/52.

1952-1957 **WEST**, Charles Frederick. Born 1910. Enl The Buffs 2/7/26; WO1 (BM) 1 Border R 16/2/52; WO1 (BM) Malay Regt 1957; retd 1960.

1957-1959 **WRIGHT**, Clifford Vernon LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1929. Enl 1 Kings 3/8/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Border R 15/10/57; WO1 (BM) King's Own Border 1/10/59; WO1 (BM) Highland Bde (badged BW) 12/6/68; Lt (DoM) RTR (Rhine) 13/4/69; retd 30/9/79 in rank of Major.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE BORDER REGIMENT

1854-1865 **CAVALLINI**, A (see 1st Worc R).

1878-1890 **ARBuckle**, John. Born 1849 died 1890. Enl 26 Ft 28/7/63; Sgt (BM) 55 Ft 15/5/78; died 16/1/90.

1890-1905 **CLEAR**, Thomas. Born 1890 died 1977. Enl 1/12 Ft 8/3/66; Sgt (BM) 2 Border R 17/1/90; retd 15/12/05.

1905-1918 **TAYLOR**, William George LRAM. Born 1871 died 1934. Enl 2 R Ir Rifles 9/1/86; WO (BM) 3 R Gar R 6/12/01; WO (BM) 2 Border R 16/12/05; retd 7/12/18.

1918-1934 **GILBERT**, Henry. Born 1886 died 1948. Enl 2 R Norfolk R 21/5/1900; WO1 (BM) 2 Border R 8/12/18; retd 29/1/34.

1934-1948 **GOULD**, Harry ARCM. Born 1905. Enl 3 DG 25/4/21; WO1 (BM) 2 Border R 1/4/34; retd 1948.

BANDMASTERS OF THE KING'S OWN ROYAL BORDER REGIMENT

1959-1968 **WRIGHT**, Clifford Vernon LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1929. (For full details see 1 Border R).

1968-1969 **WOOD**, George. Born 1933. Enl York & Lanc R 13/11/50; WO1 (BM) King's Own Border 12/6/68; retd 22/7/69.

1969-1973 **WINTER**, Albert John. Born 1931. Enl 1 Loyal R 20/6/47; WO1 (BM) King's Own Border 23/7/69; Lt (regt com) 14/3/73; retd 1977.

1973-1981 **ROSS**, Clifford James Hon Mus Doc ARCM FISM psm. Born 1942. Enl 1 BW 8/4/58; WO1 (BM) Kings Own Border 19/3/73; Capt (DoM) PoW Div (badged RRW) 2/3/81; Capt (DoM) REME 18/11/85; Maj Snr DoM BAOR 3/2/91; Maj (DoM) WG 22/2/93; Lt-Col Principal DoM Army 4/7/94.

1981-1987 **TORRENT**, Malcolm John LGSM LTCL psm. Born 1950. Enl RA 18/4/68; WO1 (BM) King's Royal Border 2/2/81; WO1 (BM) AJSM 26/1/87; WO1 (BM) RMSM 4/1/88; Capt (DoM) AJSM (badged King's Own Border) 18/9/89; Capt (DoM) Course Director RMSM 9/91; Capt (DoM) AGC 14/93.

1987-1992 **MARTIN**, Jeremy FTCL BBCM. Born 1958. Enl WFR 24/11/77; WO1 (BM) King's Own Border 11/1/87; retd 1992.

1992-1994 **MILGATE**, David James. Born 1962. Enl R Anglian 4/7/78; WO1 (BM) King's Own Border 25/5/92; WO1 (BM) SG 1/8/94.

THE KING'S REGIMENT (Liverpool)

1685	The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment
1702	The Queen's Regiment
1716	The King's Regiment
1751	8th (The King's Regiment)
1881 (May)	The Liverpool Regiment (The King's)
1881 (July)	The King's (Liverpool Regiment)
1921	The King's Regiment (Liverpool)
1958	amalgamated to form The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool)

When the 8th Foot was inspected in 1768 it was reported that the Regiment 'had no music', but a series of reports over the next quarter of a century show the rapid evolution of what was evidently an eye-catching musical ensemble:

- 1787 - 'Drums and Fifes dressed showy - a full Band'
- 1788 - 'Band good and showy in their dress.'
- 1792 - '12 Drums and 10 Music'.

This Band probably accompanied the Regiment on its various postings during the next two decades: to the Low Countries in 1794 during the war with revolutionary France, to Egypt at the time of Napoleon's threat to the Far East trade routes, to Denmark in 1807 and to North America in 1808, where the Regiment remained until after Waterloo. Little, however, is known of the composition of the Band at this time or indeed for the first half of the 19th century, and one can only assume - on the basis of the experience of other regiments - that it continued to function and develop throughout the period. Certainly it served with the Regiment at the time of the Indian Mutiny (there is a record of it at Delhi playing 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer' to an incoming column), though the only casualties amongst musicians of the 8th that are recorded are those of Drummers Gay, Greenall, Mara and Moore, all of whom gave their lives in the conflict.

One of the consequences of the Mutiny was an increase in the size of the Army, with many of the more senior infantry regiments adding a second regular battalion; amongst them was the 8th Foot,

BANDS OF

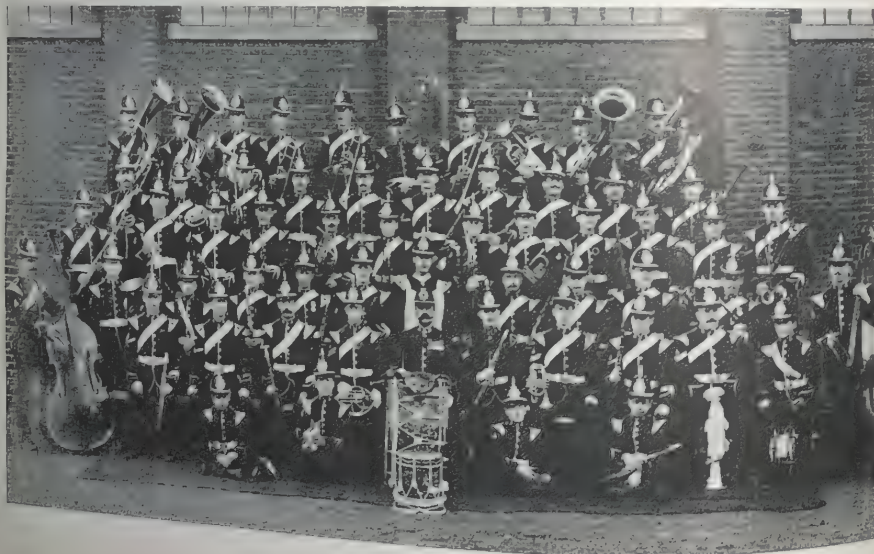
THE KING'S REGIMENT



whose 2nd Battalion was raised in 1857. (There had been a 2nd Battalion prior to this, during the Seven Years' War, but this had evolved into the 63rd Foot, ultimately to become the 1st Manchesters.) It too had a Band, though again its early existence is uncertain. The first Bandmaster for whom records survive is the Kneller Hall graduate Mr J Farrell, who was appointed in 1877; that there had been an incumbent prior to this is evident from the Standing Orders of the 2nd Battalion dating from 1875, in which the Bandmaster is deemed to be responsible for:

- (a) Musical Instruction
For the musical instruction and efficiency of the non-commissioned officers, soldiers and boys composing the band. He allots to each individual the instrument he considers best suited to his abilities.
- (b) Selection of Music
For the merit, as musical compositions, of the pieces selected for practice and for their being correctly arranged; he ought also to endeavour to select such pieces as can be most effectively rendered, and such as are best adapted for giving prominence to the instruments of the ablest and most skilful performers.

2nd Battalion The King's Regiment 1906, Bandmaster G Martin (Eagles/Ogilby)



In the same year that these Orders were issued, the 1st Battalion also received its first Kneller Hall bandmaster, Mr J Waldron. A quarter of a century later two further regular battalions were added to the regimental strength, though neither was to last for very long.

The most significant event in the early years of this century came in 1911 with George V's historic visit to Ireland. The 1st Kings was then stationed in Dublin and the Band played at a parade in Phoenix Park when the King presented new colours to the Battalion.

The Great War extracted its usual high price from the two bands of what was now known as The King's (Liverpool Regiment). Amongst those musicians who transferred into the ranks was Henry Jarman, who had enlisted in 1909 and who was to serve right through the War; by 1939 he had risen to become Bandmaster of the 1st Highland Light Infantry and had thence progressed to be the first official Bandmaster of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, from which unit he finally retired in 1955 in the rank of Major.

Although the bands had been wound down at the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, new ensembles were eventually created at the regimental depot, and in December 1918 the Band of the 1st King's

marched proudly over the border into Germany with its Battalion, playing the regimental march and with the Colours flying. Augmented by the return of pre-war musicians, such as Mr Jarman, the Band was soon at full operating strength – a photograph of it taken near Cologne in March 1919 shows a complement of 37 musicians.

The '20s saw the 1st Kings move to Malta, where in 1926 the two Battalions met for the first time in 50 years; the 2nd was at the time en route for Britain having spent some time in Baghdad, impressing the local population with its jazz band. The 1st also had a jazz group at the time and reported that it too won more bookings than the military band, both in Malta and subsequently in Khartoum.

The quality of the 2nd Battalion Band in this period can be judged from the fact that in 1927, whilst on public duties in London, it became the first of the infantry line bands to play in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace. Meanwhile the 1st Battalion was discovering the joys of the Middle East as a station; the author of the Band Notes in the regimental journal commented sardonically that: 'Arriving in Ishmalia the vast difference to Khartoum was immediately noticed. The sand was a different colour.' Matters were only marginally improved with a move to India in the '30s, where the Battalion remained until it was sent behind the front-lines in 1944 as part of the Chindits campaign.

The 2nd Battalion was likewise stranded abroad at the outbreak of war in 1939, having been posted to Gibraltar the previous year. Though there were other calls on their time – particularly when the Rock was enduring the periodic bombing raids of the Italians and the Vichy French – the bandsmen continued to play when required. During the War various other battalions were called into existence for periods of time, amongst them a 5th Battalion that saw action on D-Day. One of those in the Battalion was a Mr J Ferris, who had been a band-boy in the Leinster Regiment prior to the Great War and had served through that conflict before retiring in 1933; when war came again he re-enlisted into the 5th Kings and, though he was transferred to the South Staffords when the Battalion was split up, he rejoined the 5th when it was re-formed as a territorial unit in 1947 and served as Bandmaster for another decade.

With the upheavals of war and the disbandment of the 2nd Battalion, life did not return to normal for the surviving Band until 1949, by which time it was stationed in Germany and finding itself kept fully occupied by weekly Ceremonial Guard

Mounting parades, Beating Retreats, public concerts and Officers' Mess nights.

Though the '50s were mainly a series of postings between Germany and the UK, there was a break in routine with a period in Hong Kong. Amongst the more memorable engagements of the era were a lunch for Sir Anthony Eden in Colchester in 1955 and a fortnight of concerts in the regiment's hometown of Liverpool in 1957 to celebrate the 750th anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter to the City. Perhaps the most notable member of the band was Lance-Corporal Vic Parry, a percussionist who was also a much feared boxer – he remained with the amalgamated regiment and was subsequently to become the Amateur Welterweight Champion of East Africa.

In 1958 there was a final public engagement at Arnhem as part of the NATO Tattoo, and then a Farewell Retreat for the Regiment in Osnabruck, prior to the amalgamation with The Manchester Regiment.

Regimental Music

The quick march of The King's Regiment was 'Here's To The Maiden', composed by Thomas Lindley for the premiere of *The School For Scandal*, the classic comedy written by his son-in-law, Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Mr Lindley was the musical director at Drury Lane Theatre, where the play received its first performance in 1777. It was adopted by the 8th Foot simply because it was a good tune and had agreeably convivial words:

*Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen,
Here's to the widow of fifty;
Here's to the flaunting extravagant queen
And here's to the housewife that's thrifty.
Let the toast pass, drink to the lass,
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.*

The slow march was 'The English Rose', taken from an air in Sir Edward German's most successful work, the 1902 light opera *Merrie England*.

One other piece with particular associations with the regiment was 'Zachmi Dhill', sometimes known simply as 'Pathan March'. This is a local tune picked up by the 2nd Battalion whilst serving on the North-West Frontier, where it was often played by pipers in the native regiments. Traditionally it was played on guest nights in the 2nd Battalion's Officers' Mess prior to the regimental march.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

1744 63rd (American) Foot	1760 96th Foot
1748 renumbered 49th Foot	1763 disbanded
1757 2nd Bn, The 8th (King's) Regiment	1780 96th (British Musketeers) Regiment
1758 63rd Foot	1783 disbanded
1782 63rd (West Suffolk) Foot	1793 96th (The Queen's Royal Irish) Regiment
	1803-18 raised, renumbered & disbanded three times
	1824 96th Foot

- 1881 The Manchester Regiment
1958 amalgamated to form The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool)

The first inspection report of the 63rd Foot dates from 1773 and remarks that there is a 'Good Band of Music', though in the absence of any further comments, this cannot necessarily be assumed to refer to anything more elaborate than fifes and drums. Similarly the first Monthly Report of the 2nd Battalion of the 63rd Foot (a unit that existed for just ten years from 1804) mentions the presence of two drummers but not a band. It is not until the 1st Battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General John Skinner on 9 October 1809 that there is a distinction made between the two branches of music: 'The Band and Drums are properly appointed.'

This inspection took place on Martinique, the 63rd having been posted to the West Indies the previous year, and the conditions under which these early bandsmen lived is hinted at by the statistics that in just nine months in 1809 some 230 men of the Regiment died, predominantly of yellow fever. Presumably there must have been bandsmen included in this total.

References to the band of the 63rd Foot continue to be sporadic in the regimental records, but one certainly continued to exist; at a parade for the presentation of new Colours in Moulmein, Burma

in 1842, for example, it is noted that the Band and Drums were present and played 'British Grenadiers'.

The following decade, in 1856, George Miller was appointed as Bandmaster. Having joined the Grenadier Guards at the age of 15, Mr Miller had risen to become principal cornet, and had subsequently worked with militia bands, before joining the 63rd. It is probable that he served in a civilian capacity, since it is believed that his retirement at the age of just 40 (somewhat early for the period) was occasioned by pressure from Kneller Hall for the Regiment to accept a serving musician; his replacement was Sergeant Fitzpatrick who had graduated from Kneller Hall in 1863 and had already spent three years with the 11th Hussars. The influence of Mr Miller, however, continued to be felt, for he founded one of the most durable dynasties in military music: his son and grandson – both also called George Miller – went on to become Directors of Music (see 'Families and Personalities' in Volume 1).

The same year that Mr Miller joined the 63rd, the 96th Foot – later to become the 2nd Battalion of the amalgamated Manchester Regiment – also appointed its first known Bandmaster, Guiseppe Tamplini.

Following a disjointed early history, the 96th had been raised in a more long-lasting form in 1824 at a time when a potential renewal of French aggression was causing concern to Britain. The original establishment allowed for just a Drum Major and eleven drummers, and it is uncertain when the band came into existence: in a regimental history written in 1954 there is talk of 'the formation of the band of the 96th in 1866', but this is clearly an error since Signor Tamplini was appointed ten years prior to this date (see also 'Regimental Music' below).

There is in fact an even earlier reference in an edition of *The Manchester Regiment Gazette* from the 1930s, in which an account is given of the 96th in India in 1849. Newly arrived from Australia, the Regiment was inspected by Sir Charles Napier, who delivered a lecture to the men on the evils of drink, particularly in India, a country of which he had greater experience than they. Legend has it that the Band then marched the Regiment off to the entirely inappropriate strains of 'Champagne Charley'.

Whatever the truth of this story, the arrival of Signor Tamplini evidently marked a new era in the band; though this was his first appointment, he had a good reputation and was to become one of the most experienced of the foreign bandmasters of the



Corps of Drums, 1st Battalion The King's Regiment, Aldershot 1913 (Eagles/Ogilby)

late 19th century, subsequently serving with the 48th Foot, the 24th Foot and the Honourable Artillery Company. His departure from the 96th, like that of Mr Miller from the 63rd, appears to have been precipitated by the growing authority of Kneller Hall, for he too was replaced by a graduate of the college, Mr T Ring, in 1866.

Sgt Fitzpatrick of the 63rd retired in January 1879 and was succeeded by Mr Hutchinson, formerly of the St Helena Regiment, who thus arrived just in time to see the Regiment depart for the Afghan Campaign of that year. One memento of that war was the march 'Argandab', named after a river in Afghanistan, which was written by a Mr S Thompson of the 63rd and later published by Boosey & Hawkes.

Conflict was to be a recurrent fact of life in the next few decades for the two bands of what had now become The Manchester Regiment, with the men laying down arms to join campaigning in both the Boer War and the Great War. Unusually, letters from bandsmen involved in this latter war have sur-

vived – though the names of the correspondents are unknown – and their testimony is worth recording, if only as evidence that the musicians of the Army shared the same experience during wartime as their colleagues in the ranks. A bandsman of the 2nd Battalion wrote to his family on Boxing Day 1914:

I spent part of Christmas Day round a log fire at the back of the barn, thinking of you all the time and longing to be with you. The only thing that reminded me of Christmas was your pudding, which was lovely.

It was like heaven Christmas Day; no firing except from the French. Our chaps and the Germans had a bit of a truce, and a lot of our regiment actually left the trenches and exchanged greetings with the Germans. They say they will be glad when this war is over.

A letter to a friend from a bandsman of the 1st Manchesters a couple of weeks later, on 9 January 1915, tells of less tranquil times:

We had two awful days, practically hand to hand fighting the whole time; the whole place was a shambles, dead and dying everywhere. Both my chums were shot, one killed and the other wounded. I had all my teeth except two knocked out, and a pretty deep gash on my little finger, but I can assure you I was quite satisfied to get out of it with my life.

For the 2nd Battalion the end of the War brought no immediate relief, and certainly no stability. Having been posted from Ireland to Flanders in 1914, a couple of months at home in 1919 was the only rest permitted before leaving again for Mesopotamia, where there was more fighting. Thence it proceeded to the Far East, followed by Egypt, before finally returning to England in 1933, more than two decades after it had departed.

1st Battalion The Manchester Regiment, Berlin 1956, Bandmaster LCW Bently (Eagles/Ogilby)



The 1st Manchesters too were caught up in an armed dispute after the war, this time nearer to home in the Irish conflict of 1921. The Band accompanied the Battalion to Ireland, though there is no evidence that the musicians were involved in the fighting.

Meanwhile the 2nd Manchesters Band was enduring the routine of life in the Indian sub-continent: 'The Band has been kept busy playing at the Club on Tuesdays, the Mess on Wednesdays, the Artillery Institute on Thursdays and concerts in the Institute Gardens on Sundays, besides a small string band playing at dances two or three times a week.' When the Battalion transferred to Sudan in 1932, the Band engaged in that other common feature of the period, playing on a troop ship, though it was reported that this was made more difficult by the fact that the music and music stands had been



Bandsmen, 1st Battalion The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), London 1965 (Eagles/Ogilby)

inadvertently packed in the hold prior to the voyage, and human music stands had to be employed for the daily concerts.

For the Band of the 1st Battalion, now stationed at home in Shorncliffe and then from 1931 in Gosport, the period was one of regimental duties, tattoos at Tidworth and – despite a temporary dispute with the Musicians' Union – public engagements on the South Coast.

The most prestigious event of the time was a visit to Buckingham Palace in May 1930 to be inspected by George V, who had become the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment the previous December. A report in the *Manchester Guardian* of the time captures the atmosphere of the inter-war years: 'All spick and span, with the band in front, the drum sergeant major proudly flourishing his staff, and the drummers swirling their sticks in the air, the detachment went smartly along.' Some four years later it was the turn of the 2nd Battalion to meet their Colonel, when the King visited Manchester; on this occasion he was presented with a set of eleven silver drums bought by subscription by the citizens as a gift. In the evening the Band beat

retreat at Platt Field, with the silver drums very much in evidence, before an audience of several thousand.

This was just a few months after the Battalion's return from its long postings abroad, and the 2nd Band seems to have had no trouble slipping back into the pursuits of peacetime Britain, with tours in the north of England and, in collaboration with the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers on Military Sunday at York Minster, a first ever broadcast on the BBC. Most peaceful of all was an appearance in the classic 1939 film version of the sentimental romance *Goodbye Mr Chips*.

As was normal at the time, the arrival home of the 2nd Battalion had coincided with the departure of the 1st for overseas. Two years in the West Indies were followed by a less congenial move to Egypt, where there were regimental duties as drivers and labourers to perform, besides the music. Then came the disturbances in Palestine and the Battalion was rushed forward to take its turn on patrol in the hills. Amongst those who were to be mentioned in General Orders for their distinguished conduct in action were Bandsmen C E S Tuttlebee, K Bentley

and J Lindley; sadly, the latter was hospitalized for some time as a result of his wounds and was subsequently invalided out of the Army.

These conflicts were merely the curtain-raiser for the Second World War, in which the 1st Battalion was to suffer heavily. At the end of 1938 it moved from Palestine to Singapore, where the Band was soon booking engagements at the Royal Singapore Golf Club and where the dance band was particularly busy; it was still there when the Japanese offensive reached the island in 1941. A total of 438 men from the Battalion were killed in the fighting or died in captivity following the fall of Singapore, including many bandmen. The band of the 2nd Battalion meanwhile had been disbanded at the outbreak of hostilities and the men transferred to the ranks to serve in the British Expeditionary Force.

The 2nd Battalion ended up in 1945 in the Far East, having fought in Burma, but there was no time fully to reconstitute the Band prior to the decision to merge the two battalions. Mr E Spooner of the 2nd took up the baton of the surviving band and, in July 1948, it was he who conducted on the occasion of the first visit to the depot at Dunham Park Camp of Elizabeth II in her capacity as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

The post-War years brought the characteristic postings between Germany and England, with the

only notable exception coming in 1951 with a move to Malaya. There the Band played a series of concerts, including one for the Sultan of Kedah at Sungei Patani, and Mr Spooner involved himself and the band in the local community, becoming Musical Adviser to the Penang Municipality; when the student teachers of the district staged a concert performance for choir and orchestra of Elgar's *For The Fallen*, the production included many bandmen.

In 1955 Mr Spooner departed, having spent ten years rebuilding the Band, to become a Director of Music in the Canadian Army, and was succeeded by Mr L Bently. His principal engagement in the final years of the Regiment was the 1958 Bicentenary Parade in the presence of the Queen Mother, just a few months before the amalgamation with The King's Regiment. The Band Notes in the final edition of the regimental journal poignantly remarked: 'It was good while it lasted - Auf Wiedersehn.'

Regimental Music

The march 'The Manchester' was originally known as the 'March of the 96th', and was the march past of that regiment prior to the 1881 amalgamation. In A C Bell's *History of The Manchester Regiment* this piece is attributed to Alexander Vlacco, principally

1st Battalion The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), Londonderry 1973, Bandmaster JB Dawson (RMSM)



on the evidence of Brigadier-General J E Watson who served with the 96th prior to 1881; he remembered it having been said that the march 'was composed by a foreign bandmaster, who came from one of the Mediterranean islands', and when Kneller Hall was consulted in the early '50s, Mr Vlacco was the only bandmaster who fitted the bill.

The School records, however, do not include Guiseppe Tamplini who predated Kneller Hall appointees, and who has a twofold claim to authorship. Firstly he served eighteen years earlier than Mr Vlacco, and it is unlikely that the band would not have had a regimental march to play during that time. Secondly the piece comprises the tunes to two Neapolitan songs, 'La Luisella' and 'Fenesta Vascia'; it seems more than coincidence that the only concert programme of Signor Tamplini's that is known to exist (from the 48th Foot) includes his work 'The Ladies March' comprising 'four Neapolitan melodies expressly composed for this occasion'. Whether Signor Tamplini also came from a Mediterranean island is unknown, but on balance he makes a more plausible candidate than Mr Vlacco as the composer of 'The Manchester'.

The 63rd Foot used the English folk tune 'The Young May Moon' (see *The Sherwood Foresters*).

THE KING'S REGIMENT

1958	The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool)
1969	redesignated The King's Regiment

Almost immediately following the amalgamation, the new Regiment was despatched to Nairobi, with the Band following in December 1959. During the Kenyan posting there were visits to Bahrein and to Bulawayo, where a Searchlight Tattoo was staged over five nights in collaboration with the African Bands of the Rhodesia African Rifles and the Regular Army Depot; in honour of the Queen Mother, who was then visiting the colony and who attended the Tattoo, the backdrop was a recreation of Windsor Castle. A similarly impressive event came in 1961 with a Ladysmith Pageant in Kenya to commemorate the Kings' involvement in the siege; amongst the pieces performed was the premiere of Bandmaster Purnell's march 'Ladysmith VC'. The

Pageant was recorded and subsequently broadcast throughout East Africa.

Even after the return from Kenya in 1962, there was still no rest for the Regiment. Two years in Berlin included appearances at the Queen's Birthday Parade and Berlin Tattoo, together with a trip to Ulster for the swearing-in of Lord Erskine as Governor of the Province. 1965 saw a spell on public duties in London and a visit to British Guiana, whilst 1968 presented an opportunity to renew the Band's acquaintance with the Queen Mother with a performance at Clarence House.

The band had also played for the Queen when she visited Northern Ireland in 1966, but there were less pleasant associations with the Province to come; although the Band was not posted there with the Battalion in 1970 with the return of the troubles, there were still visits to be made on several occasions over the next few years.

In 1972 a trip to Hong Kong was made, with a huge massed band parade in the company of the 1st Black Watch, the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, the Staff Band of the Brigade of Gurkhas, the RAF Regimental Band and the Royal Hong Kong Police Band. It was reported too that The Kingtones - a beat group formed in 1964 as The Kingpins - got plenty of bookings.

Other notable performances in the '70s included a Bonfire Night display in Colchester in 1976 in front of 8000 people, and a parade for the presentation of new Colours by the Queen Mother in 1978; on that occasion Bandmaster Dawson was also presented a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

The Ministry of Defence cuts in 1985 reduced the Band to just 21 musicians. Even so, there was no immediate curtailment of activity, with a return visit to Kenya later in the year, and when the Tercentenary Parade of 1985 demanded a larger contingent the Band and Drums were joined by their counterparts in the 5/8th (Volunteer) Battalion, to produce a complement of 85 on parade.

It was, however, only the start of the cuts, and just ten years later the band disappeared altogether, to be replaced by the new Bands of The King's Division.

Regimental Music

The quick march was entitled 'The Kingsman', a combination of the marches of the two constituent regiments: 'Here's To The Maiden' and 'The Manchester'.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE KING'S REGIMENT (LIVERPOOL)

1875-1888 **WALDRON**, John. Born 1843 died ?? Enl 88 Ft 27/5/57; Sgt (BM) 1/8 Ft; retd 24/1/88.

1888-1896 **SAUNDERS**, William. Born 1857 died 1930. Enl 82 Ft 23/9/75; WO (BM) 1 Kings 25/2/88; retd 29/9/96

1896-1905 **WORTHINGTON**, Lewis Llewellyn. Born 1867 died 1944. Enl 2 Essex R 24/10/81; WO (BM) 1 Kings 30/9/96; retd 1/8/05.

1905-1919 **HALFORD**, Arthur Edward LRAM ARCM. Born 1876 died 1951. Enl 17L 16/5/92; WO (BM) 1 Kings 2/8/05; BM RAF School of Music 25/4/19; BM RAF College 5/20; retd 28/7/32.

1919-1929 **PASSELOW**, George MM. Born 1883 died 1977. Enl 1 RS 25/2/98; WO1 (BM) 1 Kings 25/4/19; retd 13/1/29.

1929-1941 **POTTER**, George Henry. Born 1869 died 1977. Enl 2 Worc R 15/3/15; WO1 (BM) 1 Kings 14/1/29; retd 27/3/41.

1941-1947 **DAVIES**, Thomas ARCM. Born 1906. Enl 1 E Lan R 25/9/22; WO1 (BM) 1 Kings 19/12/41; WO1 (BM) RTR 1/11/47; Lt (DoM) RTR (Cambrai) 9/1/50; retd 13/12/63 rank of Maj.

1947 **WALSH**, Patrick Vincent (see 2nd Kings)

1948-1958 **SMYTHE**, Edwin S ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 2 North'n R 28/10/25; WO1 (BM) 1 R Norfolk R 19/12/41; WO1 (BM) 1 Kings 1/8/48; WO1 (BM) East Anglian Brigade 5/3/60; retd 19/8/65.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE KING'S REGIMENT (LIVERPOOL)

1877-1883 **FARRELL**, James. Born 1847 died 1922. Enl 1 Manch R; Sgt (BM) 2/8 Ft 1/9/77; retd 13/2/83.

1883-1905 **JONES**, William. Born 1850 died 1930. Enl 2/8 Ft; WO (BM) 2 Kings 14/2/83; retd 19/8/05

1905-1920 **MARTIN**, Gustave. Born 1873 died 1977. Enl 16L 26/11/87; WO (BM) 2 Kings 20/8/05; retd 30/9/20; BM Governor of Madras Band 1/10/20.

1920-1938 **HEMSLEY**, Howard Desmond LRAM ARCM. Born 1890 died 1977. Enl 2 Lan Fus 16/1/06; WO1 (BM) 2 Kings 25/10/20; retd 15/2/38; WO1 (BM) 90 Field Regt RA (TA) 1939.

1938-1947 **WALSH**, Patrick Vincent ARCM. Born 1909. Enl 1 R Ir Fus 16/7/29; WO1 (BM) 2 Kings 16/2/38; WO1 (BM) 1 Kings 1947; retd 31/8/48; DoM Nottingham Police 1/9/48 - ?.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION THE KING'S REGIMENT (LIVERPOOL)

1900-1901 **CALTHORPE**, James Robert. Born 1870 died 1945. Enl 1 Lincoln R 16/4/84; WO1 (BM) 3 Kings 1/4/1900; WO1 (BM) 3 Midd'x R 1/11/01; retd 3/3/11.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 4TH BATTALION THE KING'S REGIMENT (LIVERPOOL)

1900-1901 **REFOY**, Charles. Born 1849 died 1927. Enl 1 R Norfolk R 4/12/83; WO (BM) 4 Kings 14/6/1900; WO (BM) 3 Worc R 1/11/01; retd 4/12/27.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

1856-1866 **MILLER**, George. Born 1885 died 1886. Enl Gren Gds 1841; Sgt (BM) 63 Ft 1856; retd 12/11/66.

1866-1879 **FITZPATRICK**, H. Enl 11H; Sgt (BM) 11H 1863; Sgt (BM) 63 Ft 13/11/66; retd 1/8/70.

1879-1882 **HUTCHINSON**, William. Enl 1/12 Ft; Sgt (BM) St Helena Regt 1/1/63; Sgt (BM) 1/12 Ft 2/8/70; Sgt (BM) 63 Ft 16/1/79; WO (BM) 1/7/81; retd 7/3/82.

1882-1902 **QUINN**, Edward Thomas. Born 1849 died 1934. Enl 107 Ft 25/3/63; WO (BM) 1 Manch R 8/3/82; retd 17/7/02.

1902-1921 **JONES**, Henry. Born 1866 died 1931. Enl 8H 31/8/8; WO (BM) 1 Manch R 18/7/02; retd 16/7/21; WO1 (BM) 7 DWR (TA) 1921-1929.

1921-1929 **YATES**, George ARCM. Born 1888 died 1977. Enl E Surr R 22/10/03; WO1 (BM) 1 Manch R 17/7/21; retd 21/6/29.

1929-1947 **GRAY**, Thomas ARCM. Born 1898. Enl 1 RU Rifles 10/10/16; WO1 (BM) 1 Manch R 4/7/29; retd 1947.

1947-1955 **SPOONER**, Edward George (see 2 Manch R).

1955-1958 **BENTLY**, Lionel Charles Warwick LRAM ARCM LGSM. Born 1927 died 1977. Enl 1 Midd'x R 2/11/43; WO1 (BM) 1 Manch R 24/4/55; WO1 (BM) 1 DLI 2/9/58; retd 15/9/61

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

1856-1866 **TAMPLINI**, Guiseppe. Sgt (BM) or Civ BM 96 Ft 1856; retd 30/4/66; Sgt (BM) or Civ BM 48 Ft 1867; Sgt (BM) or Civ BM 1/24 Ft 8/1/78; retd 4/8/82; BM HAC 1882.

1866-1869 **RING**, T. Sgt (BM) 96 Ft 1/5/66; died whilst serving 31/6/69.

1869-1874 **BROADY**, T. Sgt (BM) 96 Ft 1/7/69; retd 30/4/74.

1874-1883 **VLACCO**, Antonio. Sgt (BM) 2/9 Ft 1/8/74; Sgt (BM) 96 Ft 1/5/74; retd 10/7/83.

1883-1895 **TURNER**, George Eveleigh. Born 1850 died 1909. Enl 1/3 Ft 6/6/64; WO (BM) 2 Manch R 11/7/83; retd 26/3/95.

1895-1909 **WINGROVE**, Benjamin. Born 1863 died 1910. Enl 47 Ft 23 11/7/8; WO (BM) 2 Manch R 27/3/95; retd 31/3/09.

1909-1923 **HOYLE**, (also HOYLLE) Leonard Lord. Born 1879 died 1947. Enl 15H 8/7/93; WO (BM) 2 Manch R 1/4/09; retd 7/4/23.

1923-1935 **NICHOL**, John. Born 1889 died 1977. Enl 2 King's Own R 8/4/23; WO1 (BM) 2 Manch R 8/4/23; retd 23/7/35.

1935-1945 **STATHAM**, Frank Leslie MBE LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1905 died 1974. Enl 2 RS 30/1/24; WO1 (BM) 2 Manch R 24/7/35; WO1 (BM) RMC 27/7/45; Lt (DoM) 11/8/47; Lt (DoM) WG 6/3/48; retd 10/6/62 rank of Major.

1945-1947 **SPOONER**, Edward George ARCM. Born 1914. Enl 2 R Fus 1/7/30; WO1 (BM) 2 Manch R 27/9/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Manch R 1947; retd 23/4/55; DoM Royal Canadian Dragoons 1955-1958.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

1900-1907 **BARRETT**, Ernest Arthur. Born 1870 died 1936. Enl 2 Bedfs & Herts R 10/9/84; WO (BM) 3 Manch R 11/12/1900; WO (BM) 2 R Berks R 12/1/07; retd 9/7/14.

Right: Bandmaster FL Statham, 2 Manch R, c1935 (RMSM)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 4TH BATTALION THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

1900-1906 **ROBERTS**, John Charles. Born 1866 died 1977. Enl 14H 9/12/81; WO1 (BM) 4 Manch R 7/7/1900; WO1 (BM) 2 SWB 11/11/06; retd 11/11/15.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE KING'S REGIMENT (MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL)

1958-1960 **SMYTHE**, Edwin S (see 1 Kings).

1960-1965 **PURNELL**, William Thomas. Born 1925. Enl KOSB 24/7/39; WO1 (BM) Kings 5/3/60; retd 27/9/65.

1965-1972 **POOLE**, John Thomas. Born 1931. Enl North'n R 7/5/46; WO1 (BM) Kings 28/9/65; retd 11/8/72.

1972-1980 **DAWSON**, John Brunt. Born 1938. Enl Staffords 11/12/58; WO1 (BM) Kings 12/8/72; retd 1/4/80.

1980-1988 **SMITH**, Patrick Graham. Born 1948. Enl Cheshire 19/8/63; WO1 (BM) Kings 1/4/80; Lt (regt comm) Sept 1988.

1988-1994 **ROBERTSON**, Douglas D psm. Born 1957. Enl A&SH 26/7/72; WO1 (BM) Kings Sept 1988; Capt (DoM) Gurkhas 14/11/94.



BANDS OF

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF YORKSHIRE



THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (The Prince of Wales's Own)

1685	Hales's Regiment of Foot
1751	14th Foot
1782	14th (Bedfordshire) Foot
1809	14th (Buckinghamshire) Foot
1876	14th (Buckinghamshire - The Prince of Wales's Own) Foot
1881 (May)	The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)
1881 (July)	The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)
1920	The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own)
1958	amalgamated to form The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire

On inspection in 1784, it was recorded of the 14th Foot that its 'Drums and Fife [were] esteemed among the best in the service. Soon thereafter, the Regiment began to add other musicians and by the time of the first war against revolutionary France in the early 1790s, a band certainly existed.

It was during this war that the 14th acquired its regimental march. During the attack on the French camp at Famars, the 14th was facing stubborn resistance from defenders whose own band was playing the revolutionary anthem, 'Ca Ira'; seeing the invigorating effect that the tune had on the enemy, the colonel of the 14th ordered his Band to play the same piece, and it was thus to the accompaniment of 'Ca Ira' that the 14th broke through. The march was subsequently adopted and continues to be played. Despite the air of regimental myth, the story is confirmed by the diary of Lt Thomas Powell of the 14th who was at Famars in May 1793:

Attacked and carried a Battery of 16 Guns with the band playing 'Ca Ira', for which we received publick thanks from the Duke of York [then commanding the British forces] and the Prince of Coburg. Had the Duke's order to play 'Ca Ira' in future for our quick march.

The following month saw the 14th in action at the siege of Valenciennes, where the Band was recorded as playing more appropriately patriotic music: 'The Grenadiers March' and 'God Save The King'.

When the dispute with France developed into the wider war against Napoleon, two additional battalions were raised, though they were in existence for only a brief period: the 3rd was disbanded in 1816 and the 2nd in 1817. No account appears to survive of bands in either, though it is probable that each had some kind of ensemble.

War was a regular feature of the 14th Foot's experience, and the Band accompanied the Regiment on its travels. Sailing in 1795 to fight the French in the West Indies Lt Powell recorded: 'This evening being Sunday we had gone to Dance on Deck with the Women of the Regt and Band.' And in Mr G Buchanan's book *Camp Life as Seen by a Civilian* (published in 1871), he records that following the fall of Sebastapol during the Crimean War there was a general return to music amongst British regiments and that in October 1855 the 14th Band was playing regularly:

The 14th was an excellent band and on Thursday there was a full concert at 3 o'clock. Enlivening and inspiring, although less refined, was the fife and drum music which was also played every night at 8 o'clock to call in soldiers who might be strolling about.

Band and Drums, 2nd Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment, Aldershot c1935 (Eagles/Ogilby)



A few years later comes mention of the first known bandmaster of the 14th. Mr Louis Warner, a German musician whose surname was originally Wernher, was appointed in 1860, shortly before the Regiment was due to sail for New Zealand to fight in the second Maori War. Mr Warner stayed with the 14th until the arrival in 1865 of Mr F Beardhall, formerly a Sergeant in the Band who had attended a course at Kneller Hall.

Meanwhile a 2nd Battalion had again been formed in 1857, and presumably acquired a band immediately, though its first known Bandmaster was not appointed for another decade. Like Mr Beardhall, Mr J Miller was already a member of the Band, in his case a Lance Sergeant, though he was appointed directly without benefit of Kneller Hall training. It was one of Mr Miller's successors, Thomas Finnigan - described by his Commanding Officer as a 'thoroughly competent and efficient bandmaster' - who was to take the Band through the difficulties of the Boer War.

Both battalions, of course, saw their bands disappear into the ranks at the start of the Great War, a particularly difficult development for Mr F Shearing of the 2nd Battalion, who had only graduated from Kneller Hall a few months before

hostilities and now found himself without a band. He was, however, to have ample opportunity in the years following to make his mark, for he remained in office until 1930.

Much of this time was spent in India, to where the Battalion was posted following the War, with just a brief interruption in 1923 when the men were sent to Iraq during the disturbances there. Although Mr Shearing could boast not only the military band but also a dance band and the Mhow Jazz Band, this long period overseas took its toll on the strength; 'Last year,' the Band Notes in a 1927 regimental journal observed, 'we lost the cream of the Band, and we are about to lose some more.' These losses were mainly due to retiring musicians, but there were also the hostile conditions to cope with: Cpl H Dalby and Bdsman Thomas Joseph Hickey both died during the period in Mhow, whilst Bdsman J Hunter had died in Iraq in 1923, possibly of cholera.

The solution, albeit not one with immediate results, was to make musicians of serving soldiers: 'A year ago a good number of us had never blown an instrument before. We are very proud of our achievements but you must not expect too much of us just yet.' Despite this diffident tone, Mr Shearing was able to turn his novices into a Band capable of playing for the Viceroy's visit to Mhow in 1928.

The 1st Battalion meanwhile was enjoying the comforts of a home station. There was a posting to Germany in 1924, but for the most part the '20s were a time of ease and plentiful engagements for the 1st West Yorks, principally at seaside resorts though there was also an appearance at the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. And there was always sport: Bdsman Gurney helped the Battalion to victory against the RASC in the final of the knock-out cricket competition in Germany (he was the outstanding bowler, taking 3 for 56 and 6 for 27), whilst Bdsman Schelts equalled the Army record of 10 seconds for the 100 yards.

In 1929 the two Battalions changed over, with the 2nd returning to Britain via the Sudan, and the 1st proceeding overseas, initially to Bermuda where concerts were easily obtainable - the Band Notes recorded: 'One blessing of our visit to Bermuda is that we have been able to swell the Band Fund, so that the new set of Low Pitch instruments which we were requiring will be forthcoming shortly.'

This happy life was not to last long, for in 1931 the Battalion was posted to Egypt and thence to Quetta in India. It was there in 1935 when the terrible earthquake struck, killing 50,000 people; fortunately there were no casualties in the Battalion



Bandmaster BB White with Drum Major and two Sergeants, 1st Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment, Vienna c1950 (Eagles/Ogilby)

but the men were actively involved in the subsequent relief work, with BSgt Sidney Horace Clark being awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Bronze Medal by the Viceroy for his contribution to the effort. The disaster also led to the postponement of what was scheduled to be the year's big moment: a Tattoo to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the Regiment. To round off a particularly eventful year came the Silver Jubilee of George V, for which the newly-appointed Bandmaster, Mr Reid, was awarded the Jubilee Medal.

Just as the 2nd Battalion had found keeping musicians a problem in India, so too did the 1st; in 1936 three men, including BSgt Clark, retired whilst a further eleven returned home to join the 2nd Battalion.

These latter might have had cause to doubt the wisdom of their decision. Although the 2nd Band spent some of the year on prestigious duties at the Tower of London, 1937 also saw a hurried posting to Palestine when troubles broke out there. The bandmen were used in a variety of roles, predominantly as drivers, and found little time for music:

Since our arrival the instruments have been left in store at Sandford and it looks as if they will remain there until required on the return trip. Our tasks now are many and various and sometimes highly flavoured, especially when guarding prisoners.

The return home, alas, was to be a long time coming. When war was declared in 1939, it found the Battalion still in Palestine. Rushed to East Africa, it played a major part in the triumphant campaign against the Italians, achieving particular distinction during the capture of the Keren stronghold in March 1941. By now the bandmen were acting as stretcher-bearers, suffering casualties alongside the fighting troops, as the regimental journal noted: 'Stretcher bearers had a hard task on their hands [at Keren]. We regret the loss of eight of our colleagues.' How many of these were bandmen is not known.

In November 1938 Bandmaster White had been appointed to the 2nd Battalion, but with the Band abroad he never actually joined his men, and instead remained at the depot. When war came, therefore, he was ideally placed to start a new band, drawing on former bandmen and on musicians in the Infantry Training Centre. It was an unstable line-up with a fluctuating membership, but by 1940 Mr White was putting on Sunday tea-dances and occasional public engagements with a band that numbered around 25 men. The following year he recorded 102 public performances in four months, including 23 paid gigs that raised money for the war effort, whilst in 1942 the trumpeters were invited to play fanfares at the enthronement of the Archbishop of York.

During this period the 1st Battalion was still in India, the Band continuing with normal life: it won the inter-platoon Cricket Shield in 1940 (captained by the Bandmaster), it put on regimental concerts and it maintained an active dance band. In January 1942, however, the Battalion was sent to Rangoon to fight in the retreat from Burma, and regular service was suspended.

The Depot Band of the war-years survived into peacetime and in November 1946 it was sent to the Far East. A period in Hong Kong was followed by a visit to the 2nd Battalion, now stationed in Penang, and then a tour of Malaya and Singapore, before returning home in February 1948. On its arrival in Britain it was greeted at the station by the band boys under Mr Underwood, Bandmaster of the 1st Battalion but now stationed at the depot.

In the same year the two battalions were amalgamated, with Mr White's ensemble becoming the surviving Regimental Band. In October of that year it was posted to Austria, where both the military band and the dance orchestra made regular broadcasts and where the bandmen undertook international guard duties in Vienna. Most signif-

icant of all was the arrival in 1950 of the East Yorkshire Regiment for a two-week visit that saw the two bands massing for a Beating Retreat on Imphal Day at Schonbrun Palace.

For most of the remainder of the Regiment's autonomous existence, it was stationed abroad, moving to Suez in 1952 and to Singapore the following year. Major events for the Band during this time included the release of an album in 1952, a Coronation Parade in Singapore and, on the Regiment's return to the UK, a Kneller Hall inspection that adjudged the Band 'very good'.

In 1958 the Regiment became part of The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, though the regimental journal of the time insisted that the confusion of the amalgamation left the musicians comparatively unmoved: 'The Band, as usual, remains calm and unaffected by all the hustle and bustle.'

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'Ca Ira'. The words predominantly consist of repetitions of the title ('That will succeed') together with a denunciation of the enemies of the Revolution, the song reputed to have been first sung when the people marched on Versailles to capture Louis XVI. The defiantly assertive lyrics were set to an existing popular tune written by M. Bécourt, a violinist of the period. Though seldom sung in recent times in France, the tune survives in The Yorkshire Regiment.

The slow march was 'God Bless The Prince of Wales', written in 1862 with music by Brindley Richards and original Welsh words by John Ceirog Hughes; the lyrics were later translated into English by George Linley.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (The Duke of York's Own)

1685	Clifton's Regiment
1751	15th Foot
1782	15th (York, East Riding) Foot
1881	The East Yorkshire Regiment
1935	The East Yorkshire Regiment (The Duke of York's Own)
1959	amalgamated to form The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire

In 1772 a muster return of the 15th Foot, then stationed in Ireland, mentions the existence of a Band, confirmed in inspections the following two years - it was noted in May 1773: 'The Band of Musick good and genteely dressed'. The composition of this Band is unknown but it seems likely that it soon included black musicians, since a muster roll of 1794 shows the Regiment on board HMS *Nautilus* with '4 Privates and 3 Drummers of the Grenadier Company and 4 Negroes'; at the time black soldiers in the infantry tended to be recruited specifically as percussionists. A further muster roll dating from 1805 mentions 'Sgt G Clare, Band and 9 Privates.'

This Band probably featured the usual mix of brass and wind instruments, but there were wide variations in instrumentation between different ensembles in this era. During the Napoleonic War a second battalion was raised and its band was described by Susan Sibbald, the wife of the Commanding Officer, when she wrote her memoirs in the mid-19th century:

Knowing how fond I am of music, you may fancy how much delighted I was to find that the band

1st Battalion The East Yorkshire Regiment, Belgaum (India) 1896, Bandmaster Ed Pipe (Eagles/Ogilby)



played every evening outside our door for as long as we liked, and a very good band it was, although not a brass band as many Regiments have at present, but flutes, Octaves [i.e. piccolos], cymbals, tambourines, triangles, big drum, kettle drums, fifes and common drums.

At the time the authorities at Horse Guards were struggling to restrict numbers of musicians in regiments, but it seems that the 15th was not amongst the offenders, since inspections from 1812 onwards regularly make comments such as 'Musicians good, and not exceeding the number allowed' and 'Number agreeable to regulations.' It is not until 1843 that we see the first report of an over-strength Band:

The band subscription, by the unanimous consent of the Officers, has been somewhat more than that allowed by regulations. The Band consists of 1 Sergeant and 20 men; the Master is not a soldier, and it is stated that the additional number over 15 are enlisted by special authority as Lads or Boys to be trained as Musicians.

One other inspection from this era - in 1831 - notes that 'There are no men of colour,' suggesting that black musicians had indeed been present earlier in the Band's existence.

The mention of the civilian bandmaster in the 1843 Inspection is the first reference to such a post, beyond the Sergeant allowed for in regulations. The first named Bandmaster in the 1st Battalion is Herr Eckner, a German who terminated his appointment in 1862 when the Regiment was posted overseas; for the next eight years, whilst the 15th was in Canada and Bermuda, the Band Sergeant took over the running of the Band. It was not until 1871, with the Battalion back in the UK, that John Murdock - formerly of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders - was appointed as the first Kneller Hall-trained Bandmaster.

By this stage the 2nd Battalion had been raised and had acquired its own Kneller Hall Bandmaster with Mr W Allen in 1865. Though he was to remain in his post for 21 years, it appears that he was not with the 2nd Battalion for one of its most demanding endeavours of that time; writing some years later, William Homer Evans recalled how at the age of 20 he was a Lance-Corporal and 'was in charge of the Band during the memorable march up the Bolan Pass in 1880.' This march was an attempt by the Battalion to link up with General Roberts in yet another war on the North-West Frontier, and it was clearly a hazardous enterprise, with reports of hundreds of casualties from sunstroke. In the event the fighting was over by the time the Battalion arrived, though Mr J Gregson (later to become Band Sergeant) recounted that the men did meet Gen Roberts: 'but I am sorry to say the band did not shine, as it took them all their time to blow, their instruments being so thick with sand.' Mr Evans was later to become Bandmaster of the 3rd and then the 4th Battalion. He also formed a successful outfit called Evans' Orchestral Band.

The 2nd Battalion returned to Britain later in the '80s and found itself on more agreeable public engagements. An Officers' Mess meeting in Sheffield discussed the remuneration that the Band should receive for such performances and resolved on the figure of £6, exclusive of subsistence and transport, with the money distributed according to the following scale: 'Band Fund 15%, Bandmaster 12%, Drum Majr 3/-, L/Sgt 3/-, Cpl 2/9, L/Cpl 2/6, Solo Player 2/6, Pte 2/- and Boy 1/6.' Amongst the most memorable engagements were at the Grand Military Exhibition in 1891 and at the opening of the Blackpool Tower in 1895.

A further indication of how music was organized in the period comes from an article written by former Band Sergeant Dane in *Star of Brunswick*, the short-lived journal of the 2nd Battalion, entitled 'Hints to Bandsmen':

Do not be downcast if you happen to get an instrument you do not fancy, and imagine you would be able to play some other easier. When you join your ambition is, or ought to be, to become a musician. Try your utmost then to become a skilled performer on the instrument given you.

Mr Dane compared the smooth running of a Band to the machinery of a watch, with each player subsumed into the greater whole.

The 1st Battalion was also playing some prestigious concerts, though in a somewhat different environment. When it was stationed in South Africa in the 1890s, a local Chief requested that the Band might play for him since he had never heard such an ensemble. Accordingly he arrived in the camp with a mounted bodyguard and a thousand or so of his tribesmen and was entertained for an hour by the Band of the 1st East Yorks.

Though the 1st was stationed in India by the time of the Boer War, it was affected by the conflict. The Battalion was ordered to march the 600 miles from Belgaum to Madras to take over guard duties at a prisoner of war camp for Boers - the Band played on the march. The men of the 2nd Battalion, including the bandsmen, found themselves more directly involved in the fighting, but the country evidently had some attractions since Band Sergeant Major H Smith stayed there, ultimately becoming Bandmaster of the Johannesburg Police Band. (His successor, BSM Dudley, was also later to find an overseas appointment, as Director of Music to the Governor of Bengal, in which post he was awarded the MBE in 1934.)

After many years abroad, the 1st Battalion returned home in 1906, crossing paths at sea with the 2nd, then on its way out to Burma. Typical of the fare provided for soldiers overseas at the time can be seen in a 1909 Christmas concert that included 2nd East Yorks bandsmen singing songs such as 'Too Lazy to Live, Too Lazy to Die', 'If I were a Member of Parliament', 'The Old Harmonium-yum-yum-yum', 'Funniosities' and 'Put Me Amongst the Girls'. A total of 42 items were presented in the course of three hours. More elevated offerings were on display at a Christmas performance by the 1st Band three years later in the



1st Battalion The East Yorkshire Regiment, Vienna 1949, Bandmaster HL Burge (Eagles/Ogilby)

Garrison Church in Beverley, which comprised works by Elgar, Schubert, Sullivan and Handel. The Bandmaster was Mr Turner, who could also boast of coming third in the Sergeants' Mess billiards competition.

In 1914 the 2nd Battalion held its Jubilee Shield Competition in Kamptee, only to see the Band run away with the cup, winning the football, hockey, cricket and cross-country events; in fact the only discipline the Band didn't win was the shooting. Such happy days were shortly to end with the coming of war and the departure of the musicians for the trenches. Amongst them was Bdsman L Quayle who was awarded the Military Medal in 1917, and Bdsman John Edward Bardy of the 1st Battalion, who wrote to the regimental journal in February 1915; after a long description of the action he had seen and of the experience of being under fire, he concluded:

You would probably like to know how I like this game. Well, I may say nobody was more glad to come out here than I was. I wanted to do my bit, though I always realized it would be a hard and

dangerous bit. Now, I consider having done that bit well, it is somebody else's turn to come and take my place and let me have a rest, as I may say I am feeling fairly tired.

Even here, however, the obsession with sport continued with a Battalion athletics meeting in France in 1917; the Band Race was, as ever, one of the most popular events.

Back home Bandmaster Hurd of the 2nd Battalion was by 1915 already engaged on public performances with a new band, playing in aid of such causes as the widows and orphans of the war dead. One of the notable items was Mr Hurd's singing of 'The Bassoon'.

In 1920 the 2nd Battalion was posted to India - Mr Hurd took the opportunity to transfer to the 1st for his last year of service - though it was not to remain long, being instead rushed to Iraq the same year. There the Band found conditions particularly difficult: 'We find it necessary to have buckets of ice cold water by our sides when playing, as, unless some of the instruments are frequently dipped, it is impossible to bear them near our lips.'

Both Battalions saw overseas service in the inter-war years: when the 2nd returned from India, the 1st was sent to Egypt, then India, with a period in China to follow. This latter posting included a visit to Peking, where Bandmaster Doloughan's Jazz Band went down well, but for the most part the men were stationed in North China with little opportunity to play to appreciative audiences: a concert for Japanese troops floundered in the chasm separating the two cultures. More appropriate performances came in 1935 with the Jubilee Durbar and a Ball to celebrate the 250th Anniversary of the Regiment.

The Band Notes in the regimental journal in 1933 report that 'lately several of our members have been undergoing a course of first aid and stretcher bearing; may they never have cause to put their knowledge into practice.' It was a forlorn hope, for within a decade all able-bodied bandsmen were indeed on stretcher-bearer duties. Even before the outbreak of war, the 2nd Battalion musicians had been on active service in Palestine in 1936-37: 'We have featured in various operations with the Battalion in punitive measures against Arab law-breakers.'

Bandmaster Purcell of the 2nd Battalion

remained at home during the War and by October 1940 had a Regimental Band ready to play in public. In the next six months it was to make more than 130 appearances, earning over £600 for war charities. Most popular, it was reported, were the 'Music While You Work' programmes in the munitions factories, and fittingly Mr Purcell's last engagement - before his departure to become Director of Music to the Stavely Coal and Iron Company - was in July 1945 to 3000 workers in an aircraft factory in Brough.

Although the two battalions were not amalgamated until 1948, effectively only one Band survived the War, under the leadership of Bandmaster Burge. One of his first duties was to take the Band to Ghent in August 1945 to visit the 2nd Battalion; later it joined the 1st, then in Austria, though it also served on its own for twelve months from April 1947 in Gibraltar.

The remainder of the Regiment's existence was spent in Germany, the UK and - for three years in the mid-50s - in Malaya. The last posting evidently took its toll of the Band, with a reported reduction in strength of fifteen musicians during the stay.

In 1958 the Regiment amalgamated with The West Yorkshire Regiment.

Bands and Drums, 1st Battalion The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, Ethiopia c1972 (Eagles/Ogilby)



Regimental Music

In the 18th century the 15th Foot used three quick marches that have survived in a collection published by James Aird of Glasgow some time between 1782 and 1794. A further march from the period was re-discovered in 1907 by a German Professor of Music under the title '15 von England'; he passed it on to the 1st Battalion and, under Bandmaster Turner, it was for a while performed at the end of programmes.

These pieces were followed in the 19th century by a succession of official marches including 'The Boys Won't Leave the Girls Alone' and finally 'The Lincolnshire Poacher'. When it was decreed in 1881 that each regiment should use a march from its own county, this latter was discontinued. The story goes that when the then Bandmaster James Murdock asked the bandsmen if anyone knew a good Yorkshire tune, L/Cpl Powell volunteered 'My Pretty Yorkshire Lass', a song popularized by the music hall star George Laybourne; Mr Murdock noted down the tune on his cuffs, swiftly made an arrangement and by the next day it was in use. The song was written by George Grainger with words by Frank Egerton, and was more normally known as 'The Yorkshire Lass'.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF YORKSHIRE

1958 The Prince of Wales's Own
Regiment of Yorkshire

On 31 July 1958 an Inauguration Parade in the presence of the Princess Royal heralded the creation of the new Regiment. The following year the Battalion was posted to Gibraltar, where the Band was immediately busy: it was reported that the men played 193 engagements between April and December, despite six weeks' leave in the midst of this period. There was also a visit to Casablanca for the British Trade Fair, though, when the Battalion were training in Libya in 1960, the bandsmen were left behind on guard duties and fatigues. One of the last performances on Gibraltar was for the 1961 visit of the Queen Mother.

The next few years were spent in Germany with the usual round of public concerts, tattoos and regimental duties. Then in 1965 the Regiment was

rushed to Aden where civilian disturbances had broken out. The bandsmen were trained for a security role but also found time to beat retreat on the first Saturday of each month, to play for the Aden Light Operatic society's production of *The Mikado* and to book several gigs for the dance band. In 1966 the Band took time off to pay its first visit to Ethiopia, playing in the presence of Haile Selassie; it returned later in the year to play at a cocktail party to celebrate the Queen's Birthday, giving Bandmaster Richards a chance to meet again Lt Ashine-Haile, the Director of Music of the Imperial Ethiopian Army, with whom he had studied at Kneller Hall.

Following the Regiment's return to Britain at the end of 1966, further overseas tours of duty were undertaken in the next few years: again in Aden, in Cyprus and in Germany. In addition the Band made a trip to Israel in 1971, renewed its acquaintance with Ethiopia the following year and played in Northern Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, France and Canada. One of the more unusual performances came in 1980 when the Regiment was guarding a temporary prison that had been set up in Rolleston Camp on Salisbury Plain: the Band entertained the 300 prisoners with a programme that included such appropriate items as 'Born Free', 'The Sweeney' and 'Please Release Me'.

1982 should have given the Band an opportunity to relax a little on a working two-week cruise (following two earlier cruises in the late 70s), but the Falklands War put paid to that project, with ships being required to stand by for the South Atlantic. In 1988 the Band made a last overseas concert tour - a visit to America, playing in Washington State and Oregon.

The Band was now led by Mr Thompson, who had taken over in 1985 after the tragic early death of Mr Shell, but times were becoming increasingly difficult. The defence cuts of the early '80s had substantially reduced the Band's operations - from a peak in 1975 of 36 musicians (including the highly popular group The Red Mafia), it was reduced to just twenty. By 1993 rumours of further cuts had taken this down even more drastically to a total of only fourteen, making it officially unviable; despite this the spirit of the Band was such that it continued to function and even visited the Regiment, then serving in Bosnia.

On 9 July 1994 the last-ever parade by the Band was attended by some 60 ex-bandsmen, gathered to witness the departure of what remained of the proud bands of the old 14th and 15th of Foot.

Regimental Music

The quick march was entitled 'The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire', a new arrangement by the first Bandmaster, Mr Pinkey, that comprised 'Ca Ira' and 'The Yorkshire Lass'.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

1865-1868 **BEARDHALL**, Frederick. Born 18?? died 1868. Enl 1/14 Ft; Sgt (BM) 1/14 Ft 27/8/65; died whilst serving 5/10/68.

1868-1875 **TRAISE**, Samuel. Enl 2/21 Ft 31/6/63; Sgt (BM) 9/4/63; Sgt (BM) 1/14 Ft 6/10/68; ret'd 31/12/75.

1876-1893 **HATFIELD**, George. Born 1840 died 19?? Enl 3/60 Ft 24/11/55; Sgt (BM) 1/14 Ft 1/1/76; ret'd 17/5/93.

1893-1898 **BENTLEY**, William George John. Born 1862 died 19?? Enl Coldm Gds 27/3/84; WO (BM) 1 W York R 18/5/93; ret'd 31/5/98.

1898-1903 **GORNELL**, Charles. Born 1858 died 1907. Enl 1/13 Ft 12/6/72; WO (BM) 2 W India R 19/12/85; WO (BM) 1 W York R 1/6/98; ret'd 1/6/03.

1903-1908 **BUTLER**, Ernest. Born 1864 died 1950. Enl Gren Gds 21/11/82; WO (BM) 1 W York R 2/6/03; ret'd 7/11/08.

1908-1914 **SCATES**, Alfred. Born 1875 died 1944. Enl 1 King's 23/3/89; WO (BM) 8/11/08; ret'd 22/3/14.

1914-1922 **CONNORS**, James John (see 2 W York R)

1922-1934 **MACDONALD**, Edwin John (see 1st Conn Rang)

1934-1945 **REID**, Frederick Horace ARCM. Born 1900. Enl 2 KRRC 19/7/16 WO1 (BM) 1 W York R 1/4/34; ret'd 23/2/45; BM Jaipur State 1945.

1945-1948 **UNDERWOOD**, Arthur ARCM. Born 1912 died 1962. Enl 2 N Stafford R 14/9/28; WO1 (BM) 1 W York R 24/2/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Bedfs & Herts R 25/11/48; WO1 (BM) RA (Plym) 6/7/55; Lt (DoM) RA (BAOR) 15/9/58; died whilst serving 30/7/62.

1948-1950 **WHITE**, Basil Bertram (see 2 W York R)

1950-1958 **CROWCROFT**, Edward MBE LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1912 died 1991. Enl RA 16/3/40; WO1 i/c RA (Middle East) Voluntary Band 1943; WO1 (BM) 1 W York R 2/8/50; WO1 (York & Northumberland Bde 6/58; Lt (DoM) Singapore Mil Forces 17/9/62; Lt (DoM) WRAC 21/2/63; ret'd 1/69 rank of Capt.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

1868-1877 **MILLER**, John. Enl 1 Rifle Bde; Sgt (BM) 32 Ft 20/1/60; Sgt (BM) 2/14 Ft 6/1/68; ret'd 30/9/77.

1877-1888 **McGINN**, William. Born 1843 died 1888. Enl 2/16 Ft 28/10/58; Sgt (BM) 2/14 Ft 1/10/77; died whilst serving 11/7/88.

1888-1903 **FINNIGAN**, Thomas. Born 1857 died 1927. Enl 36 Ft 4/8/71; Sgt (BM) 12/7/88; ret'd 3/4/03.

1903-1914 **CONNORS**, James John LRAM. Born 1869 died 1937. Enl 2 Border R 2/5/85; WO (BM) 2 W York R 1/5/03; WO1 (BM) 1 W York R 23/3/14; ret'd 19/9/22; WO1 (BM) 8 W York R (TA) 1922-28.

1914-1930 **SHEARING**, Frank. Born 1888 died 1960. Enl DWR 7/11/02; WO1 (BM) 2 W York R 23/3/14; ret'd 5/10/30.

1930-1938 **WATTS**, John Jubilee Morgan. Born 1897 died 19?? Enl 2 KRRC 19/6/11; WO1 (BM) 2 W York R 6/10/30; WO1 (BM) Fiji Defence Force 20/11/38; ret'd 1941.

1938-1948 **WHITE**, Basil Bertram ARCM. Born 1920. Enl RTC 3/4/25; WO1 (BM) 2 W York R 9/11/38; WO1 (BM) 1 W York R 25/11/48; ret'd 1/8/50.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

1871-1885 **MURDOCK**, John James Brocklebank. Born 1832 died 1904. Enl 72 Ft 26/3/46; Sgt (BM) 72 Ft 24/11/65; Sgt (BM) 15 Ft 1/3/81; ret'd 31/3/85.

1885-1892 **BUCKINGHAM**, James. Born 1846 died 1929. Enl 65 Ft 1/6/66; Sgt (BM) 1 E York R 1/4/85; ret'd 10/6/92.

1892-1894 **McFARLANE**, Thomas. Born 1860 died 1894. Enl 2 Leicester R 19/11/74; WO (BM) 1 E York R 1/10/77; ret'd 11/7/88.

1894-1907 **PIPE**, Henry John. Born 1869 died 1924. Enl 1 R Sussex R 9/1/83; WO (BM) 1 E York R 21/11/94; ret'd 31/3/07.

1907-1915 **TURNER**, George Edward. Born 1874 died 19?? Enl King's 26/10/88; WO (BM) 1 E York R 1/4/07; ret'd 8/3/15.

1915-1919 **PRINDEVILLE**, Maurice. Born 1881 died 19?? Enl 3 Bedfs & Herts 7/7/96; WO1 (BM) 1 E York R 9/3/15; ret'd 24/4/19.

1919-1920 **HURD**, James Lyne Thorne (see 2 E York R)

1920-1935 **DOLOUGHAN**, William. Born 1887 died 1951. Enl 5L 1/12/02; WO1 (BM) 1 E York R 29/10/20; ret'd 19/2/35.

1935-1945 **BROWN**, Lewis Doyle MBE LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1908 died 1977. Enl King's Own R 24/7/23; WO1 (BM) 1 E York R 10/2/35; WO1 (BM) Band of the Transportation Training Centre Royal Engineers (war time); WO1 (BM) RAMC 22/8/45; Lt (DoM) 11/8/47; retd 23/2/74 rank of Lt Col.

1945-1946 **PAYNE**, Frederick Arthur ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 2 RWF 31/8/25; WO1 (BM) 1 E York R 15/12/45; WO1 (BM) Sierra Leone Regt 1946; WO1 (BM) 1 R S Fus 20/5/50; retd 26/1/54.

1947-1958 **BURGE**, Hector Louis (see 2 E York R)

1958 **PINKNEY**, Arthur Raymond ARCM psm. Born 1925. Enl 1 KOYLI 18/4/41; WO1 (BM) 1 E York R 24/1/58; WO1 (BM) 1 PWO 25/4/58; WO1 (BM) RGJ Bde 2/1/65; Lt (DoM) RA (Larkhill) 24/9/69; retd 1/7/79 rank of Maj.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

1865-1886 **ALLEN**, William. Born 1831 died 1897. Enl 48 Ft 1857; Sgt (BM) 2/15 Ft 8/7/65; retd 18/5/86.

1886-1897 **CUNNINGHAM**, Frederick George. Born 1860 died 1977. Enl 81 Ft 7/12/74; WO (BM) 2 E York R 19/5/86; retd 30/4/97.

1897-1905 **LEVY**, Frederick. Born 1867 died 1926. Enl 1 Foresters 23/8/82; WO (BM) 2 E York R 1/5/97; retd 12/5/05.

1905-1919 **HURD**, James Lyne Thorne LRAM psm. Born 1878 died 1968. Enl 1 A and SH 9/5/93; WO (BM) 2 E York R 13/5/05; WO1 (BM) 1 E York R 25/4/19; WO1 (BM) RA (Gib) 3/6/20; WO1 (BM) RA (Sal Pl) 12/1/22; WO1 (BM) RA (Port) 1922; Lt (DoM) IG 18/3/29; retd 8/4/38 rank of Capt.

1919-1930 **FLANNERY**, Maurice Patrick. Born 1893 died 1977. Enl 1 DLI 5/2/07; WO1 (BM) 2 E York R 25/4/19; retd 21/3/30.

1930-1938 **HARRIS**, Frederick John OBE (MBE) ARCM psm. Born 1900. Enl 1 Wilts R 22/6/16; WO1 (BM) 2 E York R 22/3/30; WO1 (BM) RA (Sal Pl) 9/4/38; Lt (DoM) Gren Gds 20/1/42; Snr DoM Bde Gds 1959; retd 15/7/60 rank of Lt-Col.

1938-1945 **PURCELL**, Patrick Ambrose ARAM LRAM ARCM. Born 1902 died 1972. Enl RA 10/7/18; WO1 (BM) 1 Bedfs & Herts R 10/5/29; WO1 (BM) 2 E York R 9/4/38; retd 20/7/45.

1945-1947 **BURGE**, Hector Louis ARCM. Born 1917. Enl 1 Border R 13/6/32; WO1 (BM) 2 E York R 21/7/45; WO1 (BM) 1 E York R 1948; Capt (DoM) Bde Gurkhas (badged 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles) 24/6/57; retd 18/11/70 rank of Maj.

BANDMASTERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF YORKSHIRE

1958-1965 **PINKNEY**, Arthur Raymond (see 1 E York)

1965-1968 **RICHARDS**, Peter Gordon. Born 1930 died 1968. Enl 1 RWF 2/5/46; WO1 (BM) PWO 2/1/65; died whilst serving 21/4/68.

1968-1972 **PLATTS**, Trevor ARCM psm. Born 1936. Enl 2 Para 18/12/54; WO1 (BM) 1 PWO 22/4/68; WO1 (BM) Yorkshire Bde 8/9/72; WO1 (BM) King's Div 11/9/75; WO1 (BM) RMSM 24/11/75; Capt (DoM) (R Anglian) Queen's Div 8/11/76; Capt (DoM) RTR (Rhine) 2/7/79; retd 5/80.

1972-1981 **MARTIN**, Richard Allan. Born 1943. Enl R Leic 6/10/58; 4 R Anglian 2/63; WO1 (BM) PWO 8/9/72; retd 1981.

1981-1984 **SHELL**, Kenneth Charles ARCM. Born 1950 died 1984. Enl 2 RGJ 1/4/66; WO1 (BM) PWO 1981; died whilst serving 3/9/84.

1984-1993 **THOMPSON**, Stephen Alan ARCM. Born 1956. Enl QLR 11/12/73; WO1 (BM) PWO 10/1/85; retd 1993.

1993-1994 **BERTIE**, David James. Born 1963. Enl RGJ 29/5/79; WO1 (BM) POW 1/4/93; WO1 (BM) King's (Norm) 1/8/94.

Bandmaster FF Connors, 2 W York R c1912 (RMSM)



THE BANDS OF THE GREEN HOWARDS (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment)

1688	Luttrell's Regiment
1751	19th Foot
1782	19th (1st Yorkshire, North Riding) Foot
1875	19th (1st Yorkshire, North Riding - Princess of Wales's Own) Foot
1881 (May)	The North Yorkshire Regiment (Princess of Wales's Own)
1881 (July)	The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regiment
1921	The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment)

The first reference to any melodic instruments in the 19th Foot comes with an inspection report of 1758, which refers to 'Drums and Fifes'; the Regiment itself boasts that in 1747 it became the first British regiment to reintroduce the instrument (a claim disputed by others, particularly the Royal Artillery). By 1775 the musicians had increased to a 'Good Band of 11'.

Unusually for a line infantry band, there are accounts surviving of bandmasters in the first half of the 19th century; the first of these, however, has never been absolutely authenticated. The story goes that in the early years of the century the Regiment was on the march through Ireland when a baby was found in a basket by the roadside. Adopted by the men, this boy was named Green Howard after the Regiment, and grew up within the 19th to be trained as a drummer and musician, graduating to become Bandmaster some time in the 1820s or early-1830s.

More definitely it is known that in the 1830s (possibly following on from Mr Howard) Mr C M Brown was appointed Bandmaster, and soon acquired a reputation as an excellent musician. Even so his memory was eclipsed by his successor, the famous James Smyth.

Mr Smyth's father was a guardsman who was commissioned into the 19th when James was still a child. Accepted into the Band as a boy, his dedication to the study of music rapidly marked him out as a potential leader, and he was appointed

BANDS OF

THE GREEN HOWARDS



sub-conductor, as well as being the solo clarinet player and solo violinist. This latter role indicates that even in the '30s the 19th had a string band, a remarkable achievement for an infantry regiment of the time. On Mr Brown's retirement in 1841, his 23-year-old assistant stepped naturally into the vacancy as Bandmaster, where he was to remain for fourteen years.

Mr Smyth served in Malta, Cephalonia, Corfu, the West Indies and Canada, and built the reputation of the 19th's string band even higher. Amongst the bookings it secured in Montreal was a collaboration in a season of performances by Seguin's Opera Company, one of the stars of which he was subsequently to marry. On the Regiment's return to England Mr Smyth conducted the Philharmonic Society at Plymouth on a regular basis, with his wife, Ernestine, performing vocal solos. The couple also managed to organize a series of theatricals and concerts, designed - it is said - to keep the men away from public houses in their spare time. The Band was rated highly enough to be invited to play at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

The years of success ended in April 1854, when the Regiment was detailed to go abroad for the Crimean War. Mr Smyth, as a civilian, had no obligation to accompany the men, but so keen were the officers to retain his services that he was offered a job as Quarter-Master, though the Commander-in-Chief refused permission for such an unprecedented promotion. Thus released from his duties, Mr Smyth applied for the post of Bandmaster to the Royal Artillery, which he secured and from which he was subsequently to exert a powerful and beneficial influence over the whole of Army music. (He did, however, discover that his new job paid just 5s 6d a day, less than half what he was getting with the 19th.)

Probably Mr Smyth's last public performance before leaving the Regiment came on 24 March 1854 when a Royal Proclamation was read on the steps of the Royal Exchange in London, officially declaring war on Russia; the Band played the National Anthem.

The combination of Mr Brown and Mr Smyth ensured that the 19th Foot had a fully active Band, capable of rivalling the major London bands, much

2nd Battalion The Green Howards, Buttevant 1886, Bandmaster AC Strugnell (Eagles/Ogilby)



1st Battalion The Green Howards, Cairo 1908, Bandmaster C Murrell (Eagles/Ogilby)

earlier than most regiments. Between Mr Smyth's departure and the arrival of the first Kneller Hall-trained Bandmaster, Mr Seaton Ricks, there were a further four incumbents - Messrs Pffifer, Jung, Sola and Jager - of whom little is known, though Mr Pffifer (like Mr Jager) was an Austrian and therefore possibly did not serve with the Band in the Crimean War, instead taking up his appointment on the Regiment's return. During the conflict the 19th captured five drums at Alma, which were traditionally paraded every year on Alma Day.

The first Kneller Hall graduate to be appointed to the 2nd Battalion - which had been raised in 1858 - was Mr Lohrsch in 1868. The Band probably existed from the outset, and certainly pre-dated Mr Lohrsch, for in the same year that he arrived, Hugh Lawson retired as Band Sergeant.

The activities of the two Bands in the last quarter of the 19th century were typical of the time: regimental concerts dominated by songs, performances for the Army Temperance Society, minstrel troupes and the provision of music for amateur theatricals, such as *The Cat and the Fiddle: A Village*

Idyll staged by the 1st Battalion in 1893. There were also sometimes military duties, with the musicians of the 1st Battalion joining the rest of the men on a musketry course in 1896, though they missed the route march season that year, being on furlough - the regimental journal noted drily 'the pace is better, and the stride longer without them'.

The Bandmaster at this time was Mr Guyton, who had arrived from Kneller Hall in 1887. Despite being a serving soldier, Mr Guyton was not expected to share all the hazards of a military career, and when the 1st battalion was sent to South Africa for the Boer War, he remained at home training the boys and - with the help of his wife - organizing fund-raising concerts. Meanwhile Band Sergeant Southern and the others on active service were attempting to put together a band in the midst of their war work. Amongst them was Bdsm Aucock - noted as a good vocalist - who was reported as having several narrow escapes, with Boer bullets hitting his pouch, mess tin and boot-heel.

Also serving in the War was the 3rd Battalion, which had its own Band. Meanwhile the 2nd was in

India, where it had moved from Burma in 1896 and where it was to remain until 1909, initially under the command of Bandmaster Liddell - who was renowned for his saxophone playing at concerts - and then of Bandmaster Andrews.

Mr Andrews was still Bandmaster at the start of the Great War when the 2nd Battalion was stationed in the Channel Islands. Moving back to the regimental depot, he began to train up boys in order that a band would be ready when peace came; he was evidently successful for in 1919 his Band was sent to France to rejoin its Battalion and promptly won a Divisional Band Competition.

During the fighting this Band had been engaged on the usual fund-raising concerts and recruiting marches. The experience of the men was more varied; the 1st Battalion spent the war on the side-lines in India (where featherweight Bdsman Healey was narrowly beaten on points in the late stages of the All India Boxing Tournament), whilst the musicians of the 2nd were on active service on the Western Front. Amongst these latter was Bdsman A Woodage who was awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal; the citation read:

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Neuve Chapelle 13th March 1915, in voluntarily leaving his trench (his Battalion not being engaged at the time) under very heavy fire, and attending on the wounded regardless of danger.

Bdsman Woodage was also awarded the Cross of the Order of St George of Russia, 3rd Class, though sadly he was killed in action just two months later.

Even after the Armistice, the two battalions continued on very separate paths. The 1st remained abroad until 1925, mostly in India though there was a short posting to Jerusalem; here the Band played a public concert in the Empire Cinema, the star attraction of which was to be a violin solo by the newly arrived bandmaster, Mr Francis - unfortunately he broke the bridge whilst changing a string backstage and the item had to be cancelled. Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion were in Ireland where the fight for independence was escalating, leaving the bandsmen on military rather than musical duties.

Despite Mr Andrews' best efforts to ensure a strong peacetime Band, therefore, the 2nd Battalion found little stability. In 1925 it was posted to the West Indies, with the Band going to Bermuda, and many bandsmen took the opportunity to leave, clearly unwilling to face yet more disruption. Even with the young band that did go, however,



The Green Howards, c1985, Bandmaster CR Dawe (RMSM)

Bandmaster Cooke managed to build a creditable unit, and his successor, Bandmaster Hooper, seems to have developed the Band still further.

The Battalion moved from Bermuda to Shanghai in 1930 and was soon putting on concerts that featured a male voice choir and the Bandmaster's arrangement of the New World Symphony. Less elevated, but almost certainly as typical of overseas postings at the time, is an account that has survived of a 2nd Battalion Sports Meeting in India two years later: the events included the Dog with the Longest Tail Competition, the Tail with the Longest Dog Competition and Band Musical Chairs (the latter won by Bdsman Storey).

In 1927 the 1st Battalion had also paid a fleeting visit to Shanghai, but otherwise enjoyed nearly fifteen years of home comforts, particularly in terms of paid engagements. One of the more unusual concerts was the 1936 annual benefit for the Welfare Fund, for which the Band was conducted by the hugely successful composer Albert Ketelbey in a programme of his works.

Both Battalions were still in these postings when war came again: the 2nd spent the hostilities in the Far East, with the 1st involved in the European theatre from the beginning. Bandmaster Lester of the 1st meanwhile returned to Yorkshire to work with the band boys; amongst them was Arthur White who had enlisted in 1938 and who emerged to become Band Sergeant Major in the '50s, finally retiring in 1964.

The 2nd Battalion was, like all others, disbanded in 1948, though it made a brief comeback in 1952, with Bandmaster Stevens. The surviving Band returned to the Regiment in Egypt in 1947, but the large number of men leaving meant that it effectively had to re-build all over again before it could continue the series of overseas postings that took the Green Howards to Malaya, Austria, Germany and Hong Kong in the '50s.

These foreign commitments continued in the '60s and '70s though there were periods at home as well. The Battalion was visited on several occasions by its Colonel-in-Chief, King Olav V of Norway, who was sufficiently impressed by the Band to present it with a silver cornet; the band reciprocated by visiting Norway in 1978. Amongst the more spectacular overseas tours were a month in Canada in 1968 and a return visit the following year, when the Green Howards became the first line band of the British Army to play at the Canadian National Exhibition since The Black Watch in 1904. There was also a tour of duty in 1980 with the Battalion in Kenya.

Throughout this period, of course, the Battalion was spending long periods in Ulster, though - as the Band Notes in the regimental journal pointed out with commendable understatement - 'Northern Ireland is not a good posting for bands.'

In February 1994 the Band made an album, poignantly entitled *Fond Farewell*; five months later it staged a final parade in Northallerton, before disappearing into history.

Regimental Music

In 1742 the Colonel of the Regiment, Sir Charles Howard, was sent by the British government to Vienna on a diplomatic mission to Maria Theresa, whose succession to the Hapsburg lands had provoked the War of the Austrian Succession. In recognition of his service, it is said, she presented him with three marches, which were subsequently adopted by the Regiment. Of these, the slow march, known as 'Maria Theresa', and 'The Green Howards Funeral March' have survived and are still used.

The quick march, however, was lost sometime in the early 19th century. It is believed that 'I'm 95' was used for a while until a permanent replacement was finally chosen in 1871, shortly before the 1st Battalion left India. First played in public on arrival in Gosport that year, 'Bonnie English Rose' was a song published in 1858 as 'Rose of England', with

music by Charles Jeffreys and words by Sidney Nelson; it officially became the regimental quick march in 1881. The fact that the badge of the Green Howards has the white rose of York provides a probable association with the piece, though it is also said that the then adjutant, Lieutenant Moir, was particularly keen on the song and that the Band played it on his urging.

When the King of Norway became Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, it became customary to play the Norwegian National Anthem in his honour.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE GREEN HOWARDS

182?-183? **HOWARD**, Green. Enl 1/19 Ft; Sgt (BM) 1/19 Ft 182?; retd 183?

183?-1841 **BROWN**, C M. Sgt (BM) or Civ BM 1/19 Ft 183?; retd 1841

1841-1854 **SMYTH**, James. Born 1818 died 1885. Enl 1/19 Ft; Sgt (BM) 1/19 Ft 1841; MoB RA 4/54; retd 1880.

1854-1857 **PFFIFER**, Civ BM 1/19 Ft April '54; retd 1857.

1857-1859 **JUNG**, Civ BM 1/19 Ft 1857; retd 1859.

1859-1862 **SOLA**, Civ BM 1/19 Ft 1859; retd 1862.

1862-1865 **JAGER**, Civ BM 1/19 Ft 1862; retd 23/11/65.

1865-1872 **RICKS**, Seaton. Sgt (BM) 72 Ft 185?; Sgt (BM) 1/19 Ft 24/11/65; retd 28/5/72.

1872-1877 **ANTCLIFFE**, J. Sgt (BM) 1/19 Ft 29/5/72; retd 30/6/77.

1877-1887 **O'BRIEN**, Peter. Born 1843 died 1914. Enl 62 Ft 16/4/58; Sgt (BM) 1/19 Ft 1/7/77; retd 5/4/87.

1887-1902 **GUYTON**, William. Born 1858 died 1946. Enl 1/19 Ft 8/10/72; WO (BM) 1 Green Howards 6/4/87; WO1 (BM) 4 R Gar R 12/2/02; retd 8/10/05.

1902-1919 **MURRELL**, Charles. Born 1874 died 19???. Enl 2 W York R 7/8/88; WO (BM) 1 Green Howards 12/1/02; retd 24/4/19.

1919-1935 **FRANCIS**, Thomas LRAM ARCM. Born 1893 died 1969. Enl 1 R Ir Fus 16/7/09; WO1 (BM) 1 Green Howards 25/4/19; WO1 (BM) RA (Sal Pl) 5/3/35; WO1 (BM) RA (Port) 31/10/36; Lt (DoM) RM (Chat) 24/10/37; retd 14/8/50 rank of Capt.

1935-1948 **LESTER**, Reginald ARCM. Born 1904. Enl 2 BW 25/10/21; WO1 (BM) 1 Green Howards 5/3/35; retd 1947.

1948-1955 **JARRETT**, Cyril Denis (see 2 Green Howards)
1955-1962 **STEVENS**, William George Thomas (see 2 Green Howards)

1962-1968 **JACKSON**, Kenneth LRAM ARCM. Born

1930. Enl 3 Para 22/2/51; WO1 (BM) 1 Green Howards 6/7/62; WO1 (BM) Yorkshire Bde 22/7/68; retd 30/9/69.
1968-1976 **PIKE**, Graham Thomas ARCM psm. Born 1937. Enl Loyal R 3/6/55; WO1 (BM) Green Howards 22/7/68; WO1 (BM) Scottish Div Depot 25/10/76; retd 2/6/79; DoM Royal Guard of Oman retiring in rank of Colonel.

1976-1980 **DAWSON**, John William Joseph Born 1938, died 1997. Enl 5 Innis DG 5/5/56; WO1 (BM) Green Howards 18/11/76; retd 26/5/81.

1980-1991 **DAWE**, Christopher Robert ARCM. Born 1950. Enl 2 R Irish Rang 10/10/71; WO1 (BM) Green Howards 23/2/81; retd 1990.

1991-1994 **SEARLE**, Michael John BA LTCL(TD) ARCM AmusLCM psm. Born 1962. Enl RHG/D 14/9/78; WO1 (BM) Green Howards 10/6/92; WO1 (BM) King's (Water) 9/5/94.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE GREEN HOWARDS

1868-1885 **LOHRISCH**, R. Enl 2/19 Ft; Sgt (BM) 2/19 Ft 1868; retd 31/3/85.

1885-1895 **STRUGNELL**, Alfred Charles. Born 1853 died 1914. Enl 2 Green Howards 1/12/68; WO (BM) 2 Green Howards 1/4/85; retd 19/4/95.

1895-1901 **LIDDLE**, Silas (see 1 DLI)

1901-1921 **ANDREWS**, Frederick. Born 1872 died 19???. Enl 2 R Innis Fus 16/10/86; WO (BM) 2 Green Howards 1/12/01; retd 7/4/21.

1921-1929 **COOKE**, Gilbert Lawrence. Born 1891. Enl 2 KSLI 25/9/05; WO1 (BM) 2 Green Howards 8/4/21; retd 31/3/29.

1929-1942 **HOOPER**, Ernest Redvers LRAM ARCM. Born 1900 died 1970. Enl 2 Seaforth 1/3/18; WO1 (BM) 2 Green Howards 1/4/29; retd 20/11/42; BM Indian Army 1942.

1942-1948 **JARRETT**, Cyril Denis LRAM ARCM. Born 1909 died 1980. Enl 1 R North'd Fus 15/5/25; WO1 (BM) 2 Green Howards 21/11/42; WO1 (BM) 1 Green Howards 1948; WO1 (BM) LI Bde 1/9/55; retd 30/4/58.
1948-1952 disbanded

1952-1955 **STEVENS**, William George Thomas. Born 1923. Enl Ox & Bucks LI 13/9/37; WO1 (BM) 2 Green Howards 3/9/52; WO1 (BM) 1 Green Howards 1/9/55; retd 5/7/62.

1955 disbanded



Bandmaster G Pike, Green Howards, 1969 (RMSM)

THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS

1689 Tiffin's Regiment of Foot	1854 East India Company's 3rd (Madras Infantry) Regiment
1751 27th (Inniskilling)	1858 3rd (Madras) Regiment
	1861 108th (Madras Infantry) Regiment
1881	The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
1868	amalgamated to form The Royal Irish Rangers

The 27th Foot had a Band from a relatively early stage, with inspection reports noting in 1769 a 'Band of Music', in 1775 that there were '8 Music' and in 1792 that there were '17 Drums and Fifes; 10 Music - 6 young and unserviceable'. These inspections were all carried out in Britain, but evidence that the Band accompanied the Regiment overseas comes in the reminiscences of Mr Haughton in 1892; living then in South Africa, he told the *Pall Mall Gazette* of his experiences in the war against Napoleon:

My uncle was Band Sergeant of the 27th Inniskillings. When the regiment was ordered abroad I ran away from home and appeared among the Band boys. When the ship was in the Channel one boy was sick, and my uncle allowed me to take his place as drummer. The first day of the battle [of Waterloo] the Regiment lost 400 men, and my uncle sent me to look after the wounded.

Another veteran of Waterloo was Mr Walsh, a soldier whose son was later to serve during the Indian Mutiny and whose grandson, Tommy Walsh, was ultimately to become Band Sergeant of what had become the 1st Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Born in 1854, Tommy Walsh narrowly escaped an early death that year when the troopship *Charlotte* sank off Port Elizabeth, with a loss of 92 lives including 25 children of the Regiment - Tommy was the only child to survive.

BANDS OF

THE ROYAL IRISH RANGERS



The first known bandmaster of the 27th was Louis Werner, a civilian musician who was appointed in 1872. A photograph of the Band taken a few years later, shortly after it had been posted to Malta, shows it at a healthy strength of 48 musicians. Mr Werner was German, which perhaps accounts for the Band's performance of a Wagner selection as finale for an 1876 concert in Belfast, a choice that shocked a reviewer from the *Belfast Newsletter*. During Mr Werner's era, Capt Edward Barton of the Regiment returned from a trip to Russia and Germany, bringing with him a glockenspiel which became a popular feature of the Band's instrumentation.

What was to become the 2nd Battalion was formed in the panic of the late-1850s and acquired its first recorded bandmaster with the appointment from Kneller Hall of Mr D Bell in 1867. His successor in 1870 was Charles McLaren, one of the longest serving incumbents, remaining with the Battalion for twenty-one years before becoming Director of Music to the Hyderabad Contingent. The 27th was not so lucky in its appointees and had a fairly rapid succession, with three bandmasters during Mr McLaren's period with the 2nd.

The musicians concerned, however, were by all accounts entirely satisfactory and the programmes

undertaken by the 1st Battalion Band of the period suggest that there was no lack of ambition: in 1892 Bandmaster Clifford conducted a massed band performance of Meyerbeer's 'Marche aux Flambeaux' during a Grand Tattoo at Osborne in the presence of Queen Victoria.

Mr Clifford's successor was Alfred Turner, who arrived to a difficult appointment - the 1st Battalion was sent to South Africa to fight in the Boer War, with the bandsmen finding little time for music. The 2nd Battalion, too, served in the War.

Greater disruption was to occur less than a generation later with the outbreak of war in 1914. The men of the 2nd Battalion Band had already had some practice for their role as medical orderlies, having won the Stretcher Bearer and First Aid Competition in Aldershot in 1912, though undoubtedly this was at the time a minor part of the Band's activities - it stood then at a strength of over fifty, together with pipes and drums, and was more often to be found on parade than in training.

The men were sent to France, though even here there were occasional opportunities for music. In a letter from France in 1916, a sergeant of the Regiment describes a concert held in the unit's billet; the concert comprised mostly songs and sketches but 'To terminate the evening's entertain-

ment, that old hymn 'Abide With Me' and the Regimental March past ('The Sprig of Shillelagh') was rendered by the band.'

Back home the Band of the 3rd Battalion was engaged on concerts for raising both morale and funds. A performance in November 1914 saw this Band being conducted by Cpl Farmer, though by 1916 Bandmaster Friend of the 1st Battalion appears to have taken responsibility for the outfit. The regular pattern of engagements included concerts for the Prisoner of War Fund, funerals and more light-hearted events with the Merry Inniskilling Pierrot Troupe. The performances featured not only a military band but a string band.

Mr Friend returned to his peacetime position and found himself leaving for India almost immediately as the 1st Battalion commenced an overseas posting that was to last until his retirement. The newly re-formed 2nd Inniskillings Band meanwhile was under the command of Mr C W Griggs, who had graduated from Kneller Hall in 1918. Taking over towards the end of a long war from a Bandmaster - Robert Ramsey - who had served with the Regiment for 22 years, was not the easiest task, but Mr Griggs seems to have risen to the challenge: his Band had a good public reputation and in 1921 was reported to be playing works by the likes of Liszt, Mendelssohn, Rossini and Wagner.

In 1921 the 2nd Band accompanied the Battalion on a year-long posting to Silesia, returning home to a series of public engagements. The Band was 25-strong at this juncture, but it was not to last: the partition of Ireland in 1922 led to a reduction in the Irish establishment and the 2nd Battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers fell victim to the cuts.

The surviving Battalion came home in 1924, following a stay in Iraq where the Band won itself many admirers; the *Baghdad Times* reported in December 1924 that 'The Regimental Band of the Inniskillings will remain one of Baghdad's most fragrant memories.' Life in England was somewhat easier, with seasons in seaside resorts like Folkestone, Ramsgate, Sheerness and Littlehampton, but there were also periods of military work: during autumn manoeuvres in 1925 Bdsman Henry Welsh contracted pleurisy and TB - he was discharged on medical grounds, but his illness proved terminal.

With the disbandment of the 2nd Battalion the musicians had been sent to India and assimilated into the 1st Band. Many were subsequently to depart - a total of 22 bandsmen left the ranks in 1923 - but one of those who remained was probably the

greatest musician to emerge from the Inniskilling Fusiliers: John Judd went on to come top of his class as a student at Kneller Hall and ultimately to become Director of Music of the Royal Signals. One of his contemporaries at the School was L/Sgt Underhill, also of the Regiment, who graduated to become Bandmaster in the South Lancashire Regiment.

Amongst the most significant engagements of the era were a debut appearance at the Aldershot Tattoo, and a banquet in London where the Prince of Wales - the guest of honour - complimented the men on their performance. The Band also made its broadcasting debut in 1932.

In 1934 the Battalion left again for an overseas posting, this time in Shanghai. Here both the military band and the dance band found a variety of bookings, from official engagements to appearances at the dog track and at a night-time golf tournament (extra-large golf balls were used). A more enduring move came in 1938 to India, but prior to that there was a fifteen-month posting to Singapore - where the Band accompanied the local Musical Society in a choral production of *Carmen* - and a two-month visit to Hong Kong.

Back home in Omagh the 2nd Battalion was re-formed in 1937 with a new Band under the baton of Mr H F Ottway. Within four months the Band was ready to start playing in public and was receiving press plaudits; the *Tyrone Constitution* reported that 'this newly-formed band, most of the members being mere schoolboys, played like veterans.' Singled out for praise were Bdsman L Mansfield on violin and Cpl L Hewitt on piccolo.

This incarnation of the 2nd Battalion, however, was a traumatic one. At the outbreak of war the Band was under-strength and it was not until late-1940 that it could be rebuilt for the usual round of fund-raising concerts, radio broadcasting and morale-building dances.

The 1st Battalion was still in India and was involved in the Burmese war of 1942. The Band, of course, disappeared into the ranks, but by 1946 - with the Battalion in Lahore - it was reported to be rebuilding and by the following year, now in Hong Kong, even had an active dance band.

The 2nd Battalion was disbanded again in 1948, before being briefly re-formed between 1952 and 1956. During that time the Battalion spent some time in Cyprus, with Bandmaster Quinn leading a Band of just 24 players.

The 1st Battalion spent most of the '50s at home, with the Band playing at seaside resorts and at the

2nd Battalion The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Portland 1922, Bandmaster CW Griggs (Eagles/Ogilby)



Northern Ireland District Tattoo for the Coronation in 1953. In 1958 it departed for Germany, before moving to Kenya two years later. Based mainly in Nairobi, the Band played for such formal occasions at the visit of King Hussein of Jordan to the country and the presentation of new colours to the Regiment by the Duke of Gloucester in 1962. Perhaps more memorable was an appearance by the dance band at a Nairobi Airport reception for Louis Armstrong. Local culture was also sampled, with a two-week tour of the Baringo district seeing the Band receive presents of a live ram and a leopard-skin.

Returning to Britain in 1963 the Inniskillings had just five years of independent existence left, but for the Band they were at least to be active years. At home there were appearances at Tattoos in Colchester and Aldershot, broadcasts on 'Friday Night is Music Night', and a part in the 250th celebration of Waterloo on Horse Guards Parade. There was also a tour of America in 1964 by the North Irish Brigade, including the Inniskillings under Bandmaster Ronald Horn; 20,000 miles were covered and concerts played in 56 cities.

The mid-60s saw the Band and the Battalion in Germany, with trips to Denmark and France, and an appearance by The Skinbeats in the BAOR Beat Group competition (they came third). There were also memories of the military past with the funeral of Winston Churchill and the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Somme.

On 14 June 1968 a farewell parade and Beating Retreat were held prior to the Regiment's amalgamation. That evening at a final Officers' Dinner Night, the Band was joined by Maj Farrell on saxophone, Maj Jeater on horn, Maj Mullen on cornet and - most poignantly of all - Lt-Col John Judd on cornet, returning to the post he had first occupied more than half a century earlier.

Regimental Music

The 27th Foot used at various times 'The Cruiskeen Lawn' and 'The Minstrel Boy' - both old Irish tunes - as marches, but adopted 'The Sprig of Shillelagh' in the mid-19th century, another Irish air that was also known in England as a morris dance called 'The Black Joke'. In 1882 'The British Grenadiers' became the official quick march of all fusilier regiments, though 'The Sprig of Shillelagh' retained its popularity within the Regiment.

On amalgamation the 2nd Battalion continued its employment of 'Rory O'Moore' as a quick march. The lyrics to this ballad were written by Dublin-

born Samuel Lover, who later adapted the story into a play of the same name in 1838.

The regimental slow march was 'Eileen Alannah', a song written in 1873 by John Rogers Thomas.

THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES

1793 Fitch's Corps	1793 Cuyler's
1794 83rd Foot	Shropshire
1859 83rd (County of	Volunteers
Dublin) Foot	1794 86th Foot
	1809 86th (The Leinster)
	Foot
	1812 86th (Royal
	County Down)
	Foot
1881 The Royal Irish Rifles	
1921 redesignated the Royal Ulster Rifles	
1968 amalgamated to form The Royal Irish Rangers	

The early records of the bands of both the 83rd and 86th Foot are thin even by comparison with other regiments. Though drummers are regularly mentioned in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (sometimes as many as 26 drummers appeared on the establishment), there is no reference to a band until the battle of Vitoria in 1813, where there were apparently 15 musicians of the 2nd Battalion of the 83rd present.

Certainly it would have been surprising if the two regiments had been without bands from the end of the Napoleonic era onwards. And these bands must have been subject to overseas postings, a fact evidenced by the death of bandboy James Brown of the 86th Foot in 1830 in Antigua; it is recorded that he died suddenly whilst on parade, keeping perfect time on the kettledrum right up to his collapse. A further loss to the 86th Band came in 1842 with the death of Sgt Henry Lindtner from cholera. Sgt Lindtner was a German musician who had been employed by the officers to be Bandmaster.

The standing orders of the 83rd Foot, issued in Dublin in 1834, give some indication to the culture of bands at the time, even if they lack any specific information about the musicians of the Regiment. The first item on music paints a curious picture of the priorities of the period: 'The non-commissioned



1st Battalion The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Iraq 1924, Bandmaster GE Friend (Eagles/Ogilby)

officer in charge of the band is accountable for the cleanliness and regularity of those placed under his orders.' (The mention of an NCO, it should be noted, does not preclude the possibility that a civilian bandmaster was also employed.) Later on there is a suggestion that the Band did not perform exclusively for the benefit of the Regiment: 'The band or drums are never to play at any place of public amusement, without the permission of the Lieutenant-Colonel.'

During the Indian Mutiny, when Neemuch was under siege, it is reported that a fakir attempted to walk around the fort, having informed his followers that if he succeeded in making a full circuit, the stronghold would fall. He was shot dead before he could complete the circuit, but it appears that there were still some superstitious elements within the fort, and a bandsman of the 83rd was sent out to bring back his head as proof that the holy man was truly dead.

According to a history of the Band in a 1920s edition of the Royal Ulster Rifles' journal, there was some concern voiced at the way in which foreign bandmasters disappeared whenever regiments were posted abroad, and that consequently: 'Mr Robert Stewart Fergus Brown, who was appointed drum major in 1870, was trained in harmony and

instrumentation by Col Jerome (who was a musician) so that a bandmaster who would be always with the Regiment was assured.'

Mr Brown did indeed become Bandmaster of the 86th in 1879, having completed the course at Kneller Hall, but the concerns expressed were anachronistic: by the time Mr Brown was appointed drum major, the 86th was already on its second Kneller Hall-appointed bandmaster (the 83rd Band was also under the baton of a graduate), and the old days of civilians had gone forever. Perhaps more than anything else the worries of the officers indicate just how fragile was the faith being placed in Kneller Hall at the time.

The same Col Jerome who is said to have taught Mr Brown is also credited with introducing saxophones to the Band, having brought back an alto and baritone from the Paris Exhibition in 1870. The regiment claims - though this has never been authenticated - to have been the first British army band to have saxophones.

The 1881 amalgamations had little direct effect on many of the infantry regiments, but the combination of the 83rd and 86th Foot to form The Royal Irish Rifles had an immediate impact - the new regiment was classified as light infantry, marching at 140 paces a minute.



Band, Pipes and Drums, 2nd Battalion The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Victory Parade, London 1946 (RMSM)

Concert performances, however, were not affected and in 1887 the 2nd Battalion demonstrated their ability at a Centennial Band Contest in Malaga. Of 27 competing bands - 24 from Spain and three from Britain - the Irish Rifles had the unenviable task of playing first, performing the set piece of Weber's overture to *Oberon* and their own choice, a selection from Donizetti's *Lucretia Borgia*. In the circumstances it was an admirable achievement to come third, particularly since the winning band - from the Spanish Marines - was 120-strong, far beyond the strength of any British line band. The prize was £40.

In 1900 the 83rd was stationed in Gibraltar and was visited by the Czar of Russia. In honour of his presence, the Band played the Russian national anthem at dinner in the Officers' Mess; he then granted the Regiment the right to play the anthem at the close of all such programmes - the custom out-lived the Russian royal family.

The outbreak of war in 1914 saw the 2nd Battalion immediately plunged into action on the

Western Front. The 1st meanwhile was stationed in Aden, from where a visit was made by the Band to both French and Italian Somaliland. Brought back to Europe for the fighting, there are reports that the Band played on board during the journey.

When Eire gained independence in 1921, all Irish regiments faced changes; for the Irish Rifles there was less disruption than for others, but there was still a renaming of the Regiment as the Royal Ulster Rifles. That the change was resented is evident from the ceremonial funeral staged that year for the old regimental title - the Band of course was present for the rites.

The 1920s - save for a stay in Germany - found the 1st Battalion at home and the Band enjoying regular seasons in the usual resorts, as well as working on stretcher-bearer training. Debut broadcasts were also made and a string band was developed. In 1933 a posting to the Middle East found this band lending a hand to the newly-formed Palestine Symphony Orchestra, whilst the

dance band was booking engagements at the King David Hotel.

Three years later the Battalion moved on to Hong Kong. With the situation in Shanghai worsening, the men were rushed over to the mainland, though both the Bandmaster and the instruments were left behind; the bandsmen were put on regimental duties as stretcher-bearers, traffic policemen and cooks - when music was needed, instruments were borrowed from the Loyals and Royal Welch Fusiliers Bands also in Shanghai.

The 2nd Battalion, too, saw action in the inter-war years, though it spent most of the period in more peaceful pursuits. Following postings in India and the Sudan, where the dance band was particularly successful, it returned to the UK in 1933 and won a great following at concerts for its mixture of military music, Irish dancing, accordion medleys and male voice chorus. In 1937, however, the Battalion was posted to Palestine; the following January a column engaged Arab forces at Umm-al-Fahm, a conflict that won Bds W Kaye a mention in general orders for his gallantry in bringing up ammunition under heavy fire.

When the European war broke out in 1939 the bandsmen of the 2nd Battalion put away their instruments to join the ranks: amongst them was Band Sergeant Tom Leslie, who was killed at Dunkirk. Bandmaster Hole formed a new Band

comprised of boys, four bandsmen from the 1st Battalion who were on home leave from India and a few reservists. By 1941 it was broadcasting and a dance band was taking shape - by the end of the following year this latter combination was strong enough to win a Dance Band Contest in Northern Ireland against competition from 40 other outfits. The Band also played for a visit of the King and Queen to Ulster.

In October 1944 the Band left for a tour of Italy. Over the next eleven months it played a total of 270 performances and covered some 4000 miles. Amongst the more memorable of these were at a football match in Ancona on Christmas Eve, with a concert of music and carols in the evening, and an appearance so near the front that the music was almost drowned out by the artillery shelling. During the tour Mr Hole retired and the men continued under the command of Band Sergeant James Radcliffe. Successful as the tour was, it effectively marked the end of the Band since so many men were due for demobilization on their return home. It was not until March 1947 that it was re-built again sufficiently to play its first passing-out parade at the depot.

The 1st Battalion had started the War in conflict on the North-West Frontier, but returned home in 1940. For the Band it was a difficult time: many instruments were lost in a fire on board during the

Band and Bugles, 1st Battalion The Royal Ulster Rifles, Sydney 1963 (Eagles/Ogilby)



voyage, and on arrival the men were transferred to stretcher-bearer duties. Re-formed in Omagh in 1944 by Bandmaster Soars - who had been appointed on his graduation from Kneller Hall, even though he had no musicians - the 1st Band undertook a Middle East tour two years later which included visits to both Battalions in Palestine.

In 1948 the two Battalions amalgamated, with the Band coming under the command of Mr Soars and Band Sergeant Radcliffe - one of the last performances by the 2nd Band was for the visit that year to Northern Ireland by Princess Margaret.

Over the next twenty years the surviving Band served with the Battalion, save for the latter's involvement in the Korean War. Major events included playing for the opening of the Stormont Parliament and a two-year posting to Hong Kong in the early '50s, where the Ulster Rifles were for a while the only Band in the colony; amongst its engagements whilst there was for a visit by the Harlem Globetrotters. In 1957 the Battalion was sent to Cyprus, where opportunities for music were severely curtailed in the fight against terrorism.

Bandmaster AJ Dunn, 1 Ir Fus, c1904
(Eagles/Ogilby)



Two years later the Regiment returned home to spend its last few years in the UK and Germany. The Band engaged in the usual round of trips to European countries, public concerts and schools tours.

In 1968 the Regiment became the 2nd Battalion of the newly-formed Royal Irish Rangers.

Regimental Music

The 83rd Foot used the traditional Irish air 'Garry Owen' as a quick march prior to 1881, whilst the 86th had a succession of pieces, also Irish in origin, including 'The Kynegad Slashers' and 'St Patrick's Day'. On amalgamation the popular song 'Off, Off, Said the Stranger' was adopted. Written in the 1820s by John Craven and Miss A Mahony, the song is also used by the Durham Light Infantry.

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (Princess Victoria's)

1793	87th (The Prince of Wales's Irish) Foot	1793	89th Foot
		1866	89th (Princess Victoria's) Foot
1811	87th (The Prince of Wales's Own Irish) Foot		
1827	87th (The Royal Irish Fusiliers)		
1881 (May)	The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's)		
1881 (June)	Princess Victoria's (The Royal Irish Fusiliers)		
1920	The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's)		
1968	amalgamated to form The Royal Irish Rangers		

Two of the regiments raised during the war with revolutionary France were the 87th and 89th Foot. That there was some music early on, is apparent from the letters written by Mr Wright Knox, an officer in the 87th; stationed in Colchester in 1808, prior to the Regiment's departure for the Peninsula, he refers to a garrison parade: 'There are the 10th, the 79th and ours, in all upwards of 2000 men with three Bands of music.'

In subsequent correspondence from the war, however, there is no further mention of the Band, and it is possible that it consisted exclusively of pipers, since it is known that there was an allowance on the initial establishment for pipes (the 87th claims to have been the first regiment in the regular army to have had Irish war-pipes).

If information on the early years of the regimental bands is scarce, there is some compensation in the fact that the first recorded bandmaster of the 89th, Mr Kappey, dates from much earlier than his counterparts in many regiments. Appointed in 1848, Mr Kappey was still Bandmaster after the Crimean War, suggesting that he may have been a serving soldier rather than a civilian. A story is recorded of him leading the Band in a concert at the Rotunda in Cork just prior to the war, where he worked the men into such a powerful crescendo that the reverberation dislodged a chandelier which crashed to the floor; fortunately no-one was injured.

Whether Mr Kappey accompanied the Regiment to the Crimea is not known, but one of those who did was Edward Welding, who had enlisted at the age of fifteen in 1851. A veteran of the fierce fighting at Sebastapol, he subsequently left the Army only to rejoin a year later, this time in the 8th Foot. From there he was sent to Kneller Hall to study to become a bandmaster (where he became the School Sergeant-Major), finally returning to his old regiment, the 89th, in 1870.

Almost immediately after his appointment, the Regiment was posted abroad to India, where Mr Welding remained until his retirement in 1877. His proudest moment was the visit of the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875 when the 89th Band played several times at receptions. Sgt Welding later recalled: 'His Royal Highness called for me and personally complimented me on the good playing of the Band, and at the Commander-in-Chief's dinner party, His Royal Highness called for me and handed me a glass of wine, again complimenting the Band.'

The early bandmasters of the 87th are unknown, and it is not until the arrival of Mr P Ryan from Kneller Hall in 1884 that even a name survives. The most influential of those who were to hold the position, and one of the greatest of all military musicians, was A J Dunn, appointed in 1897 as the youngest bandmaster in the Army. The son of Sgt Thomas Dunn (see the Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Joseph 'Dandy' Dunn won the composition prize at Kneller Hall and was acquiring a good reputation with the 1st Irish Fusiliers when the Boer

War broke out and the bandsmen were ordered to join the Regiment to be sent to South Africa. Bandmasters were exempted from such duties, but Mr Dunn volunteered to go on active service. Captured by the Boers at Nicholson's Nek (he was mentioned in despatches for his courage in the encounter), he came close to death but somehow managed to escape and find his way to Ladysmith where he served during the siege.

With this exemplary war record to augment his musical brilliance, Mr Dunn returned to Ireland in 1902 to rebuild the Band. Only seven bandsmen had returned from the war and only two remained, but he recruited men from the ranks and began to train them. The following year he carried off first prize in the Military Band Contest at Manchester against competition from 39 other bands, and went on to win the All-Ireland Military Band Contest of 1906.

Amongst the stars of this Band were the clarinettist Arthur Chandler - later Director of Music of the Welsh Guards - and Tommy Wiltshire, who became Bandmaster of the Seaforth Highlanders and whom Major Chandler was to describe as 'surely the most brilliant clarinettist we ever had in the Regiment'.

The most fulsome praise was reserved for Mr Dunn. Always conducting without a score, he proved immensely popular wherever he performed. In Dublin in the early years of the century, he was told that there was no public audience for military bands, but a season of concerts at the Rotunda soon attracted packed houses, with thousands being turned away, to hear his storming renditions of Wagner, Liszt and Sullivan. Moving to Aldershot in 1908 the Band again found critical and popular acclaim, with engagements at the Olympia Skating Rink, Alexandra Palace and Henley Regatta. Mr Dunn turned down offers from the White City, Manchester, however, since it did not pay enough - he refused to appear for less than £100 a week. That the Band deserved such reward was never clearer than during a 1913 tour of England, when a week in Sheffield closed with a concert in Weston Park before 50,000 people - a tenth of the city's population: the *Daily Telegraph* described it as 'a memorable week in the city's musical history'.

The outbreak of the Great War returned Mr Dunn to the same position he had been in at the start of the century, but again he responded and, as soon as permission was given to form a new Band in April 1915, he began again, with public performances reportedly commencing within 'a matter of days'. A concert the following March shows that he

had not let his standards slip: the programme featured selections from *Faust*, *Il Trovatore* and the works of Sullivan; it also featured Sgt Francis singing one of Dunn's own songs, 'Goodnight Little Boy'.

Mr Dunn finally moved on in 1918 to become Bandmaster of the Royal Artillery (Mounted) Band though there, his nephew Sir Vivian Dunn was later to write, 'he was never completely happy, such was the love of his old Regiment.' He retired without having reached the highest position available and in 1923 died whilst still a comparatively young man; it is believed that his war experiences and a bout of enteric fever contracted in Alexandria had weakened him.

If the 2nd Battalion had an equivalent bandmaster of influence, it was Leo Bradley. Appointed in 1913, Mr Bradley soon found himself without a band and rebuilding at the regimental depot. By the time he rejoined his Battalion, he had a Band some 44-strong and was playing concerts that included such daunting undertakings as a complete performance of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

There was no guarantee of stability in the early '20s, however, and it was believed that the Regiment would cease to exist with the granting of independence to Southern Ireland; an order to this effect was actually issued but never implemented, it being instead decided that one battalion would survive. Mr Bradley became the Bandmaster of the amalgamated band and continued where he had left off: in 1923 there were summer seasons in various resorts, including a performance at Hastings that set a new attendance record, and a concert at the London Hippodrome organized by Sir Landon Ronald. The following year there were eight weeks at the Empire Exhibition in Wembley, seven weeks in Hastings and a season in Bradford that attracted 20,000 people to a single concert.

Thereafter the easy life ended. In 1924 the Regiment was posted to Egypt where there was less opportunity for music, though Mr Bradley did secure a month's season at the Casino Palace, the largest hotel in Port Said, and was clearly a hit since he was invited to return the following year. Moving to India, the men played concerts on alternate Sundays (featuring Mr Bradley on violin), indulged in the great Army pursuit of sport - in 1928 the Band won two hockey tournaments and two football cups - and staged the usual performances by the dance band. It also played for more formal occasions, including the inauguration of New Delhi in 1931, though there were some mixed feelings in this

instance, for BdsM Gainer died of typhoid fever during the visit.

In 1933 the Regiment moved to the Sudan. Simultaneously Mr Bradley retired after twenty years - he subsequently became Director of Music in the South African Police - and Mr J W Ford arrived to take his place. A further overseas posting to Palestine followed before the men returned to the UK in 1936.

With heightening tension in Europe the 2nd Battalion was re-formed in 1937, and many bandsmen were transferred from the 1st to provide the nucleus of a new Band under Mr J W Brown. Though he soon had a strength of 34 musicians, nineteen of these were still boys, and Mr Brown's task cannot have been made easier when the Battalion was posted to Malta a year after formation. The 2nd was still there when war broke out and served through the siege.

Back home an ITC band was formed, initially under the baton of Mr Ford and then, following his commission to become Quartermaster of the 5th Battalion, under Mr Brown. Even this was not to last, however, for in 1941 Mr Brown died suddenly. Despite the changes in command, the Band under-

Drum Major R Cunningham, Bandmaster RF Horn, Pipe Major J Adlington, 1st Battalion The Royal Irish Rangers, 1968 (RF Horn)



took an intensive programme of concerts for the troops in Northern Ireland, including in 1941 a massed bands performance with the Inniskilling Fusiliers and the Royal Ulster Rifles in the grounds of City Hall, Belfast.

The same year it began a series of monthly broadcasts on the BBC that was to continue for five years. So successful were these concerts that when the Band played the waltz 'Nights of Gladness', the composer Charles Ancliffe (formerly of the South Wales Borderers) wrote to say it was the best performance he had ever heard of his piece and offered them his latest march 'The King's Men' to premiere. The Band - strengthened by the return of ex-musicians such as BdsM Fagan who had been a civilian for fourteen years - was also capable of staging a symphony concert. Meanwhile instruments were sent to the 1st Battalion, which had returned from Dunkirk and needed some music of its own.

The aftermath of war brought the amalgamation of the two battalions, the new Band continuing under Mr Brooks of the 1st. The Regiment was stationed in the Middle East and spent some time in Palestine in 1948, where Sgt Dicky Freeman of the Band was slightly wounded in a terrorist attack in Jerusalem. Other trips were undertaken to Akaba for the visit of King Abdullah and to a festival in Tangier.

This latter excursion was made from Gibraltar, from where the Regiment moved on to Germany. Perhaps the most significant engagement came in Berlin in 1954 when Anthony Eden invited them to play at an informal dinner he was giving for delegates to the Four-Power Conference. It is reported that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was particularly impressed by their rendition of the Polovtsian Dances from Borodin's *Prince Igor*, whilst Mr Eden personally thanked the Band for 'the way you have carried the British Empire tonight'.

Later that year there was an involvement in the hotter end of the Cold War with a posting to Korea alongside the Regiment. Conditions there were far from easy: only 24-strong, the Band suffered a loss of some instruments when one of its trucks was involved in an accident and some more when the camp was hit by a North Korean shell. Nonetheless performances were made and a tour of Japan was even undertaken.

Another brush with history came a decade later when the Regiment was stationed in Swaziland. The Band was invited to play for the Independence Celebrations for Bechuanaland - though these were

somewhat disrupted by a sand storm - for the swearing-in of the first President and for a State Ball.

In 1967 the Regiment returned to the UK, where the following year it became part of the Royal Irish Rangers.

Regimental Music

All Fusilier regiments were given 'The British Grenadiers' in 1882 as a quick march and the Royal Irish Fusiliers were no exception. The official march comprised a sequence of four tunes more particularly associated with the Regiment: 'St Patrick's Day' and 'Garry Owen' were played by the 87th pipes during the siege of Tarifa in 1811, the old Irish air 'Nora Creina' was formerly the quickstep of the 89th Foot, whilst 'Barrosa' is a song written about one of the 87th's greatest battle honours.

The slow march was 'O'Neill's War March - The Bard of Armagh', which replaced 'Let Erin Remember'.

THE ROYAL IRISH RANGERS

1968	The Royal Irish Rangers
1992	amalgamated with the Ulster Defence Regiment to form The Royal Irish Regiment

The formation of The Royal Irish Rangers initially brought little disruption to the bands involved, with the three constituent regiments simply becoming battalions in the new unit and with Messrs Horn, Clark and Kingsbury remaining in their posts as bandmasters. Change, however, came just six months later when the 3rd Battalion was disbanded and its personnel absorbed into the 1st Battalion; amongst them was Bandmaster Kingsbury who took over the 1st Band.

The 2nd Battalion spent the first years of the new era abroad, initially in Gibraltar where spectacular concerts were staged in the caves and from where the Band made two trips in 1969 to Morocco, playing for King Hassan in Rabat. The following year - after a brief stay at home and a combined concert by the two bands with pipes and drums at the Ulster Hall - the Battalion moved to Bahrain.

The demands of the modern world necessitate a certain flexibility and the 2nd Rangers attempted to cover as many bases as possible, accompanying a

production of *Oklahoma* and boasting not only two dance bands but also a Tyrolean Band: the latter secured a twelve-week booking at the Gulf Aviation Airport. In 1971 the Band visited Ethiopia, playing in a massed display by musicians from Ethiopia and India.

A trip further afield came later in the decade when the Battalion visited Canada in 1979 for a training exercise, and was accompanied by the Band; amongst its engagements was at an archetypal North American event, the Wainwright Stampede.

The 1st Battalion meanwhile spent the period alternating between British and German stations, although there was a stay in Cyprus in the late '70s. At the end of the decade it was in Berlin, with the usual round of the Queen's Birthday Parade, the Berlin Tattoo and the Allied Forces Day Parade. The Band also played with the Deutsche Opera - the first band ever to do so - on a 1980 production of Offenbach's *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*; it was a successful collaboration that was repeated the following year.

Back home in 1981 the 1st Band joined others from the Irish Regiments to beat retreat on Horse Guards Parade, and played at the Wembley Pageant. It ended the year in a somewhat different environment, visiting the Battalion in Belize, before returning to do public duties in London.

Similar patterns of postings and activity continued through the '80s, with only a minimal

disruption in the early '90s when the Regiment was renamed the Royal Irish Regiment, following an amalgamation with the Ulster Defence Regiment. The defence cuts of the time, however, were severely weakening music throughout the infantry and in 1993 the two bands merged. Even so the resulting outfit was only 35-strong, still below the levels enjoyed earlier in the century.

In September 1994 the Band staged a final Beating Retreat of its posting in Cyprus, before returning to the Regimental HQ at Ballymena. It was a time of great instability in Army music and the possibility that the Band would disappear altogether could not be discounted; in the event the Royal Irish Regiment was one of the few line infantry bands to emerge unscathed from the Options for Change review, surviving with an establishment of 35 musicians.

Regimental Music

The regimental quick march is 'Killaloe', a song written by Robert Martin and featured in the 1887 burlesque *Miss Esmeralda*. A new set of words were written by Lt Charles Martin of the Connaught Rangers, and other Irish regiments subsequently adopted the song, often writing their own words.

The slow march is 'Eileen Alannah', inherited from the Inniskilling Fusiliers.

1st Battalion The Royal Irish Fusiliers with Band of the French Foreign Legion, Gibraltar 1950 (RMSM)



BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS

1872-1881 **WERNER**, Louis. Born 1838 died 1881. Sgt (BM) 27 Ft 1/5/70; retd 30/6/81.

1881-1891 **WALLACE**, Edward. Born 1854 died 1977. Enl 84 Ft 14/4/69; WO (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 1/7/81; retd 12/5/91.

1891-1896 **CLIFFORD**, George Henry. Born 1859 died 1901. Enl 51 Ft 30/12/74; WO (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 13/5/91; retd 12/5/96.

1896-1908 **TURNER**, Alfred. Born 1860 died 1932. Enl 1 Bufts 16/10/84; WO (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 13/5/96; retd 27/5/08.

1908-1914 **NORRIS**, Henry. Born 1870 died 1914. Enl RA (Wool) 15/7/84; WO (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 28/5/08; retd 27/6/14.

1914-1925 **FRIEND**, George Ernest. Born 1880 died 1952. Enl 1 Foresters 9/5/93; WO (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 26/6/14; retd 14/6/25.

1925-1937 **WINDRAM**, William Charles. Born 1899 died 1977. Enl 1 R North'd Fus 18/1/14; WO1 (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 15/6/25; retd 17/6/37.

1937-1949 **MARSH**, Robert Alan Noel ARCM. Enl 2 BW 26/9/22; WO1 (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 18/6/37; retd 13/10/49.

1949-1952 **HALL**, George Richard ARCM. Enl 2 Lincoln R 19/2/35; WO1 (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 14/10/49; WO1 (BM) LI Bde 1/7/52; WO1 (BM) 1 KSLI 9/8/54; WO1 (BM) LI Bde 1/5/58; retd 1959.

1952-1959 **CHURCHILL**, George Henry. Born 1913. Enl 2 Suffolk R 18/2/29; WO1 (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 1/7/52; WO1 (BM) N Irish Bde 7/4/59; retd 2/1/62.

1959-1968 **HORN**, Ronald Frank MBE ARCM. Born 1930. Enl 1 E Surr R 29/10/45; WO1 (BM) 1 R Innis Fus 7/4/59; WO1 (BM) 1 R Irish Rang 1/7/68; WO1 (BM) R Irish Rang Depot 13/12/68; retd 19/4/70.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS

1867-1870 **BELL**, D F. Sgt (BM) 108 Ft 1/2/67; Sgt (BM) 61 Ft 1/12/70; retd 5/5/74.

1870-1891 **McLAREN**, Charles. Born 1841 died 1977. Enl RA (Wool) 2/6/53; Sgt (BM) 108 Ft 1/12/70; retd 30/6/91.

1891-1896 **FRAYLING**, George Edward. Born 1865 died 1936. Enl 2 S Stafford R 8/1/81; WO (BM) 2 R Innis Fus

1/7/91; WO (BM) 1 Loyal R 18/3/96; retd 17/5/20.

1896-1918 **RAMSEY**, Robert Watson. Born 1866 died 1918. Enl 2 KSLI 2/2/81; WO (BM) 2 R Innis Fus 18/3/96; retd 25/9/18.

1918-1922 **GRIGGS**, Charles William, MBE. Born 1889 died 1950. Enl RGA 11/11/03; WO1 (BM) 2 R Innis Fus 26/9/18; WO1 (BM) 2 Camerons 13/10/22; retd 10/11/38.

1922-1937 disbanded

1937-1948 **OTTWAY**, Harry Frederick ARCM. Born 1909. Enl 2 Green Howards 10/3/24; WO1 (BM) 2 R Innis Fus 5/6/37; retd 22/9/48.

1948-1952 disbanded

1952-1956 **QUINN**, Robert MBE LRSM psm. Born 1921 died 1990. Enl 1 A&SH 8/9/36; WO1 (BM) 2 Inniskilling Fus 5/9/52; WO1 (BM) 1 Cameronians 16/6/56; Lt (DoM) RA (BAOR) 29/9/62; Capt (DoM) RA (Wool) 10/3/66; retd 15/12/76 rank of Maj.

1956 disbanded

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (ULSTER RIFLES)

1877-1862 **MARKS**. Civ BM 83 Ft 1877; retd 1862.

1862-1867 **CLARKE**, John Power (see 1st Loyal R)

1867-1878 **QUINN**, James. Enl 2 Wilts R; Sgt (BM) 83 Ft 2/9/72; retd 3/1/78.

1878-1880 **HOWARD**, Thomas. Born 1850 died 1977. Enl 83 Ft 17/8/64; Sgt (BM) 83 Ft 4/1/78; WO (BM) 5 DG 21/6/80; retd 9/2/86.

1880-1890 **KELLY**, Charles. Born 1849 died 1890. Enl 2/18 Ft 10/3/68; Sgt (BM) 83 Ft 21/6/80; retd 22/8/90

1890-1894 **FRANKLIN**, Charles. Born 1861 died 1977. Enl 104 Ft 26/10/75; WO (BM) 1 R Ir Rif 23/9/90; WO (BM) Egyptian Army 8/12/94; DoM Royal Naval School of Music 15/7/07; retd 8/19 rank of Major.

1894-1905 **WILLIAMS**, Alfred George. Born 1864 died 1977. Enl 2/42 Ft 31/10/78; WO (BM) 1 R Ir Rif 8/12/94; retd 4/1/05.

1905-1914 **HAYWOOD**, Richard Benjamin. Born 1873 died 1977. Enl 2 Rifle Bde 3/9/87; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Rif 5/1/05; retd 3/11/14; DoM Queen's Own Rifles (Canada) 1921 - 1926.

1914-1916 **MATTHEWS**, Harold James. Born 1890 died 1916. Enl 2 S Stafford R 27/7/04; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Rif 4/11/14; retd 27/6/16.

1916-1930 **ALLEN**, William LRAM ARCM. Born 1880 died 1952. Enl 3 RS Fus 25/10/95; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Rif 28/9/30; retd 15/9/30.

1930-1939 **HOLE**, Harold Alfred ARCM. Born 1899. Enl 9L 2/2/15; WO1 (BM) 1 R U Rifles 16/9/30; WO1 (BM) 2 R U Rifles 29/5/39; retd 13/7/45.

1939-1940 **LAWSON**, Richard Alfred LRAM ARCM. Born 1911. Enl 2 Cheshire 7/1/25; WO1 (BM) 1 R U Rifles 29/5/39; retd 21/12/40.

1941-1952 **SOARS**, Richard William MBE ARCM. Enl RA (Mtd) 20/8/27; WO1 (BM) 1 R U Rifles 19/12/41; retd 7/12/52.

1952-1962 **DAVIS**, Arthur William Ernest. Born 1923. Enl 1 R Sussex R 4/5/38; WO1 (BM) 1 R U Rifles 8/12/52; WO1 (BM) N Irish Bde 3/1/62; retd 7/1/65.

1962-1968 **CLARK**, Maurice Edward MBE LRAM ARCM. Born 1931 died 1996. Enl RE (Chat) 27/3/47; WO1 (BM) 1 R U Rifles 3/1/62; WO1 (BM) 2 R Irish Rang 1/7/68; WO1 (BM) R Irish Rang Depot 20/4/70; retd 21/3/71.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (ULSTER RIFLES)

1859-1866 **SAVAGE**, W J. Born 18?? died 1866. Enl RMC; Sgt (BM) 86 Ft 8/8/59; died whilst serving 30/1/66.

1866-1879 **SOMMER**, C. Born 18?? died 1979. Sgt (BM) 86 Ft 31/1/66; died whilst serving 20/6/79.

1879-1889 **BROWN**, Robert Stewart Fergus. Born 1835 died 18?? Enl 86 Ft 19/10/49; Sgt (BM) 86 Ft 21/6/79; retd 8/10/89.

1889-1896 **HENDERSON**, Alexander. Born 1862 died 19?? Enl 1 SLI 3/5/77; WO (BM) 2 R Ir Rif 9/10/89; retd 1/5/96.

1896-1903 **CUNNINGHAM**, Albert John. Born 1868 died 19?? Enl RA (Wool) 7/9/83; WO (BM) R Ir Rif 2/5/96; WO (BM) RA (Dover) 1/4/03; retd 30/4/97.

1903-1908 **FEATHERSTONE**, William Albert. Born 1870 died 1952. Enl 1 Buffs 31/3/84; WO (BM) 2 R Ir Rif 1/4/03; WO (BM) 2 KSLI 22/10/08; retd 30/6/15.

1908-1915 **EDWARDS**, Edmund Pinching (see 2 KSLI)

1915-1931 **MILLETT**, William. Born 1815 died 19?? Enl 1 E Surr R 9/11/98; WO1 (BM) 2 R Ir Rif 12/11/15; retd 9/7/31.

1931-1939 **BARBER**, Frederick William ARCM. Enl 4/7 DG 3/6/15; WO1 (BM) 2 R U Rifles 10/7/31; retd 28/5/39.

1939-1945 **HOLE**, Harold Alfred (see 1 R U Rifles)

1945-1948 **DAVIS**, Mark Roderick ARAM. Born 1914. Enl 1 KOSB 13/7/31; WO1 (BM) 2 R U Rifles 14/7/45; DoM WRAF Central 18/11/49; DoM No 1 Region RAF 20/8/56; DoM No 6 Region RAF 11/3/57; retd rank of Flight Lieutenant 25/9/59.

1948 disbanded.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

1884-1892 **RYAN**, Patrick. Born 1849 died 18?? Enl 2/2 Ft 13/12/66; WO (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 1/6/84; WO (BM) 1 S Lan R 3/11/92; retd 9/8/94

1892-1897 **FERRY**, Joseph. Born 1863 died 1897. Enl 40 Ft 7/5/79; WO (BM) 1 S Lan R 1/4/92; WO (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 3/11/92; retd 31/10/97.

1897-1918 **DUNN**, Augustus Joseph. Born 1872 died 1923 Enl 1 DWR 28/10/86; WO (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 1/11/97; WO1 (BM) RA (Mtd) 17/5/18; retd 1/4/20.

1918-1922 **STONE**, Arthur DCM. Born 1885 died 1949. Enl 12 L 15/5/99; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 17/5/18; WO1 (BM) 4/7 DG 1/10/22; retd 12/12/27; WO1 (BM) Leicestershire Yeomanry (TA) 1928 - 1939.

1922-1933 **BRADLEY**, Leo Paul (see 2 R Ir Fus)

1933-1940 **FORD**, John William Frederick ARCM. Born

Bandmaster A Henderson, 2 R Ir Rif c1896 (RMSM)



BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL IRISH RANGERS

1968 **HORN**, Ronald Frank (see 1 R Innis Fus)

1968-1969 **KINGSBURY**, Brian William (see 1 R Ir Fus)

1969-1973 **ANDERTON**, Nigel. Born 1939. Enl RA (Wool) 13/3/57; WO1 (BM) 1 R Irish Rang 24/10/69; WO2 (Instructor) RA (Wool) 31/1/73; retd 1979.

1973-1980 **PEARCE**, Carl Richard Miles. Born 1939. Enl 1 Glosters 2/7/62; WO1 (BM) 1 R Irish Rang 31/1/73; retd 8/12/80.

1980-1985 **CATT**, David Brian. Born 1946. Enl 2 Queen's 14/9/61; WO1 (BM) 1 R Irish Rang 19/12/80; retd 8/3/86.

1985 **WALLACE**, James. WO2 (BSM). Performed duties of bandmaster for the latter end of 1985.

1986-1991 **CLARKE**, David McCluskey. Born 1955. Enl 3 Para 14/5/70; WO1 (BM) 1 R Irish Rang 9/1/86; retd 1991.

1991-1992 **HOPLA**, Robert Wayne ARCM BBCM. Born 1960. Enl RGJ 14/9/76; WO1 (BM) R Irish Rang 27/5/91; WO1 (BM) R Irish 30/6/92; WO1 (BM) Gren Gds 1996.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL IRISH RANGERS

1968-1970 **CLARK**, Maurice Edward (see 1 R U Rifles)

1970-1975 **HEALEY**, Arthur William (see 1 Loyal R)

1975-1980 **GILPIN**, William Charles LTCL. Born 1943. Enl 1 Border R 26/1/59; WO1 (BM) 2 R Irish Rang 19/3/75; WO1 (BM) King's Div Depot 1980; retd 23/9/80

1980-1990 **WINTERFLOOD**, John Frederick ARCM LGSM. Born 1953. Enl 1 RS 27/7/72; WO1 (BM) 2 R Irish Rang 14/6/80; WO1 (BM) JLR 1989; WO1 (BM) att RMSM 1991; retd 5/8/94.

1990-1992 **SOWERBY**, Richard Granville GNSM. Born 1946. Enl RCT 30/11/70; WO1 (BM) RH 1/2/80; WO1 (BM) AJSM (Bov) 1/6/86; WO1 (BM) 2 R Irish Rang 1990; retd 1994.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION THE ROYAL IRISH RANGERS

1968 **KINGSBURY**, Brian William (see 1 R Ir Fus)

1968 disbanded

1904 died 1956. Enl 13/18H 10/10/18; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 21/10/33; retd 8/8/40.

1940-1951 **BROOKS**, Frederick James ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 13/18H 12/1/25; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 9/8/40; retd 26/9/51.

1951-1955 **SMITH**, John Clifford. Born 1916. Enl 1 Border R 10/10/31; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 27/9/51; WO1 (BM) North Irish Brigade 19/7/55; retd 6/5/59.

1955-1965 **MARKS**, Leo Franklin. Born 1925. Enl 2 Queens R 14/10/40; WO1 (BM) 2 Lan Fus 8/6/53; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 18/7/55; WO1 (BM) North Irish Bde 8/1/65; WO1 (BM) R Irish Rang Depot; retd 12/12/68.

1965-1968 **KINGSBURY**, Brian William. Born 1930. Enl RE (Ald) 4/9/45; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 8/1/65; WO1 (BM) 3 R Irish Rang 1/7/68; WO1 (BM) 1 R Irish Fus 13/12/68; WO1 (BM) Yorkshire Bde 1/10/69; retd 7/9/72.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

1848-1857 **KAPPEY**, Jacob Adam. Born 1826 died 1906. Bandsman in German Army; Sgt (BM) 89 Ft 1848; Sgt (BM) RM (Chat) 15/3/57; WO (BM) 1/7/81; retd 31/3/92.

1857-1870 Bandmaster(s) not known

1870-1877 **WELDING**, Ernest. Sgt (BM) 89 Ft 1/5/70; retd 14/5/77

1877-1899 **O'KEEFE**, William. Born 1847 died 1916. Enl 2 Ft 2/7/61; Sgt (BM) 89 Ft 15/5/77; WO (BM) RA (Gib) 1/7/99; retd 15/8/01; Professor of Cornet, RMSM 1901-1916.

1899-1913 **MITCHELL**, Hugh Brady. Born 1870 died 1934. Enl 2 Seaforth 31/10/85; WO (BM) 2 R Ir Fus 18/10/13; BM 1/8 Gurkha Rifles 1914-1925.

1913-1922 **BRADLEY**, Leo Paul LRAM. Born 1888 died 1968. Enl 2 Ox & Bucks LI 10/1/03; WO1 (BM) 2 R Ir Fus 19/10/13; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 1/10/22; retd 20/10/33; DoM South African Police 1933-1965.

1922-1937 disbanded

1937-1941 **BROWN**, John William ARCM. Born 1905 died 1941. Enl Gren Gds 23/12/20; WO1 (BM) 2 R Ir Fus 3/5/37; died whilst serving 7/7/44.

1941-1948 **GALLAGHER**, Joseph Francis ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 2 Leicester R 28/7/24; WO1 (BM) 2 R Ir Fus 19/12/41; WO1 (BM) 4 H 6/3/48; retd 11/6/51.

BANDS OF THE

QUEEN'S
LANCASHIRE
REGIMENT

THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

1689 Lord Castleton's Regiment of Foot	1741 59th Foot
1698 disbanded	1748 renumbered 48th Foot
1702 Sanderson's Regiment of Marines	1756 renumbered 61st Foot
1714 Willis's Regiment of Foot	1757 renumbered 59th Foot
1751 30th Foot	1782 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Foot
1782 30th (Cambridgeshire) Foot	

1881 (May) The West Lancashire Regiment
1881 (July) The East Lancashire Regiment
1958 amalgamated to form The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)

A 1791 Inspection of the 30th Foot comments on the lack of a band, but the regimental history notes that just fifteen years later the Regiment was accompanied by its band as it marched to the docks in Plymouth to sail to India. An inspection in 1813 reports an 'excellent' band, but India was a far from easy posting and it is unlikely that all the bandsmen returned: the first nine months cost the regiment 163 lives, mostly due to dysentery, whilst during a stay in Secunderabad between 1818 and 1827 nearly 700 men, women and children died.

Following such experiences abroad, it is unsurprising that when the *Morning Post* reported the Regiment passing through Brighton on its way to the Isle of Wight in 1829, it found the atmosphere light-hearted:

The Marine Hotel was rendered very gay yesterday; the 30th Infantry having marched into the town. The officers, about 18 in number, breakfasted and took their mess there, the band playing without and amusing all there assembled.

There were to be more overseas tours of duty to come: the next four decades saw the Regiment in Bermuda, Halifax, Cork, Gibraltar, the Crimea, and finally in Canada during the American Civil War, when there was some danger of the conflict spilling over.

With the 30th stationed in the East during the peak of the Napoleonic Wars, a second battalion was formed which served at Waterloo and was disbanded in 1817. During this brief existence it too had a band, though the only known reference comes in the diary of Edward Neville Macready, an officer of the Battalion. Writing in 1816, whilst the Battalion was stationed in Limerick, he records that on the anniversary of Waterloo the officers were 'chaired' through the streets by the men:

The band drew up, the men of our respective companies, after fixing a leaf of laurel in our caps, hoisted us up and away we went to the quick-steps of 'Waterloo', 'The Downfall of Paris', 'Garryowen, and 'The White Cockade'.

The 59th Foot, later the 2nd Battalion of The East Lancashire Regiment, also had a Band at an early date. In 1802, concerned at the appearance of his musicians, the Colonel of the Regiment wrote to Horse Guards seeking guidance on the correct dress for bandsmen; the answer was unhelpful, reflecting the frowning attitude the authorities took towards infantry bands at the time: 'There is no order that I know of which regulates the clothing of musicians belonging to regimental bands.'

This Band was probably with the Regiment during the Napoleonic campaign, and must have suffered losses in its disastrous return from the Continent: the 59th embarked at Calais in 1816 on two ships, the *Sea Horse* and the *Lord Melville* - both were wrecked, with only four officers and 22 men rescued.

Like the 30th, the 59th Foot also endured the privations of overseas postings with the attendant unsanitary conditions and disease. In 1849 the Regiment departed for a nine-year stay in Hong Kong, where over 500 men and 100 women and children were to die. How many bandsmen were included in that total is unknown (it is recorded that four drummers died), but at least the Bandmaster survived: Mr Burton, who had joined in 1844, was to remain with the regiment until 1864, when the first Kneller Hall graduate, Mr Wheatley, arrived.

Although there were now officially appointed bandmasters, these men upheld the old traditions of irregular appearance: photographs of the Band in Agra in 1875 and in Dagshai two years later show the Bandmaster, Mr Gordon, wearing civilian clothes, looking overweight and with a somewhat unkempt beard. Mr Gordon could, however, claim a memorable achievement during this period: in 1879

the Band played for a regimental sports meeting believed to be the first rugby match ever staged in Afghanistan.

The recurring problem of disease abroad in the 19th century was to reach a critical point for the 1st Battalion in 1894 with a cholera epidemic in Kokrail. Despite such disasters, the life of the Band was more normally dominated by sport and music, at both of which the 1st Battalion appears to have excelled. In a single week in 1892, the Band played four football matches against the Drummers, the Sergeants, the Band of the Royal Irish Regiment and the Military Police (the Dunda Wallahs, in contemporary parlance) and won them all. The XXX, the battalion journal, also recorded the high esteem in which the musicianship was held: 'Lucknow's week of gaiety and racing was a big success, to which our string band contributed in no small measure by its brilliant playing.'

During this same period Bandmaster Edwards of the 2nd Battalion was also building what was to become one of the British Army's most celebrated string orchestras. There is a story that at a dinner for the Governor of the Punjab in the early years of this century, the string band was mid-way through a selection from *The Mikado* when all the lights went out; Mr Edwards continued to tap out the tempo and the men played flawlessly through to the end in complete darkness. It transpired that the lights had been cut at the suggestion of the women in the gathering, who had heard of the fame of the Band and thought (vainly) that it would be amusing to hear it break down.

The 2nd Battalion string band also played for the likes of Lord Kitchener when he visited India. It became so highly regarded that when Student Finucane graduated from Kneller Hall, having distinguished himself by winning the Shaw Hellier Prize, it is reported that he refused to take over any other band. As a former member of Ladislao Zaverthal's famous Royal Artillery orchestra and an excellent violinist in his own right, Mr Finucane kept up the high standards set by his predecessor. He was also a composer, and for many years his work, such as 'Three Irish Dances', was regularly played and even broadcast by other bands.

The Great War interrupted the stability of these days. Typical of the experience of many was that of Corporal J F Cudmore, who had enlisted as a band boy back in 1898, had attended the Kneller Hall pupil's course and seemed set on a successful career as a military musician when war broke out. Sent to the Western Front, he was promoted to Sergeant in

1915 but was so badly wounded at Beaumont Havel the following year that he was not expected to live. Happily, he did survive and was even transferred to a training battalion, where he served until he was discharged in 1919 on medical grounds.

The years following the War saw a rapid succession of postings for the 1st Battalion: Bermuda, Jamaica, Khartoum and Malta, before ending up in India in 1926. Whilst in India the Band kept up its tradition of sporting excellence: when HQ Wing won the Battalion fencing competition in 1931, three of the seven-man team were bandsmen, whilst later that year L/Cpl Pitt became the Battalion Shot and Bdsman Abendroth became champion diver. Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion Band was kept busy at various tattoos in Manchester, York and Leeds.

In 1933 the 1st East Lancs, having moved yet again to Shanghai, were relieved by the 2nd. The latter went on to serve in Hong Kong, visiting Canton to celebrate the Silver Jubilee in 1935 and providing an orchestra for the Hong Kong Philharmonic Society production of Coleridge-Taylor's *Hiawatha*.

But undoubtedly the most significant event of the '30s was the posting of the 1st Battalion to the Saar valley at the end of 1934. Long disputed between Germany and France, the Saar had come under the administration of the League of Nations

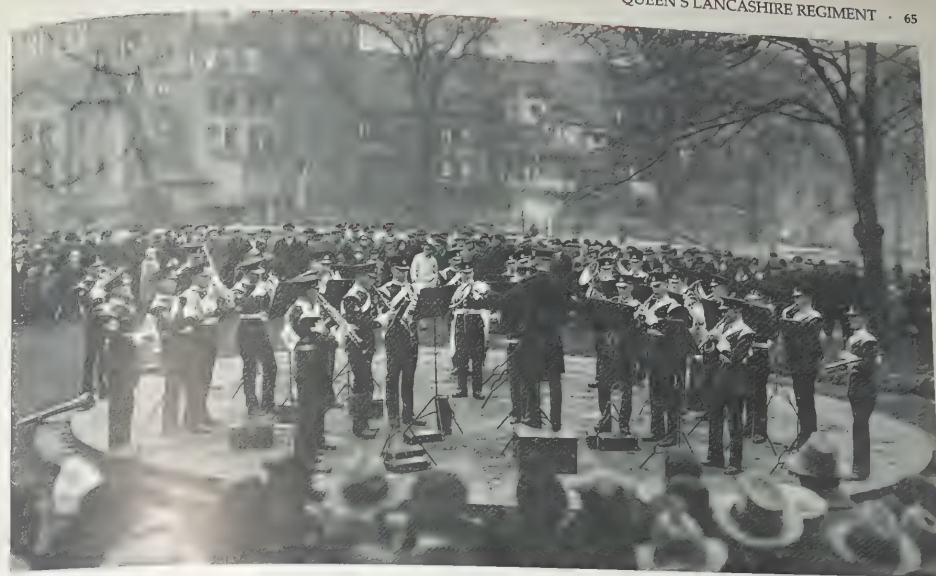
following the Versailles Treaty, but in early 1935 its fate was to be decided by a plebiscite; the East Lancs were sent to the region to ensure a free and fair vote. The bandsmen accompanied the Battalion and both military and dance bands played several public concerts, including a performance in the Turnhalle, Breabach on the night that the result (to become part of Germany) was announced; in a hall decked out in swastikas and Nazi insignia the returning officer thanked the Regiment, ending his speech with words that have acquired a chilling irony:

In the name of our countrymen and of myself, I thank you very much that you have the kindness to play gratuitously the music here; we are very much obliged to you. Now I wish that you will have much pleasure here. God save the King and all England! Heil Hitler!

Shortly afterwards the 1st Battalion moved to Egypt, where it was joined by its new Bandmaster, Mr Dought, whilst the 2nd was transferred to Ambala in India.

The Second World War saw the musicians in action again, with several casualties, such as Bdsman B Brennan, who was captured in Europe and spent most of the war in Stalag XXB before rejoining the Band on liberation. Mr Yule, however, built a new

Band and Drums, 1st Battalion The South Lancashire Regiment, Trieste 1949 (Eagles/Ogilby)



1st Battalion East Lancashire, Saarbrücken 1935, Bandmaster E Kleinstuber (RMSM)

band that was to become in 1944 the first official band to join the British Army in Europe. In its first three months in Northern France it played more than a hundred concerts, before moving on to the Low Countries. It also played for the re-opening of the port of Antwerp in 1945, welcoming the first Allied convoy in, though Mr Yule almost missed the performance, having been involved in a car crash on his way to the docks. Somme Day 1945 was commemorated in Germany with the 1st Battalion, which had taken particularly heavy losses in that battle. The Band was still in the army of occupation in 1946, when Bdsman R Main won the Battalion boxing championship at featherweight; sadly he was to die a month later, though not it appears from boxing-related injuries.

Whilst the 1st Battalion Band was thus away, Mr Dought - formerly of the 1st but with the 2nd East Lancs since 1939 - was busy forming another band back at the Depot. Badly disrupted by the demobilization programme, the Band never got the chance to make its mark before the 2nd Battalion was recalled from India in 1948 to be amalgamated with the 1st. Mr Dought had by that stage left the world of music to be commissioned and to become Garrison Adjutant at Tel-el-Kebir.

The surviving band found the immediate post-war years hectic ones, with parades to celebrate the Regiment being granted the Freedom of Blackburn and Burnley, with a visit to Lancashire by Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh and with summer seasons in towns as far apart as Paignton, Plymouth, Huddersfield and Glasgow.

In 1950 the Battalion sailed for the Sudan (the Band won the tug-of-war competition on board), moving on to Port Said the following year. Both the Band and dance band found regular employment, including a performance for the Governor-General of the Sudan and a visit to Cyprus, but the dominant theme was again in the sporting field. In particular Bdsman Higginbottom was the most successful all-rounder in the Battalion: he was the centre-forward in the hockey team (with nine goals in one match), the top scorer in basketball and the star of the football team (hitting a peak with eight goals in a 9-0 victory over the RASC). It was in cricket, however, that he really distinguished himself: in 1952 the Battalion won the Army (Egypt) Cricket Cup with Bdsman Higginbottom leading the batting and bowling average, scoring two centuries in three days and ending the season with a bowling average of 8.49.

The remainder of the decade was spent in Britain, Germany and Hong Kong; it was in the latter that the Regiment was amalgamated in 1958.

Regimental Music

The 30th Foot used a French tune 'The Attack'. In one account, the Colonel of the 30th heard the air being played by a neighbouring French band in the Crimea and asked for permission to use it; an alternative story dates it from slightly later when the Regiment was in China, posted alongside a French unit. The 59th also used a piece that originated in France, 'The Lancashire Lad', though it had long been used as an English folk-tune, hence its very English name.

The regimental slow march was 'God Bless The Prince of Wales' (see West Yorkshire Regiment).

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers)

1717 Philip's Regiment of Foot	1793 82nd (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) Foot
1751 40th Foot	
1782 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Foot	

1881 The West Lancashire Regiment
1958 amalgamated to form The
Lancashire Regiment (Prince of
Wales's Volunteers)

An inspection report from as early as 1771 comments that the 40th Foot had a 'Band of Music', but no further details are forthcoming for some time, and one can only assume that it shared the experience of most bands of the era.

The first information on a band in the 82nd dates from 1832, when two boys, whose fathers were both in the Regiment, joined as bandboys. George Wilkie was then twelve years old, whilst his life-long friend John Sheehan was slightly older; both were to remain until 1854, with Mr Sheehan being appointed Bandmaster at the age of just eighteen (i.e. in the mid- to late-30s). On their retirement, Mr Sheehan became bandmaster of the Herts

Volunteers, whilst Mr Wilkie filled a similar role with the Christ's Hospital school band. Who succeeded Mr Sheehan is unknown, there being a gap in the records of some three years, but the Band continued to accompany the Regiment on its travels. The diary of Sergeant J H Gamble records that on 1 February 1855 the men landed at Corfu, where the first task was to bury an officer who had died on the voyage: 'The band of the 48th and 71st Regiments assisted ours, playing the Dead March. It was a very solemn affair.'

Even when the bandmasters are known, there is some confusion. In 1858 one of the first four men ever joined the 82nd. According to the records he was still serving in February 1875 when the Regiment was presented with new Colours in a ceremony at Folkestone. The celebrations for this event, however, suggest that all was not well: the Band of the 18th Foot was booked to play at the Officers' ball, whilst at another ball the string band of the 82nd was reported to have been conducted by Herr J Hecker, of whom nothing else is known.

From the mid-19th century, too, comes mention of the Band of the 40th Foot. Stationed in India, the regiment was involved in the Gwalior campaign of 1843, giving the bandmen little opportunity to use their instruments. Rushed to New Zealand soon afterwards for the Maori Wars, the Battalion was again accompanied by its Band. It is reported that the sounds of British military music made an impression on the native New Zealanders; when three Maoris surrendered in 1864, they commented on the 40th Band, which they had heard whilst hiding out on the Kapopuke mountain, that 'I nui rawa te pai' (it is very good).

The first known Bandmaster of the 40th Foot was Mr James Lee, appointed in 1867 from the 5th Dragoon Guards. A photograph taken of the Band in Dublin shortly afterwards shows it at a strength of 38 men. Amongst them was Mr J Pook, who later recalled his impressions of service life in the mid-19th century. Above all he remembered the appallingly cramped conditions that soldiers were subjected to: stationed in Portsmouth he shared a single barrack room with two other bandsmen, both of whom were married and were accompanied by their wives and families.

The Regiment was posted to India in the early '70s, where quarters were not so crowded, but where there was the danger of cholera to be faced. Even so Mr Pook had some happy memories of the time, particularly of the visit of the Prince of Wales



1st Battalion The Loyal Regiment, Tidworth 1937, Bandmaster EGR Palmer (Eagles/Ogilby)

to Calcutta, where he was entertained by the 40th Band. Mr Pook was by now the solo cornet and he was specifically asked by the Prince for an encore of his performance of 'Home Sweet Home' - the compliment was appreciated almost as much as the bottle of champagne that was sent backstage after the concert.

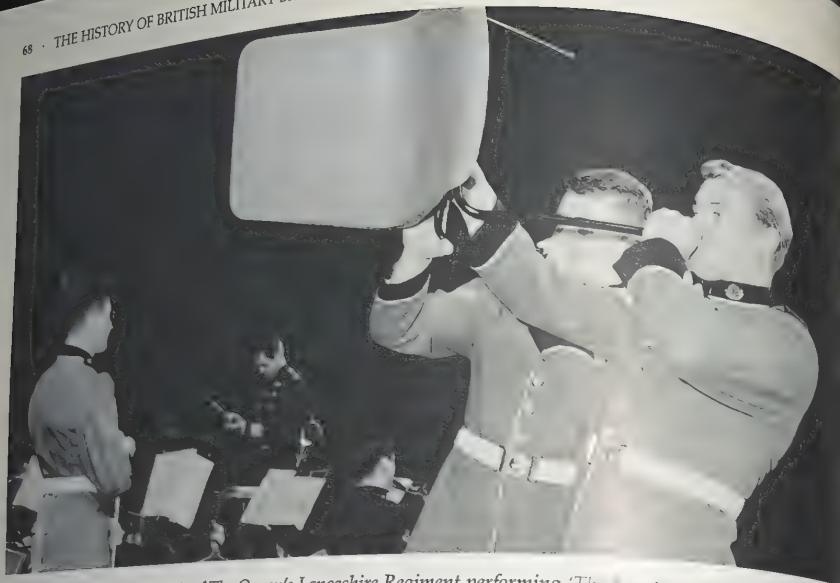
The 2nd Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment (as the 82nd had by now become) spent much of the last quarter of the century abroad. In 1884 it was in Pietermaritzburg when gold was discovered. Shares in the new wealth were allotted to all white men in the district at discounted rates, and many made substantial gains as the price rose, particularly those who bought their comrades' shares for beer money. Amongst them, the regimental journal noted, was: 'An astute and moneyed corporal of the Band, on the point of discharge, [who] did some shrewd deals in these shares and eventually settled in the goldfields and became extremely wealthy.'

Subsequent postings were to Singapore, Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt, where an outbreak of enteric fever saw the band playing for funerals virtually every day for three months. Whilst in Birr, Ireland in 1892 rumours of war began to circulate and, as an ex-drummer boy was later to recall, 'the Band and Drummers attended hospital to learn

First Aid'; fortunately there was no immediate need of their training.

A visit overseas 15 years later was both more gratifying and more spectacular. In April 1907 the Band of the 2nd South Lincs made a trip to Lille in France which, although it lasted just three days, was seen as symbolic of the *entente cordiale* then being developed between Britain and France. The bandsmen were received with extraordinary scenes of rejoicing: greeted by thousands of well-wishers and by a 21-gun salute as they marched into the town, they went on to play a concert in the Hippodrome to 8000 people and another in the gardens of the Grand Palace to 14,000. Bandmaster Harris (later to become the first Director of Music of the Welsh Guards) was presented with a gilt laurel wreath, and the whole event was deemed significant enough to warrant the issue of a set of stamps by the authorities in Paris.

Many of the bandsmen were of course to return to France a few years later in the British Expeditionary Force. Left behind at the Depot, Bandmaster Cahill lost no time in establishing a new band composed of the boys and the infirm: a programme survives of a performance for an Officers' Dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool in late-1914 or early-1915.



Cpl Dunning and Cpl Norris of The Queen's Lancashire Regiment performing 'The Sportsmen' on a chair, Berlin 1993 (SC Barnwell)

Amongst those going to war were two brothers Robert and John Kewley, who had enlisted in the 2nd Battalion as bandboys in 1911 and 1912 respectively. Apart from their musical abilities, both were keen boxers and they often gave exhibition matches fighting each other. When they became old enough they joined the Battalion in France. Even here the Army's love of pugilism was undiminished: in a boxing tournament staged by the 75th Infantry Brigade at Ablainzerville in the midst of a snow storm and to the accompanying noise of German shelling, Robert Kewley beat Private Myers in the bantamweight semi-final, an impressive achievement given that Mr Myers was a professional fighter in civilian life.

In the aftermath of the War, with Robert Kewley now Band Sergeant, the battalion was posted to Transjordan, where, in what was believed to be the first pantomime ever staged in Jerusalem, the Kewley brothers appeared as Tweedledee and Tweedledum. Though both left the Regiment in 1924, they soon rejoined the Army in the Scots Guards, with Robert becoming the solo saxophone and John a solo clarinet. In a happy postscript to their service careers, they were discovered in 1930 by a West End impresario who saw one of the comic double acts with

which they used to entertain Scots Guards concerts, and they became a fixture on the music hall circuit under the name The Kew Brothers.

Whilst the 2nd Battalion was abroad (a move to India followed Jerusalem), the 1st was at home in sometimes idyllic settings: in Lyndhurst, the regimental journal noted, 'The Band and Drums played on the village green alternately every evening and also after Church Parade on Sundays, and the lads and lassies danced and made merry.' More official responsibilities came with the 1926 Regimental Tattoo at Warrington football ground, playing to a total audience over six days of some 43,000 (more than half the population), and the presentation of new Colours by the Prince of Wales in 1927. But at the same time pressures of regimental training often meant that the musicians were the only men available for fatigues and guard duties, leading one bandsman to lament:

*We are but humble pedagogues
Of duties quite essential;
But pray the daily task will be,
One day, just instrumental.*

In 1928 the 1st Battalion was posted to Wiesbaden, where the Band was soon playing at

official functions - such as a reception for the Belgian High Commissioner - and providing a string orchestra for the Rhine Army Dramatic Society's production of *Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure*. Returning to England the Band found the usual active round of engagements at seaside resorts.

Still in India, the 2nd Battalion was joined in 1929 by Bandmaster John Howson. A veteran of the War and a keen sportsman (he had won the Army high diving championships in Aldershot in 1920), Mr Howson was to serve for barely a year in his first and only post as bandmaster, dying suddenly in October 1930. His replacement was the equally capable Mr Underhill, whose wife was to become a leading light in the battalion concert party, The Anti-Pessimists. Mrs Underhill also played piano with the Band when it staged a series of public concerts in 1933; the performances included works by the likes of Wagner, Sibelius, Schubert and Drigo, and the regimental journal noted that 'there have been criticisms that the programmes are too "high brow"', before shrugging its shoulders: 'well it is impossible to please everyone.'

By the outbreak of war in 1939 the 1st Battalion Band had been somewhat reduced, standing at just Bandmaster Irving and 24 musicians. Even so it was still giving regular public performances, including one at the Odeon Theatre in Warrington which featured Bdsman A J Davis singing ballads such as 'Marie, My Girl' and also included a male voice choir.

The experience of the Second World War was similar to that of other regiments - musicians sent to fight, Bandmasters rebuilding from scratch - but the South Lancashire Regiment had more trouble than most recovering from the instabilities at the end of hostilities, due to the appointment of new bandmasters to both Battalions in 1945.

Two years later, with the 1st Battalion having been put in suspended animation prior to amalgamation, the Band rejoined the 2nd Battalion, then in the Free Territory of Trieste. Here a Trooping the Colour ceremony was staged in 1949 to mark officially the amalgamation of the Battalions. Concerts and regular broadcasts too were undertaken, on which Bdsman Godbehere became a firm favourite with his impression of Frank Randle.

In 1950 the Band was substantially weakened by an order that six bandsmen should be transferred to the band of The Loyal Regiment, greatly under-strength in Aqaba. A year later the Battalion was sent to the Sudan, where major engagements

included a Memorial Service for George VI (attended by the Governor-General), the Queen's Birthday Parade and celebrations of Waterloo Day.

There were further postings to Barnard Castle and Berlin before, in May 1958, the Battalion sailed from Liverpool to Hong Kong to be amalgamated with the East Lancers. As the ship sailed into Hong Kong harbour the men were greeted by the Band of the East Lancashire Regiment on the quayside playing the South Lancers' regimental march.

Regimental Music

Prior to the 1881 amalgamation the 40th Foot used 'The Somerset Poacher', in deference to its original county association, whilst the 82nd used another traditional air 'The Lancashire Witches'; this latter was employed as both a quickstep and a slow march. Soon after amalgamation 'God Bless The Prince of Wales' was adopted (see West Yorkshire Regiment); this was augmented in 1911 by the addition of the Welsh tune 'Forth to the Battle'.

THE LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)

1958	The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)
1970	amalgamated to form The Queen's Lancashire Regiment

Amalgamated in July 1958, the Regiment was presented with new Colours by the Governor of Hong Kong at a ceremony in November of that year. In 1960 it returned briefly to the UK before being posted to West Germany. Engagements for the Band comprised mainly local concerts and regimental functions, where the dance band was also popular ('twist music was in great demand', observed the regimental journal). There was also, however, the occasional more unusual booking, such as performing at the Munich premiere of the film *Lawrence of Arabia* in 1963.

The most exotic tour of duty during the Band's brief existence came in 1964 with a nine-month posting to Swaziland. The Band joined the Battalion in training for riot control duties, though fortunately the musicians were not called upon to act in this capacity. Instead they undertook an astonishing eight-day tour of the country covering 2300 miles

and giving a total of more than 25 appearances, together with a number of gigs by the regimental beat group The Redshirts. The highlight was a performance of the 'Hallelujah Chorus' with a Basuto choir. Whilst they were in Swaziland there was also a memorial service for Winston Churchill.

During this period the Bandmaster was Mr R J Sandwell, but in 1967 he left the service to take up a post in the Australian Army and Mr J Gibson was appointed. He led the Band on the final overseas posting - to Malta where it played for a Colour Trooping in the presence of the Prince of Wales in 1969 - and was then given the task of taking it through yet another amalgamation. In 1969 one of his innovations bore late fruit with the first and last performance by the Band's male voice choir on BFBS Malta.

Regimental Music

The regimental march was an arrangement of 'The Attack' and 'God Bless the Prince of Wales' (see West Yorkshire Regiment).

THE LOYAL REGIMENT (North Lancashire)

1741 Mordaunt's Regiment of Foot	1759 81st (Invalids) Regiment
1751 47th Foot	1763 disbanded
1782 47th (Lancashire) Foot	1778 81st (Aberdeen Highlanders) Foot
	1783 disbanded
	1793 81st (Loyal Lincoln Volun- teers) Regiment
	1794 81st Foot
	1833 81st (Loyal Lincoln Volun- teers) Foot

1881 (May)	The North Lancashire Regiment
1881 (July)	The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment
1921	The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire)
1970	amalgamated to form The Queen's Lancashire Regiment

Of the regiments that were to form The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, the 47th was the first to have the county association in its title, though possibly this came about by mistake: it is said that in 1782 the Regiment was to be named the Lanarkshire Foot, taking down the order misheard, and the clerk noticed that no other unit had Lancashire in its title, the error went unchallenged.

The early inspection reports of the 47th show the evolution of the Band: in 1767 'Fifers and a Band of Music', in 1788 '11 musicians' and in 1801 - inspected in Bermuda - '16 in Band, including the Master'. The name of this Bandmaster has not survived and, though it is assumed that the Band was with the Regiment during the first half of the century, including the Burma War of 1826, no other records have survived either. A second battalion was raised during the Napoleonic campaigns and again, though it is assumed that a band existed, it went undocumented.

The first known Bandmaster of the 47th is Mr J P Clarke, appointed during the 1840s, but official records do not start until the arrival of James Hogan from Kneller Hall in 1872. On his death in 1874, he was succeeded by John Clancy, who was remembered in later years by ex-Sergeant Major J Wilson as being an Irishman and, at six foot four inches, the tallest man in the Regiment.

Sgt-Maj Wilson also recalled that whilst the 47th was in Athlone, Ireland it was visited by an opera company performing Donizetti's *Daughter of the Regiment* with an orchestra conducted by Bandmaster Clancy. He then adds some highly confusing comments about the star of the opera company, Miss Rosa Towers:

Rumour had it that among those who had succumbed to her fascinations was no less a person than Bandmaster Warner. It was said that nothing but the tact and alertness of the sentry on the barrack gates prevented a romance in real life, to wit, the abduction of the peerless Rosa.

It is not unusual to find a musician carried away by a pretty face, but the identity of Bandmaster Warner is a complete mystery. Mr Clancy was the Bandmaster of the 47th, and no record exists of Mr Warner in any other regiment of the time. The only conclusion can be that Sgt Maj Wilson is talking about the Band Sergeant of the time.

The accounts of the 81st Foot are similarly thin on the early history of the Band. The earliest definite

mention comes in the form of a monument at Mian Mir near Lahore to the dead of the Regiment: between November 1855 and February 1858, it is recorded, 297 men, women and children died in this outpost of the Empire - amongst them was an unnamed bandmaster. Although this period covered the Indian Mutiny, in which the 81st was involved, the principal cause of death is believed to have been a cholera epidemic in 1855. Whether this anonymous bandmaster was officially replaced or whether a member of the Band took over on a temporary basis is unclear, but in 1858 the Battalion marched from Nowesha to take part in the North-West Frontier campaign against the local chief, Mokurrub Khan, and it marched to the sounds of the Band, suggesting that the privations of the last few years had not fatally weakened it.

Mr Clancy took the 47th into the 1881 amalgamation and was succeeded in 1884 by George Ross. This latter retired in October 1890 but there was evidently a hiatus whilst a replacement was provided from Kneller Hall, since the regimental records note that as of 1 January 1891 there was 'no bandmaster present with the regiment'.

When a replacement did appear in the shape of James Harvey, the Battalion appears to have had problems with his performance. In his confidential annual reports, the Commanding Officer of the 1st Loyals initially commented that Mr Harvey 'performs his duties to my entire satisfaction'; by 1894 this had become a warning that he was 'not showing sufficient energy', whilst the following year he is damned as 'unsatisfactory - no influence over his men'. Mr Harvey did not last long enough to receive another report, and one can only speculate on his failings.

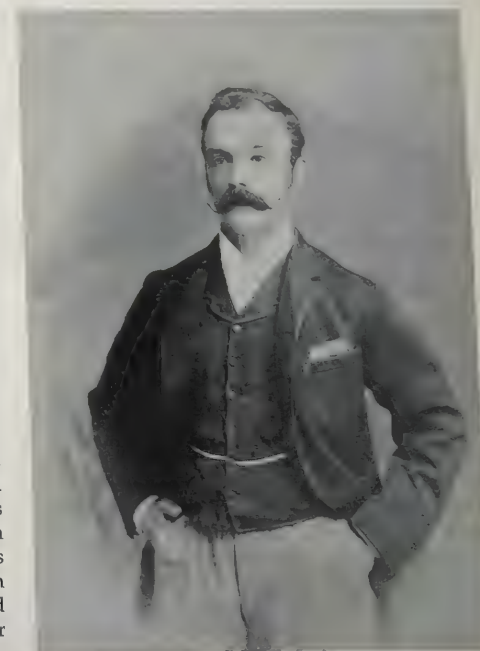
Fortunately for the Battalion the next incumbent was an unqualified success: George Frayling arrived in 1896 and was to remain right through to 1920. Mr Frayling's father, Arthur, had been Bandmaster of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers in the 1870s, and on leaving Kneller Hall to join the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers in India in 1891, George had become the youngest Bandmaster in the Army. He was to serve with The Loyals through the Boer War, where he saw action in the siege of Kimberley, and the Great War, retiring with the King's and Queen's Medals and the Meritorious Service Medal. Even then he might have gone further, for he was appointed Director of Music of the Coldstream Guards, before it was discovered that he was too old to take up the post. Instead he became Bandmaster of the Felixstowe Town Band.

Mention too should be made of the 3rd Battalion (Militia) who also fought in the Boer War. Amongst their number was Thomas O'Brien who went on to become Bandmaster of the Battalion in 1902. His obituary in 1931 noted that 'as a stretcher-bearer as well as a member of a band he was often in the thick of the fighting.'

Another veteran of the Boer War was Band Sergeant W G Doe, who was also present at Kimberley and won the King's and Queen's Medals with two and three clasps respectively; sadly he died of rheumatic fever in 1908 whilst still serving. Even in this century deaths overseas of disease were a common occurrence in the ranks - the same year Bdsman H Blackburn of the 2nd Battalion died in Mauritius of malaria.

Despite these losses, the years immediately preceding the Great War were relatively happy ones for bands. The 1st was stationed at home and enjoyed engagements such as one in Avenham Park, Preston in 1909 to an audience of 50,000, followed by a week at White City, Manchester. Two years later it could

Bandmaster J Harvey, S Lan R c1894 (RMSM)



be found playing three concerts a day during a week at Southend, culminating in a combined performance with the 2nd Lincolns that included 'Songs of All Nations', 'William Tell' and the '1812 Overture'.

Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion was overseas, moving in 1909 from Mauritius to India. Even when war was declared, it did not directly involve the 2nd Loyals in combat. Instead the Battalion became in November 1914 the first British unit in East Africa. Marching into Nairobi (with the Band playing the inaccurate 'Marching to Georgia'), the 2nd was greeted with open arms by a population fearful of the European war spilling over into Africa. Whilst there the men were entertained by the Band of the King's African Rifles, whom the Loyals Bandmaster conducted in a selection from *The Mikado*.

The 1st Battalion returned after the war to the Depot to rebuild before being posted to Malta in 1919 where it was joined the following year by Bandmaster Parrott, another veteran of the South African War. A concert on the island in 1921 for the Regimental Old Comrades Association gives an indication of what was considered appropriate entertainment for the period: the programme included Beethoven's 'Leonora' overture and works by the likes of Rachmaninoff as well as a 'Selection of Wilfred Sanderson's Songs'. Both battalions went on to serve in Ireland during the traumatic years of civil war in the early '20s, with the 2nd at least benefiting from an influx of musicians from the disbanded regiments in 1922.

Thereafter the 2nd Battalion moved to the more tranquil world of Bognor Regis where it combined with the Town Band to perform a concert that was enthusiastically received by the *Sussex Daily News*: 'Some 2500 people enjoyed one of the finest musical treats and sights that have been heard and seen in Bognor for many years.' The 1st was also enjoying rave reviews, this time in Tientsin, China, a side-effect of the posting being a reported craze for Mah-Jong amongst the bandsmen. When the battalion moved to Secunderabad in 1925 the regimental journal noted that 'Band work is much more slack than when in Tientsin', but there were still busy times: in July 1927 the Band toured Colombo, playing 37 concerts in 41 days. The 14-strong dance band also found additional work, whilst the 2nd Battalion Band, back home from Ireland, was also being kept busy with the 1924 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

In 1931 Mr Parrott left the 1st Battalion (it was observed that 'his absence will be greatly felt in the

mess; more so in the bar than in the dining room') and was followed by another long-serving bandmaster, Mr Palmer. Amongst his first responsibilities was the organization of a massed bands parade with the 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, the 3/7th (DCO) Rajput Regiment and the 2/16th Punjab Regiment. The performance ended with a rendition of 'The Battle of Waterloo' in conjunction with the Massed Pipes of the Indian Regiments.

Mr Palmer's versatility was evidenced further in 1937 when the Battalion was in Palestine. At a concert at Haifa in celebration of Kimberley Day the Band gave a new arrangement by the Bandmaster of Hebrew melodies, as well as a performance by the male voice choir.

The 2nd Battalion meanwhile had been transferred to Shanghai, where the Sino-Japanese war was severely affecting normal life: 'Several

Bandmaster EGR Palmer receiving MBE from Colonel of Regiment, Trieste c.1950 (Eagles/Ogilby)



bandsmen had very narrow squeaks,' noted the regimental journal, 'when escorting lorries through Hongkew, and have had to run the gauntlet of the rifle and machine-gun fire of both the Chinese and the Japanese.' As the fighting moved further away, opportunities for more peaceful pursuits opened, and in early 1938 the Band gave a concert at the Grand Theatre in collaboration with the Royal Welch Fusiliers and the 4th US Marines, including the premiere of Bandmaster Austing's march 'The Loyals'.

1941 was the bicentenary of the 47th Foot and, despite the War, a celebratory parade was held with music from an Infantry Training Centre Band led by Mr Palmer. This Band had been considerably strengthened by the arrival of several Dunkirk veterans the previous year, and was sufficiently strong that in February 1941 it successfully combined with the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra for a concert that included the '1812' overture and *Finlandia*, the latter conducted by Mr Palmer.

The Band did not rejoin its Battalion until 1948, by which time the 2nd Loyals had been disbanded and the 1st was stationed in Asmara. Subsequent postings in the next five years were to Mogadishu, Cyprus (where the Band played for Field Marshal Slim), Egypt, Jordan and Trieste, where a concert was held in 1953 to celebrate the Coronation of the Regiment's Commander-in-Chief. The following year Mr Palmer retired from the Service to become Bandmaster of the Gordon Boys School.

There was a further trip to Vienna, but the most notable posting of the late-50s was to Malaya in 1957. Though based in Singapore and then Ipoh, the Band also made excursions to Kuala Lumpur to play at an RAF Officers' Mess and - in 1959 - to Bangkok, where there was a series of concerts including a reception at the British Embassy for members of the Thai royal family and 2000 guests.

Following periods in the UK and Germany, the Regiment undertook its last overseas tour of duty to Malta in 1966. There it was not only the Band that found plenty of engagements, but also the Count Five beat group and a trio led by Sgt Kilpatrick on piano and clarinet; this latter secured a season at the Palm Beach Hotel and its own series on BFBS Cyprus. In 1968 the Band made a 24-hour trip to Libya; the Band Notes in the regimental journal recorded the men's disappointment that it was so brief, but added laconically:

True to our musical ideals, as much drinking as possible was packed into the available time, with

a few hours spent at the residence of the British Ambassador, where we played at a reception given to honour the Queen's birthday.

1969 was the last year of the Band's independent existence, and saw the Regiment stationed in Britain, save for a six-week tour of Canada. In July Bandmaster Healey joined the Loyals, though he was to remain for just nine months before amalgamation and his departure to the 2nd Royal Irish Rangers.

Regimental Music

Prior to the 1881 amalgamation the 47th Foot used 'The Mountain Rose' as a march past, though it is not entirely clear where the piece had come from. Traditionally it was believed to have been adopted whilst the Regiment was involved in General Wolfe's Quebec campaign, having been borrowed from one of the opposing French units; Bandmaster Frayling, however, gave a different account in 1934, dating the adoption to the first half of the 19th century:

The civilian Bandmaster of the 16th Foot (The Bedfordshire Regiment) transferred himself to the 47th and brought with him 'The Mountain Rose'. It may have been his own composition.

The composer is actually unknown, as is the Bandmaster linking the two regiments, but it is true that the 16th Foot also used the tune. The 47th, being Lancastrians, may have identified with the rose motif.

The quick march of the 81st Foot was, in keeping with their title of the Loyal Lincoln Volunteers, 'The Lincolnshire Poacher'.

Following the amalgamations of 1881 there was a programme of registering the official marches of all British regiments, and Mr Frayling suggests that for some reason The Loyals failed to comply with the request for information, leading to the imposition of a piece by Kneller Hall. The march chosen was 'The Red, Red Rose', with words taken from Robert Burns' famous poem. Again the association with the rose was significant.

The slow march, which bears a resemblance to 'The Mountain Rose', was titled simply 'The 47th' arranged by Bandmaster Palmer.

THE QUEEN'S LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

1970 The Queen's Lancashire Regiment

On amalgamation, Mr Gibson of The Lancaster Regiment inherited a Band that was 70-strong, though this number was soon reduced to a more normal 40 or so musicians. Amongst those who stayed was Ronald Mynott, who had joined the 1st Loyals back in 1946 and eventually retired in 1977, having risen to become Band Sergeant Major; his replacement was another Loyal, Wally Whyton, who joined in 1966 and took the Band through to 1986.

Except for the occasional break - such as a six-month tour of Cyprus in 1983 and a 1986 trip to Canada - the Band spent its time stationed in Britain and Germany. The Regiment, however, was regularly posted to Northern Ireland, and the Band made several trips to the Province, including a 1976 performance for the opening of the new University at Coleraine, and a month's tour the following year in South Armagh, with the men involved in guard as well as musical duties.

Other major engagements of the time were the Queen's visit to Preston in June 1977 and, the same month, Prince Charles' visit to Wrexham. And for those ex-Loyals in the ranks who remembered the War, there was a particularly resonant concert in 1980 with a reprise performance of the '1812' at the Grand Theatre, Blackpool with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra.

The 1980s saw the Band reduced in size, in line with the cuts demanded by the Conservative government, to a strength of just the Bandmaster and 21 musicians. Even so it was still capable of such significant engagements as playing for the State Visit of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia (conducted by BSM Walton since Bandmaster Robinson was taking his psm examination at the time), and for TV's *Songs of Praise* for Remembrance Sunday in 1991 which commemorated the Accrington Pals Regiment.

And the quality of the Band can be gauged by the Kneller Hall inspections of 1984 and 1989, which produced verdicts of 'excellent' both times. The former was particularly impressive since the men had only just returned from acting

as medical orderlies on a major NATO exercise. The intention of such a role was to prove the usefulness of bandsmen in a military capacity, but of course this was not enough to save regimental Band played its last Retreat, before being swallowed up in the new Normandy Band of the King's Division.

Regimental Music

The quick march is a new arrangement, starting with the first 36 bars of 'The Attack' (see The East Lancashire Regiment) followed by 32 bars of 'The Red, Red Rose' (see The Loyals). The slow march is 'Long Live Elizabeth', taken from Edward German's 1902 operetta *Merrie England*. Other pieces associated with the constituent regiments have also survived: 'The Mountain Rose', 'God Bless The Prince of Wales' and 'The Lancashire Witches'.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

1878-1888 **MUNDAY**, James. Born 1851 died 1927. Enl 39 Ft 14/12/65; Sgt (BM) 30 Ft 1/7/78; retd 15/5/88.

1888-1896 **RUSSELL**, Frederick Charles. Born 1863 died 1906. Enl 1/10 Ft 16/10/77; WO (BM) 1 E Lan R 16/5/88; WO (BM) 1 DCLI 1896; retd 21/11/98.

1896-1904 **BLENCH**, Thomas (see 1 DCLI)

1904-1914 **BERRY**, Ernest Edwin. Born 1879 died 1917. Enl 2 R U Rifles 8/3/93; WO (BM) 1 E Lan R 11/6/04; retd 17/6/14.

1914-1928 **SAYER**, William Wilfred. Born 1881 died 1942. Enl 2 R W Kent R 7/9/97; WO1 (BM) 1 E Lan R 18/6/14; retd 18/11/28; BM 1 BB & CL Rly Regt 19/11/28; BM Shanghai Municipality 1936; killed whilst serving 13/9/42.

1928-1935 **KLEINSTUBER**, Edgar. Born 1894 died 1977. Enl 16 L 7/12/08; WO1 (BM) 1 E Lan R 19/11/28; retd 24/7/35.

1935-1939 **DOUGHT**, John Henry ARCM. Born 1904. Enl 2 Gordons 25/11/18; WO1 (BM) 1 E Lan R 15/12/35; WO1 (BM) 2 E Lan R 1/1/39; retd 13/8/45.

1939-1945 **YULE**, Alexander Bruce (see 2 E Lan R)

1945-1958 **MOORE**, Ernest James Houghton MBE ARCM psm. Born 1916. Enl 1 Border R 21/12/31; WO1 (BM) 1 E Lan R 14/9/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Lan R 1/7/58; Capt (DoM) 2 Gurkha Rifles 18/10/60; retd 10/11/70 rank of Maj.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

1844-1864 **BURTON**, William. Sgt (BM) or Civ BM 59 Ft 1844 - 1864; Sgt (BM) or Civ BM 5 W India R 21/1/65; Sgt (BM) or Civ BM 2 Devon R 1/11/65; retd 21/3/80; Sgt (BM) 8 Cameronians (TA) 1886-1892.

1864-1866 **WHEATLEY**, T. Sgt (BM) 59 Ft 1864; Sgt (BM) 2 W India R 1/4/66; retd 18/9/76.

1866-1870 Bandmaster unknown.

1870-1890 **GORDON**, Thomas. Born 1839 died 1927. (For full details see 1 Wilts R).

1890-1908 **EDWARDS**, Samuel John. Born 1861 died 1933. Enl 1/17 Ft 28/5/75; WO (BM) 2 E Lan R 22/11/90; retd 7/11/08.

1908-1916 **FINUCANE**, Henry Louis Condon. Born 1879 died 1921. Enl RA 4/5/95; WO (BM) 2 E Lan R 8/11/08; retd 31/8/16.

1916-1930 **FRYER**, William Martin. Born 1887 died 1977. Enl 21 L 13/1/02; WO1 (BM) 2 E Lan R 1/9/16; retd 12/4/30; WO1 (BM) 4/5 E Lan R (TA) 1935-1939.

1930-1939 **YULE**, Alexander Bruce. Born 1896. Enl 1 KOSB 20/7/14; WO1 (BM) 2 E Lan R 13/4/30; WO1 (BM) 1 E Lan R 1/1/39; retd 13/9/45.

1939-1945 **DOUGHT**, Thomas Gordon (see 1 E Lan R)

1945-1949 **HAWORTH**, James ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 2 Manch R 8/7/26; WO1 (BM) 2 E Lan R 14/8/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Lan Fus 12/3/49; WO1 (BM) Midland Bde 2/5/56; retd 15/2/59.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

1867-1872 **LEE**, James Samuel John. Born 1831 died 1910. Enl 40 Ft 13/2/45 Sgt (BM) 5 DG 1/7/61; Sgt (BM) 40 Ft 1/7/67; WO (BM) 20 H 17/9/72; WO (BM) RMC 23/1/85; retd 2/5/90.

1872-1877 **LEWIS**, James. Born 1877 died 1877. Enl 68 Ft; Sgt (BM) 40 Ft 17/9/72; died whilst serving 31/1/77.

1877-1892 **WRIGHT**, John. Born 1851 died 1907. Enl 39 Ft 2/10/65; Sgt (BM) 40 Ft 1/4/77; WO (BM) RM (Chat) 1/4/92; retd rank of Lt 20/10/07.

1892 **FERRY**, Joseph. Born 1863 died 1897. Enl 1 40 Ft 7/5/79; WO (BM) 1 S Lan R 1/4/92; WO (BM) 1 R Ir Fus 1/11/92; retd 31/10/97.

1892-1894 **RYAN**, Patrick (see 1 R Ir Fus)

1894-1903 **BRUNT**, William. Born 1864 died 1948. Enl 1 LG 20/6/79; WO (BM) 1 S Lan R 10/8/94; WO (BM) 2

King's Own R 1/1/04; retd 31/8/11.

1904-1910 **ADAMS**, Thomas Arthur. Born 1872 died 1951. Enl 2 RADF 29/11/86; WO (BM) 1 S Lan R 1/1/04; retd 8/2/10.

1910-1923 **FREEMAN**, Stephen James DCM. Born 1873 died 1923. Enl 1 Leins R 15/11/86; WO (BM) 1 S Lan R 9/2/10; retd 11/6/23.

1923-1928 **COLEMAN**, Frederick William ARCM. Born 1894. Enl 2 KRRC 22/7/08; WO1 (BM) 1 S Lan R 17/6/23; retd 16/4/28; DoM Royal Canadian Horse Artillery 1929-1942.

1928-1929 **HOWSON**, John Park. Born 1896 died 1930. Enl 2 HLI 19/8/15; WO1 (BM) 1 S Lan R 3/6/28; WO1 (BM) 2 S Lan R 1929; retd 3/10/30.

1929-1934 **RYAN**, Patrick John (see 2 S Lan R)

1935-1936 **GRICE**, Albert (see 2 DLI)

1936-1945 **IRVING**, F George H ARCM. Born 1906. Enl 1 Border R 6/1/22; WO1 (BM) 1 S Lan R 24/5/36; retd 11/9/45.

1945-1958 **POOKE**, David Sidney. Born 1915, died 1997. Enl 1 BW 29/4/31; WO1 (BM) 1 S Lan R 15/12/45; retd 1/7/58.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

1858-1875 **GREEN**, James. Born 1877 died 1875. Enl 82 Ft; Sgt (BM) 82 Ft 10/12/58; died whilst serving 30/11/75.

1875-1889 **LIGHT**, James George (see 1 Dorset R)

1889-1900 **RAMSEY**, William Ambrose. Born 1855 died 1977. Enl 75 Ft 23/7/72; WO (BM) 2 S Lan R 29/9/89; retd 23/4/1900.

1900-1910 **HARRIS**, Andrew MVO LRAM psm. Born 1873 died 1953. Enl 1 Ox LI 19/8/87; WO (BM) 2 S Lanc R 24/4/1900; WO (BM) RA (Gib) 23/3/10; WO1 (BM) WG 1/10/15; Lt (DoM) 1/3/19; retd 31/12/37 rank of Maj.

1910-1924 **CAHILL**, Robert Edward. Born 1878 died 1950. Enl 1 KOSB 24/3/93; WO (BM) 2 S Lan R 23/3/10; retd 23/5/24.

1924-1928 **RYAN**, Patrick John. Born 1893 died 1936. Enl 2 N Stafford R 8/8/07; WO1 (BM) 2 S Lan R 24/5/24; WO1 (BM) 1 S Lan R 1929; retd 7/5/34.

1929-1930 **HOWSON**, John Park (see 1 S Lan R)

1930-1945 **UNDERHILL**, Edward George ARCM. Born 1900 died 1975. Enl 1 R Innis Fus 8/8/15; WO1 (BM) 2 S Lan R 5/10/30; retd 1/9/45.

1945-1949 **MITCHENHALL**, Albert ARCM. Born 1913 died 1987. Enl 1 R Norfolk R 8/5/28; WO1 (BM) 2 S Lan R 2/9/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Suffolk 30/9/49; retd 31/8/55.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

1958-1960 **MOORE**, Ernest James Houghton (see 1 E Lan R)
1960-1967 **SANDWELL**, Rennie James Bernard LRAM
ARCM. Born 1927. Enl 1 R W Kent R 13/10/43; WO1
(BM) 1 Lan R 18/10/60; retd 29/11/67.
1967-1970 **GIBSON**, John LTCL. Born 1935. Enl 1 N
Stafford R 11/7/53; WO1 (BM) 1 Lan R 30/11/67; WO1
(BM) 1 QLR 25/3/70; WO1 (BM) North Irish Bde 8/1/73;
WO1 (BM) King's Div 25/11/75; retd 1976.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE LOYAL REGIMENT

1844-1846 **CLARKE**, John Power. Born 1816 died 1889.
Served as Bdsm 61 Ft & 7H; BM 47 Ft 1844; BM 7H 1846;
BM 11H 1853; BM 36 Ft 1861; BM 83 Ft 1862; BM 54 Ft
1/6/67-9/12/68; BM 43 Ft 1/6/68-29/7/72; BM R Ir
Constab 1873; BM Scots Fus Gds 1875; retd 7/2/87.

1846-1872 Bandmaster(s) not known

1872-1874 **HOGAN**, J. Born 1877 died 1874. Sgt (BM) 47 Ft
16/7/72; died whilst serving 8/11/74.

1874-1884 **CLANCY**, John. Born 1843 died 1909. Enl 95 Ft
24/1/58; Sgt (BM) 47 Ft 9/11/74; retd 4/3/84.

1884-1890 **ROSS**, George. Born 1854. Enl 74 Ft 29/9/69;
WO (BM) 1 Loyal R 5/3/84; retd 16/10/69.

1890-1896 **HARVEY**, James. Born 1859 died 1911. Enl
1/10 Ft 26/5/74; WO (BM) 1 Loyal R 17/10/90; retd
17/3/96.

1896-1920 **FRAYLING**, George Edward (see 2 R Innis Fus)

1920-1931 **PARROTT**, Edgar Alfred. Born 1886 died 1927.
Enl RS 29/1/1900; WO1 (BM) 1 Loyal R 29/10/20; retd
9/7/31; BM Bisley School 1931-1936; BM Natal
Carabinieri 1936.

1931-1954 **PALMER**, Edgar Gault Robert MBE ARCM.
Born 1900. Enl 1 Glosters 27/7/14; WO1 (BM) 1 Loyal R
10/7/31; retd 12/1/54; BM Gordon Boys School 1954-
1973.

1954-1956 **SUTTON**, Frank ARCM. Born 1924. Enl 1
Manch R 29/11/39; WO1 (BM) 1 Loyal R 13/1/54; WO1
(BM) 1 King's African Rifles 19/4/56; DoM Rhodesian
Royal Corps of Signals 1964.

1956-1962 **AVERY**, Frank Thomas ARCM psm. Born
1927. Enl RE (Chat) 25/8/41; WO1 (BM) 1 Loyal R
19/4/56; WO1 (BM) Lancastrian Bde 8/4/62; retd
19/5/72.

1962-1969 **JOHNSON**, Harry Leslie ARCM. Born 1928.
Enl 1 W York R 24/9/46; WO1 (BM) 1 Loyal R 8/4/62;
retd 25/7/69.

1969-1970 **HEALEY**, Arthur William. Born 1935. Enl 1
Buffs 7/5/51; WO1 (BM) 1 Loyal R 25/3/70; WO1 (BM)
2 R Irish Rang 20/4/70; retd 18/3/75.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE LOYAL REGIMENT

1873-1890 **TRUMP**, William Thomas. Born 1844 died
1915. Enl 1/8 Ft 29/9/59; Sgt (BM) 81 Ft 1/10/73; retd
12/5/90.

1890-1897 **VINCE**, John Charles. Born 1857 died 1930.
Enl 38 Ft 3/6/71; WO (BM) 2 Loyal R 13/5/90; retd
12/7/97.

1897-1902 **WILTSHIRE**, William Brooks. Born 1865 died
1938. Enl 2 BW; WO (BM) 2 Loyal R 13/7/97; retd
14/7/02.

1902-1915 **COOPER**, Henry. Born 1871 died 1918. Enl 2
Border R 6/10/85; WO (BM) 2 Loyal R 15/7/02; retd
2/7/15.

1915-1934 **STOFFORD**, Thomas William. Born 1881
died 1927. Enl 1 R Ir Fus 2/9/96; WO (BM) 2 Loyal R
12/11/15; retd 31/3/34.

1934-1948 **AUSTING**, Leonard Frederick. Born 1903. Enl
1 Essex R 8/8/25; WO1 (BM) 2 Loyal R 1/4/34; retd 1948.

BANDMASTERS OF THE QUEEN'S LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

1970-1973 **GIBSON**, John (see 1 Lan R)

1973-1978 **LEASK**, Gordon Hawins LTCL psm. Born
1943. Enl 2 RGJ 6/2/61; WO1 (BM) QLR 8/1/73; WO1
(BM) King's Div Depot 27/6/78; WO1 (BM) 3 R Anglian
1980; Capt (DoM) JLR badged RTR 12/5/82; Capt (DoM)
Light Div 12/10/83; retd 17/4/86.

1978-1983 **ROBINSON**, Julian Christopher LRAM. Born
1948. Enl Gren Gds 14/1/64; WO1 (BM) QLR 27/6/78;
WO1 (BM) King's Div 13/4/83; retd 6/4/88.

1983-1988 **OWEN**, Robert John ARCM psm. Born 1954.
Enl LG 1/10/71; WO1 (BM) QLR 30/4/83; WO1 (BM)
AJSM(Bov) 28/4/88; WO1 (BM) RMSM 4/9/89; Capt
(DoM) Inf South 13/4/92; Capt (DoM) L Div 6/6/94.

1988-1994 **BARNWELL**, Stephen C BBCM psm. Born
1959. Enl RA (Wool) 18/8/75; WO1 (BM) QLR 23/1/88;
WO1 (BM) IG 3/10/94; Capt (DoM) RMSM 1/5/96.

THE BANDS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT (West Riding)

1702	The Earl of Huntingdon's Foot	1756	76th Foot
		1763	disbanded
1751	33rd Foot	1777	76th (Macdonald's Highlanders) Foot
1782	33rd (1st York, West Riding) Foot	1784	disbanded
		1787	76th (Hindoostan) Foot
1853	33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Foot	1812	76th Foot

1881 (May) The Halifax Regiment (Duke of
Wellington's)

1881 (July) The Duke of Wellington's (West
Riding Regiment)

1920 The Duke of Wellington's
Regiment (West Riding)

When the Duke of Wellington died in 1852, Queen
Victoria renamed his former regiment in his honour,
the 33rd Foot, becoming the only regiment in
the British Army to bear the name of a non-royal
personage.

The first references to a Band come in inspection
reports, which talk of a 'Band of Music' in 1769 and,
five years later, of nine musicians. This Band accom-
panied the Regiment on its posting to India, where
Arthur Wellesley was first to make his name. In his
Memoirs, William Hickey, who was in Calcutta in
1798 at the same time as the 33rd, says of its
Commanding Officer:

*Colonel Sherbrooke used to send the Band of his
Regiment, and a very capital one it was, over to
play for us during dinner and through the
evening, making a few hours pass away delight-
fully.*

By 1805 Arthur Wellesley had taken over the
command, and from his Standing Orders of that
year comes the first explicit mention of the post of
Bandmaster: 'The Master of the Band and Drum
Majors will be answerable that those under their
care are as clean and have an equal good air with
the Battalion.' Unfortunately the name of the band-
master of the era is not recorded.

THE BANDS OF THE

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT (WEST RIDING)





1st Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Aldershot 1934, Bandmaster E Ovington (Eagles/Ogilby)

In 1822 the 33rd were posted to the West Indies, from there to Gibraltar in 1840, back to Barbados, then New Brunswick and finally to India in 1849. These were all difficult, uncomfortable and - in view of the prevalence of disease - dangerous postings; it is possible that no bandmaster could be persuaded to make such a commitment, and that the Band operated without a civilian leader.

In 1858, however, the first known bandmaster, Mr Doulton, was appointed, thus becoming only the third appointee from the newly constituted School of Music at Kneller Hall. Nonetheless there is some confusion over who was actually in charge of the Band at the time. The Regiment has a record that some time around 1874 - whilst Mr Doulton was still at his post - the 33rd Foot entered and won a competition organized by the Crystal Palace Company to find the best regimental band, under the guidance of a Bandmaster Basquet. It is possible that this is actually Heinrich Basquet, who served as civilian Bandmaster of the 58th Foot until 1864. Certainly there was at least one other instance from the period - that of the 11th Foot - of a regiment augmenting its official bandmaster with an additional

appointee, and the records of the 33rd that show Bandmaster Basquet on a salary of £300 (normal for a civilian musician) would suggest that this may have been the case here too. Whatever the situation, the winning of the Crystal Palace competition is an indication of the quality of the Band, though the fact that it had to visit London on two occasions ensured that the prize money of £50 was scarcely sufficient to cover the expenses of entering.

Civilian musicians were still regarded by many as being superior to those produced by Kneller Hall, but the latter did have one major advantage: being serving soldiers, they accompanied their regiments on overseas postings. When therefore the 33rd was sent to fight in the Abyssinian War in the 1860s, the Band under Mr Doulton went too. And when the fortified mountain town of Magdala was stormed in 1868, the musicians played their part in this famous episode of regimental history. One of the first two men into the town, both of whom were later awarded Victoria Crosses, was Drummer Michael Magner.

Subsequently the palace at Magdala was taken by 'B' Company, to which were attached Bandsmen T Dunn, S Martin, B Martin, D Trayer and J Darby.

Amongst the loot found in the palace was a silver drum, which was smuggled back to barracks, where it was soon discovered by the authorities and confiscated. The Commanding Officer of the 33rd referred the case to his superior, Sir Robert (later Lord) Napier, who ordered that the drum should be cut into three pieces and awarded as trophies to the three regiments who served at Magdala: the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the 4th King's Own and the 33rd Foot. The men had more success with some jewels which were brought back to England and sold, the money being distributed amongst the members of the Band. A further memento of the taking of Magdala came when the Sergeant Drummer's staff was decorated with gold and silver captured at the town.

The principal bandsman involved in Magdala was Thomas Dunn, who went on to become Band Sergeant and to found one of the most influential dynasties in British military music (see 'Families and Personalities' in *Volume One*). Also present in the Regiment was Sergeant Michael Kennedy, two of whose sons - Michael and William - and one of whose grandsons - James - were all subsequently to join the Battalion Band.

In 1881 the 33rd Foot was amalgamated with the 76th to form The Duke of Wellington's Regiment. There is less information on the early days of music in the 76th, but it is certain that there was a band, for the regimental orders during the Corunna campaign of 1809 lay down that: 'the bandsmen and drummers are told off to assist the medical officer in the field; when not required for that purpose, they are to guard the mules and to keep them well up.'

The first known Bandmaster of the 76th was Mr Maxwell, who served from the 1850s through to 1865. In that year he was succeeded by Mr Morelli, later described by long-serving Band Sergeant Arthur 'Tiger' Westbrook as 'one of the kindest and best bandmasters any regiment had, under whose baton and instruction I and many others have had some of the brightest and happiest days of our lives.' Mr Morelli was born in London of Italian parents, educated in Milan, joined the Grenadier Guards as a boy and then went to Kneller Hall. An accomplished violinist and organist, he was still just nineteen years old when he took over the 76th.

Most of Mr Morelli's time with the Regiment was spent in India, and though the 2nd Battalion returned to England for a brief period from 1876, it

2nd Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, c1881, Bandmaster A McLaughlin (Eagles/Ogilby)



was destined to travel the Empire for many years to come. Overseas postings took it to Bermuda, Nova Scotia, Barbados, South Africa and ultimately back to India. Some idea of the social role of the Band in the era is found in a letter written by Colonel S J French whilst in Bermuda in 1887:

Last Monday Harris and Irvine of the Engineers gave a picnic on an island in the harbour where there is an old house with a good dancing floor. The Band played during dinner and afterward we danced until 10.30, when we all returned by water, again, the Band playing and the men singing glees.

And the quality of the Band was attested to by no less an authority than Major Charles Hoby, who in later years, when he was Director of Music of the Chatham Marine Band, recalled meeting the 2nd Battalion in Durban, South Africa: 'You had a very good band, and I had some of the players in the orchestra at a festival I conducted.' A more unusual claim was that the 2nd Battalion Band was the tallest in the Army, with an average height amongst both men and boys of 5'8".

The 1st Battalion was also seeing service abroad, with a three-year stay in Malta from 1895. Conditions there were still as hard as they had been earlier in the century, with jaundice a particular problem. The regimental journal also recorded a greater loss:

Fever is not nearly so prevalent as it was during the hot weather, though the band are still dogged by bad luck. The death of Lance-Corporal Dunn was a grievous blow to them, and it will be some time before we get another cornet player as good as he.

The bandsmen donated money for a tombstone to be erected in Annonciata cemetery in memory of the son of Thomas Dunn.

During both the Boer War and the Great War, of course, the bandsmen joined the ranks for active service. Amongst them was John Brennan who had enlisted in the 1st Battalion as a bandsman in 1893 and saw action in the Boer War. He left in 1913, but on the outbreak of hostilities the following year, he volunteered again and won a Military Cross in the ranks of the 15th West Yorkshires. His most unusual decoration, though, was a medal from the Royal Humane Society, awarded in 1893 for his action in

saving Bandsman Kelly from drowning in the sea at Dover.

Another old comrade who signed up again for service in 1914 was George Fricker, former Band Sergeant of the 2nd Battalion, who had retired in 1908 to become Bandmaster of both the Bradford Tramways Band and the 6th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

In the immediate aftermath of the Great War, the 1st Battalion took some time to find a settled existence; in the four years between 1920 and 1923, it saw 15 postings in England, India, Palestine, Egypt, Ireland, Gibraltar and Constantinople. By 1925, however, it had found a more permanent station in Southern England, and the Band, Dance Band and Orchestra all found regular employment. There were even sufficient musicians to form a No. 2 Band and later a male voice choir.

The usual round of courts and parks kept the Band busy, impressing amongst others the *Gloucestershire Echo*, who reported of the men's visit to Cheltenham: 'It will be a very smart band that will excel their performance.' An unusually successful season was a week in Felixstowe in 1933, which attracted record audiences to the Pier Pavilion; the explanation for this unexpected enthusiasm came when it was discovered that the concert posters had been graffitied to read: 'There's Music in the Air. By the Band of Duke Ellington's Regt.' Duke Ellington had visited London for the first time earlier in the year, and been the sensation of the season.

The 2nd Battalion meanwhile was abroad, stationed in Egypt, Singapore and India right up to the outbreak of the Second World War. Its Band too won praise from local critics, an Egyptian newspaper commenting:

The Duke of Wellington's Band is well known already, but it surpassed itself last night; in fact, the Band might well have been there now if it had not torn itself away from the crowd of clamourers for encores.

A dance band existed within the Battalion throughout this period, whilst Bandsman Griggs proved a popular attraction as a vocalist.

The 1st Battalion Band, like others stationed at home, was badly hit by the traumas of 1939. It did, however, have an admirable Bandmaster in Mr Ashton Jones who soon rebuilt a new combination at the depot. By 1941 there were a military band, dance band and string orchestra all finding plenty

of engagements, with musicianship at such a level that the men were capable of tackling Schumann's piano concerto at a massed band performance. And so great was the need for music that when two territorial battalions, the 6th and the 7th, were posted to Iceland for a long period, they too raised a band and a dance band under the leadership of Bandmaster Eames.

Apart from their morale-building role, one of the main occupations of musicians during the War was fund-raising, a task at which the Duke of Wellington's Regiment was particularly effective. A target of £250 was set for a prisoner of war week in June 1943; in the event it raised in excess of £2000. In India too the Band was finding time in the midst of military training to stage benefit concerts for the War Fund.

But though the wartime combinations were unquestionably a success, they were not long-lived

ventures, and following the retirement of Mr Ashton-Jones in 1946, Bandmaster Seed of the 2nd Battalion faced a long uphill struggle to build a new band for the Regiment. Stationed at home, the young musicians were gradually transformed into a coherent unit, and in July 1948 they played for the visit of the King and Queen to York.

In the same year the 2nd Battalion was disbanded, and Mr Seed's Band commenced a three-year stint at the depot, before moving abroad with the surviving Battalion. This period called for a large number of passing-out parades and allowed little time for public engagements; though dull, such a routine was clearly effective in strengthening the Band. The process was helped by the high standard of musicianship in the ranks: of three bandsmen who spent a year at Kneller Hall in 1951, Corporals Ruddock and Wilkinson came first and third in the roll of best pupils at the School. One of those who

Guard of Honour for the Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, for the visit to York of King George VI, July 1948 (Eagles/Ogilby)



saw the band at this time was the 74-year old Mr Hancock, former Bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion, who reported positively: 'Right and left of me I heard nothing but praise of their performance.'

In 1952 the Band accompanied the Battalion to Germany, returning in May for a parade through the streets of Halifax to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the 33rd Foot. A subsequent posting to Gibraltar in the mid-'50s included trips to Tangiers and performances for the visit of the Queen in May 1954. Bandmaster Seed also led a pit orchestra for productions of *Trial By Jury* and *Carmen*, playing his favoured instrument, the violin.

Mir Seed left in 1956, after 14 eventful years with the Regiment. Under his successors, the Band visited Casablanca on board HMS *Adamant* in 1959, Tokyo for the British Exhibition at the Budokan in 1969 (whilst stationed in Hong Kong), and Venezuela in 1971 for the 150th anniversary of Bolívar's historic victory at Carabobo. This tradition of travelling the world continued to prove a feature of the Band's existence through the '70s and '80s, with trips to Canada, North Africa, Belize, Kenya and the Falklands.

There were also the more mundane postings to Germany and the UK through the post-War years with frequent appearances at such events as the Berlin Tattoo, the Queen's Birthday Parade at Grobbendonk, Belgium and sporting events in Yorkshire.

The early '90s were, if anything, even more busy, though the emphasis was on non-musical activity. In 1990 the bandmen were called upon to exercise their medical skills in Operation Orderly during the ambulance workers' strike, and the following year they departed for the Gulf. International crises continued to make demands, and in 1994 the Band accompanied the Battalion to Bosnia for a six-month tour with the United Nations forces.

On 28 September 1994 the Band paraded for the final time before being disbanded under the Options for Change reforms. At the same parade the men were presented with UN medals for their work in Bosnia.

Regimental Music

The regimental quickstep is 'The Wellesley', named in honour of the Duke of Wellington, though not written for him. Indeed it came to the Regiment not from the 33rd Foot, of which Arthur Wellesley had been commanding officer, but from the 76th. It is of uncertain origin, but is believed to be an adaption of

a Danish quadrille, acquired by the 76th some time in the early 19th century. Following the 1881 amalgamation, it was adopted by both battalions of the new regiment, and was renamed.

The quick march of the 33rd prior to 1881 was 'I'm Ninety Five' (see 3rd Royal Green Jackets). It appears to have been passed over simply because it was so popular with so many other regiments. The 33rd Slow March', however, was retained. The became the regimental slow march of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Bandmaster G Melli, 76 Ft, 1871 (RMSM)



BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

1858-1875 **DOULTON**, W. Enl 33 Ft; Sgt (BM) 33 Ft
23/7/58; retd 30/9/75.

1875-1895 **FORD**, Charles. Born 1849 died 1908. Enl 2/9
Ft 21/6/64; Sgt (BM) 33 Ft 1/10/75; retd 4/9/95.

1895-1912 NEILL, Denis. Born 1861 died 1931. Enl 1/9 Ft
8/1/75; WO (BM) 5/9/95; retd 2/5/12.

1912-1919 **LANGTRY**, Harry. Born 1877 died 19??. Enl 2
Loyal R 7/2/93; WO (BM) 1 DWR 3/5/12; ret'd 23/5/19.

1919-1934 OVINGTON, Edwin. Born 1881. Enl 7H
16/7/1900; WO1 (BM) 1 DWR 24/5/19; retd 15/7/34

1934-1946 JONES, Frank Ashton ARCM. Born 1905. Enl
1 HLI 7/11/23; WO1 (BM) 1 DWR 16/7/34; retd 1946.

1946-1956 SEED, Donald ARCM (see 2 DWR)

1956-1958 MARTIN, Gerald Stanley. Born 1926. Enl 1 N Stafford R 22/7/41; WO1 (BM) 1 DWR 5/6/56; ret'd 26/5/58.

1958-1966 BOWYER, Brian LRAM. Born 1930. Enl 11H
9/6/48; WO1 (BM) DWR 27/5/58; WO1 (BM) Yorkshire
Bde 6/1/66; retd 21/7/68.

1966-1969 WOOD, Colin Charles. Born 1932. Enl 3 Para
27/7/49; WO1 (BM) DWR 6/1/66; retd 9/7/69; DoM
Hong Kong Police 1969.

1969-1972 ALEXANDER, Michael AmusLCM. Born 1931. Enl E York R 18/3/48; trans PWO 25/4/58; WO (BM) DWR 10/7/69; retd 31/9/72.

1972-1982 CLARKE, Alan G. Born 1939. Enl Lan I
9/5/60; WO1 (BM) DWR 22/9/72; retd 8/5/82

1983-1987 TAYLOR, Keith. Born 1949. Enl 15/19H
28/5/82; WO1 (BM) DWR 28/5/82; WO1 (BM) att RML
(Sand) 1987; retd 1989.

1987-1993 NORTH, Christopher FLCM LLCM (TD)
AmusLCM BBCM. Born 1956. Enl REME 1/8/72; WO
(BM) DWR 17/1/87; retd

1993-1994 **WAY**, Christopher Roland. Born 1960. Enl R 4/10/79; WO1 (BM) DWR 1993; retd 1994.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT · 83

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

185?-1865 MAXWELL, George. Sgt (BM) 76 Ft 185?; ret'd
27/2/65.

1865-1878 **MORELLI**, Albert. Sgt (BM) 76 Ft 28/2/65;
Sgt (BM) 2/6 Ft 1/5/78; retd 29/5/83.

1878-1883 **McLAUGHLIN, A.** Died 1883. Enl 76 Ft; Sgt
(BM) 76 Ft 1/5/78; died whilst serving 18/3/83

1883-1895 **GRAY**, Andrew. Born 1855 died 1942. Enl 42
Ft 29/3/70; WO (BM) 2 DWR 19/3/83; ret'd 1/10/95.

1895-1909 **EDWARDS**, William Edward Ellis. Born 1863; died 1923. Enl 2/17 Ft 17/10/77; WO (BM) 2 DWE 2/10/95; retd 2/10/09.

1909-1920 **HANCOCK**, Arthur David. Born 1877 died
19??, Enl 2 Manch R 23/1/93; WO (BM) 2 DWR 3/10/09
retd 12/3/20.

1920-1921 **BRADLEY**, Francis Andrew LRAM. Born
1884 died 19??. Enl 2 Ox & Bucks LI 29/10/1900; WC

(BM) 5L 1/10/12; WO1 (BM) 2 DWR 12/3/20; re
19/5/21; WO1 (BM) 9 London Regt (TA) 1924-1930; WO

1921-1926 **WRIGHT**, Victor Ralph Samuel. Born 18

died 19??; Enl 2 R Dub Fus 10/10/07; WO1 (BM) 2 DV
20/5/21; retd 1/11/26; DoM State of Johore Ba
2/11/26

1926-1934 **GOUGH**, Rupert ARCM. Born 1892. En
D. : D. 12/2/12. WG1 (PM) 2. DWB2/11/26

Dorset R 18/8/10; WO1 (BM) 2 DWK2/11/26; n
20/1/34.

1934-1942 CALDICOTT, Alfred James ARCM. B
1903. Enl Queen's R 31/12/17; WO1 (BM) 2 D
1/4/24 - 15/2/42

1942-1946 **SEED**, Donald ARCM. Born 1913. En
 P. 1. B 37.1/30. HQ1 (RM) 2. DWT 16/2/42. Y

Border R 27/1/30; WO1 (BM) 2 DWR 16/2/42; W
(BM) 1 DWR 1947; WO1 (BM) York & Northumberl
Rd. 5/6/56; notd 6/58

Bde 5/6/56; reda 6/56.

BANDS OF THE

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

THE BANDS OF THE
YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

1702 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot	1783 84th Foot
1758 65th Foot	1809 84th (York and Lancaster) Foot
1782 65th (2nd York- shire, North Riding) Foot	
1881 The York and Lancaster Regiment	
1968 disbanded	

The first reference to a band in either of the progenitors of The York & Lancaster Regiment is found in an embarkation return dated 4 April 1759 which mentions that the personnel of the 84th Foot included 'Musick 6'. If accurate, this is remarkably early, not merely for a line regiment but for any regiment - it pre-dates even the Band of the Royal Artillery, which was formed in 1762 - and there must be some doubt about whether this 'Musick' actually comprised anything more than fifes; the lack of any further information rules out any definite conclusion.

Certainly the reference is not to drums, since there are known to have been eight drummers in the 84th at the time; tragically all eight lost their lives in 1761 when the *Fatasalam* sank as it was heading out of Madras en route to Calcutta carrying the Regiment - more than 250 men were lost in the disaster, with only 26 soldiers and 14 Indians surviving.

There is no comparable early mention of a band in the 65th Foot, but in 1809 it is reported that the Imman of Muscat (now part of Oman) visited the Regiment on board HMS *Chiffone* and that 'the Band of the 65th Foot attended His Highness in a boat and played a variety of his favourite English tunes.' Regrettably no record was kept of what these tunes were, and the Imman's taste in music has been lost. The Band presumably continued to accompany the Regiment on its travels around the outposts of the Empire, including Mauritius, Ceylon, India, the West Indies and New Zealand. This latter posting came in 1846 where the band played at the ceremony to lay the foundation stone of the government buildings in Wellington.

The regimental accounts of the period show an instrumentation that has little in common with the modern military band: ophicleide, sarrusaphone,

klapper horn, hautboy, hunting horn, hand horn, trombone, euphonium, baritone Bb bass and glockenspiel. Such a range of instruments suggests a reasonably well-staffed band, and it is known that in 1870 - whilst the Regiment was stationed in Ireland - there was a total of 30 bandsmen; by 1890 this had risen to a strength of 45 and included a string orchestra. The Band of the 1st Battalion of The York & Lancaster Regiment (as it is now known) was clearly strong musically as well as numerically: when a competition for Army bands was held in London in 1896, the 1st Battalion under Bandmaster Wood won with their rendition of the test piece, the 'William Tell' overture.

Mr Wood left the Battalion in 1900 to become the Bandmaster of the Scots Guards - where he was to serve until 1929, rising to the rank of Captain - and was succeeded by an even more famous musician: Charles Stretton. Mr Stretton's elder brother was then the Director of Music at Kneller Hall, and when a Royal Navy School of Music was opened at Eastney in 1903, Charles was appointed to a similar position in that institution; he subsequently became Director of Music of the Royal Artillery (Woolwich).

The first known Bandmaster of the 84th was James Bonnisseau, appointed in 1860 as a civilian - the band was at the time mainly comprised of foreign musicians. He subsequently moved to the Scots Greys, where he was eventually persuaded to enlist in 1881. His replacement was Mr J Hecker who graduated from Kneller Hall in 1867.

The 84th Band was less fortunate than that of the 65th in its postings, and spent most of the second half of the century abroad - it was in India during the Mutiny and was later stationed in Bermuda, Nova Scotia, the West Indies and South Africa. Keeping a high standard in such circumstances was difficult but the arrival from Kneller Hall of George McLaughlin in 1889 as Bandmaster pushed the 2nd Battalion to unexpected musical heights, with the creation of a string orchestra.

Stationed in South Africa in the '90s the Band played throughout the country including many prestigious state occasions such as the 1894 opening of the Vryburg-Mafeking railway by Cecil Rhodes; it also staged a series of concerts in the Pietermaritzburg Town Hall in conjunction with the Borough organist, Mr Day FRCO. These combined organ and band concerts were to become a regular feature of the 2nd Battalion's life over the next few years, with similar performances in Dover Town Hall and York Minster.

The two battalions met for a short period in Mhow, India in 1902 as the 2nd was on its way home, and for ten days the Bands played together. Even when the 2nd Battalion returned to Britain, things did not immediately improve, for several musicians left to join the Guards, leaving the ranks of the Band still depleted. Having been rebuilt, however, the Band played for such events as the 1910 White City Exhibition and the funeral of Edward VII.

1st Battalion The York and Lancaster Regiment, c1896, Bandmaster FW Wood (Eagles/Ogilby)



Both bands were disbanded in 1914 and not fully reconstituted until after the War. The 2nd then resumed its overseas duties, with postings in Persia - where there was some fighting to be done with Communist insurgents - in India and in the Sudan. The Battalion was to be abroad for two decades, with a particular highlight coming in 1931 with the inauguration of New Delhi as the new capital of India. It remained in the Far East until the eve of the Second World War, continuing to play dances, public concerts and the occasional prestige performance such as a 1932 garden party for the Viceroy in his palace in Delhi.

Meanwhile the 1st Battalion had been stationed in Ireland and Britain in the aftermath of the Great War, with only a brief stay in Germany to disturb the tranquillity. It was there in 1924, when frock coats were authorized for bandmasters in the British Army. The 1st Battalion Band, however, were unable to find such a garment and lacked the funds

to buy; instead a public concert was held in the Volksgarten at Krehenhoe to raise money - it was a huge success, complete with an hour's worth of encores, and produced sufficient profit to buy the bandmaster his frock coat.

A further innovation in the Army came with the 1928 decision to change to a new standardized pitch. The 1st Band acquired a new set of instruments at a cost of £650 and such stock contrasts strikingly with that of the mid-19th century: 1 piccolo, 1 Eb clarinet, 1 oboe, 11 Bb clarinets, 1 flute, saxophone, 1 tenor saxophone, 1 baritone saxophone, 1 bassoon, 3 horns, 7 cornets, 3 tenor trombones, 1 bass trombone, 3 euphoniums, 3 Eb basses, 1 double Bb bass, drums and effects, timpani, xylophone, tubular bells, tubophone and a set of steel chimes.

In 1932 the 1st Battalion was posted to Portsmouth, where the Band immediately launched itself into local affairs with a benefit concert on the

Band and Drums, 1st Battalion The York and Lancaster Regiment, Dover 1957. Bandmaster RR Greening (Eagles/Ogilby)



South Parade Pier for the Lord Mayor's Unemployment Relief Fund. The men also took the opportunity to enjoy the wider musical culture of the era with visits to the same venue to see the bands of Jack Hylton and Debroy Somers. Evidently the men were suitably inspired, for a dance band - led by Bandmaster Hart and with BdsM Cushion as vocalist - was soon active and thriving. By 1933 the Battalion could also boast a rival five-piece dance band comprised of L/Cpls Hemmings and Symes and BdsM Benson, Clark and Adams, who secured a residency at the Queen's Hotel in Southsea; in addition BdsM Benson was engaged to play drums in a 15-piece outfit playing regularly at Kimball's Cafe. When L/Cpl Turner was transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Battalion in 1939, he recorded his impressions that this dance tradition was still strong:

Considering we have a very young Band, and we do not get very much practice, we get on very well. The Dance Band is good. Well the flood of engagements to date are inclined to make us think so.

More mainstream engagements for the military band came with such events as a week at the British Empire Exhibition in Glasgow in 1938, but this peaceful era was coming to an end and in the September 1939 edition of the regimental journal the Band Notes of the 1st Battalion end with the forlorn statement: 'We are all hoping for the best, which is about all we can do.'

The War saw the departure of Bandmaster Ivey from the 2nd Battalion, returning to the regimental depot at Pontefract to form a new band. He was successful enough in this endeavour that when the *News Chronicle* held a competition in 1943 for mixed choirs, it was won by The York & Lancaster Regimental Band, strengthened with twenty women from the ATS. In May 1945 the Band, now at a strength of 32 musicians, left Pontefract for a six-month tour of Burma and India; during the tour it covered 25,000 miles and played more than 150 performances to some 300,000 people. Amongst the memorable moments were VJ-Day, which was spent in Calcutta, and a visit to the 7th Battalion at Mingladon, near Rangoon.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the 2nd Battalion had been posted from India to Khartoum. As the conflict with Italy and then Germany in the Mediterranean theatre developed, the Battalion was sent to Crete in November 1940. It

was still there the following May when the German invasion came and, despite some heroic resistance, was evacuated from Heraklion harbour in the hurried retreat from the island. In the desperate circumstances of the withdrawal from Crete the 2nd Battalion was unable to take all its equipment; amongst the items left was a bass drum, which was presumed lost forever. In 1947, however, the drum re-emerged in Czechoslovakia - apparently it had been taken back to mainland Europe along with various other trophies, and had been discovered towards the end of the War by Czech partisans in a factory outside Dolni Bousou. A detachment was sent from the depot to collect the drum.

The 2nd Battalion ended the War in the Far East, having served in the 1944 Chindits campaign. An informal dance band sprang up in the aftermath of hostilities, but it was not until 1947 that Bandmaster Young began a process of trying to build a band; he did manage to attract twenty prospective musicians from the ranks, but the impending disappearance of second battalions in the Army meant that the horizon was strictly limited - Mr Young noted that they were rehearsing 'for the final parade of the Battalion. This will be our first public performance.' In the event the Band of the Sherwood Foresters lent its support for the final parade of the 2nd York & Lancasters.

Even during the tour of India by the 1st Band in 1945, many musicians had been included in the demobilization programme, and the Band returned to Britain at a strength of just 23 - it was not much bigger when it departed again in 1946 for a tour of Germany, with concerts in Berlin, Hamburg and Dortmund.

The last fifteen years of the Regiment saw the Band enjoy a number of major overseas postings, starting in 1953 with a stay in the Sudan, where it performed concerts, dances and ceremonial duties, including in February of that year a parade for the Declaration of Independence of the Sudan. It also played for the new Catholic Bishop of the country, in a concert that included extracts from 'The Barber of Seville', 'La Traviata', 'La Bohème' and 'The Unfinished Symphony'. The bandmaster of the time was Mr Young (formerly of the 2nd Battalion), who was awarded a Coronation Medal in 1953, whilst the Band President was Captain KEC Cross, an amateur composer who wrote 'India Arabia', a march popular with the Band in this period.

In the '60s the Band visited Southern Africa, performing at the Swaziland Show and providing the pit orchestra for a production of *The Boyfriend* by the



Bandmaster A Neuzerling, 1 York & Lanc R c1895 (RMSM)

Swaziland Theatre Club. The following year it was in Cyprus, playing for the Queen's Birthday Parade and staging a Beating Retreat for St George's Day; it also gave a concert in an ancient Greek amphitheatre to an audience of 5000 and broadcast for 45 minutes on Cyprus Television.

On its return to Britain in 1968, the Band was sent on a recruiting tour - a curious and somewhat pointless undertaking given that the year ended with a parade on 14 December to mark the disbandment of the Regiment. The final programme included 'Father Rhine', 'Camelot', 'Gold and Silver', 'Ellington Portrait', 'La Danza' and 'Fanfare and Soliloquy for Band'.

On disbandment Bandmaster Brush transferred to the Royal Highland Fusiliers, whilst of the band seventeen men went to other regiments and the remaining twenty-one were made redundant.

Regimental Music

The regimental march was known simply as 'The York and Lancaster' and came from the 65th. Composed around 1855 by Thomas Winterbottom, Bandmaster of the Royal Marines at Plymouth, it was used by the Marines for ten years or so; it was then acquired by the 65th who were stationed in Devonport at the time.

The 2nd Battalion obtained official permission in 1909 to have its own quick march and adopted 'The Jockey of York'. There is an account that this was composed by an early Bandmaster, Mr Brosang, and was originally titled 'The 84th of Foot Quick March', but no further information about Mr Brosang is known.

'The York and Lancaster Slow March' was composed in the 1860s by Bandmaster Bonnisseau of the 84th, initially as a piece to be used on Officers' Dinner Nights, though subsequently adopted as the official slow march.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

1877-1864 TAYLOR, T. Sgt (BM) 65 Ft 1877; retd Nov 1864.

1864-1865 MOORE, F J. Civ BM 65 Ft Nov 1864; retd 1865.

1865-1867 BEET. Enl 65 Ft; Sgt (BM) May 1865; retd 30/4/73.

1867-1873 KOENIG, Adolphe. Born 1877 died 1875. MoB 13H 1850s/60s; MoB 65 Ft 1867; retd 30/4/73.

1873-1881 MAHONY, Patrick H. Enl 80 Ft; Sgt (BM) 65 Ft 1/5/73; Lt (regt comm) 17/12/81; Capt (Adjutant) RMSM 1889; retd 1901.

1881-1890 NEUZERLING, Albert. Enl 1/9 Ft; WO (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 18/12/81; retd 15/11/90.

1890-1900 WOOD, Frederick William MVO. Born 1864 died 1944. Enl 5L 21/6/78; WO (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 16/11/90; WO (BM) SG 5/1/1900; Lt (DoM) SG 1/3/19; retd 20/6/29 rank of Capt; DoM Bristol City Police 1929-1944.

1900-1903 STRETTON, Edward Charles MVO psm. Born 1871 died 1953. Enl RA (Wool) 13/3/86; WO (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 5/1/1900; WO (BM) Royal Naval School of Music 20/6/03; WO (BM) RA (Wool) 1/1/07; Lt (DoM) 22/2/17; retd 12/9/36 rank of Major.

1903-1921 GRAHAM, Arthur. Born 1876 died 1948. Enl 15H 4/1/90; WO (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 21/6/03; retd 27/7/21; WO1 (BM) 22 London Regt (TA).

1921-1934 HART, George H. Born 1891 died 1977. Enl 2 Queen's R 31/9/05; WO1 (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 28/7/21; retd 20/2/34; WO1 (BM) 4 KSLI (TA) 1937-1939.

1934-1948 EVANS, Charles Sidney. Born 1904. Enl 15/19H 11/3/18; WO1 (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 1/4/34; retd 1/7/48; WO1 (BM) R Signals (TA) 1948.

1948-1956 YOUNG, George Edward (see 2 York & Lanc R)

1956-1962 GREENING, Reginald Richard. Born 1923. Enl 1 R Hamps 10/5/39; WO1 (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 7/9/56; WO1 (BM) York & Northumberland Brigade 18/9/62; WO1 (BM) Borneo Malay Regt 10/1/66; retd June 1968.

1962-1966 SUMNER, Michael Henry George. Born 1932. Enl 1 Ox & Bucks LI 1/9/52; WO1 (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 18/9/62; retd 6/7/66.

1966-1968 BRUSH, John Alfred psm. Born 1934. Enl 3 Para 3/8/51; transf RMA (Sand) 16/1/59; WO1 (BM) York & Lanc R 7/7/66; WO1 (BM) RHF 19/3/69; WO1 (BM) PoW Div 14/9/72; Capt (DoM) Royal Brunei Malay Regiment 7/3/75; retd 17/7/79.

1968 disbanded

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

1860-1867 BONNISSEAU, James A. Died 1882. Civ BM 84 Ft 1860; Civ BM The Greys 1867; WO (BM) The Greys 11/11/81; died whilst serving 24/10/82.

1867-1879 HECKER, John. Sgt (BM) 84 Ft 1867; retd 27/9/79.

1879-1889 COOLE, Henry. Born 1848 died 1917. Enl 1 King's 15/7/63; WO (BM) 2 York & Lanc R 28/9/79; retd 30/7/89.

1889-1907 McLAUGHLIN, George. Born 1852 died 1925. Enl RA (Wool) 10/4/67; WO (BM) 2 York & Lanc R 31/7/89; retd 11/5/07.

1907-1919 MINING, Alfred William. Born 1875 died 1977. Enl 2 Welsh R 3/8/92; WO (BM) 12/5/07; retd 1/4/19.

1919-1927 WHITTINGHAM, Henry Thomas. Born 1882 died 1977. Enl 1 DLI 4/10/96; WO1 (BM) 2 York & Lanc R 2/4/19; retd 28/12/27.

1928-1945 IVEMEY, Henry LRAM ARCM. Born 1896 died 1977. Enl 2 Seaforth 7/10/13; WO1 (BM) 2 York & Lanc R 15/3/28; retd 9/8/45.

1945-1948 YOUNG, George Edward. Born 1916. Enl 1 DWR 17/9/34; WO1 (BM) 2 York & Lanc R 15/12/45; WO1 (BM) 1 York & Lanc R 2/7/48; retd 6/9/56.

1948 disbanded

PRINCE OF WALES'S DIVISION

1881	1959	1969-70
11th Foot	Devonshire Regt	} Devonshire and Dorset Regiment
39th Foot	} Dorset Regiment	
54th Foot		
22nd Foot	Cheshire Regiment	
23rd Foot	Royal Welch Fusiliers	
24th Foot	South Wales Borderers	} Royal Regiment of Wales
41st Foot	} Welch Regiment	
69th Foot		
28th Foot	} Gloucestershire Regiment	} Worcestershire & Sherwood Foresters Regiment
61st Foot		
29th Foot	} Worcestershire Regiment	
36th Foot		
45th Foot	} Sherwood Foresters	
95th Foot		
37th Foot	} Royal Hampshire Regiment	} Staffordshire Regt
67th Foot		
38th Foot	} South Staffordshire Regiment	
80th Foot		
64th Foot	} North Staffordshire Regiment	
98th Foot		
49th Foot	} Royal Berkshire Regiment	} Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment
66th Foot		
62nd Foot	} Wiltshire Regiment	
99th Foot		

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT

1685	The Duke of Beaufort's Musketeers
1751	11th Foot
1782	11th (North Devonshire) Foot
1881	The Devonshire Regiment
1958	amalgamated to form The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment

The first reference to a band in the 11th Foot comes in April 1774 with an inspection by Major-General Howe: 'The Regiment has 8 musicians enlisted as soldiers. They also have a German post horn to give signals.' Two years later there is again a reference to the existence of a 'Band of Musick'. The composition of this band is unknown, but some suggestion of size comes in a 1788 memorandum, which points out that sons of serving soldiers had for some time been recruited as bandsmen and requesting that this might be formalized by the inclusion of five such boys on the official paid rolls; the request was granted.

Like many infantry regiments the 11th Foot added a 2nd Battalion as the war with Napoleon intensified. This Battalion was probably not provided with an official band, but it appears the officers found a way around the problem; Richard Cannon's *Historical Records of the British Army*, published around 1845, gives an account of the Battalion at the successful 1809 siege of Walcheren in the Netherlands:

The second battalion took a set of drums belonging to the 11th French Regiment, and enlisted the services of a Prussian band, which had belonged to a foreign regiment in the French service; these men joined with their instruments.

At the time foreign musicians were deemed untrustworthy - patriotism being an inevitable facet of warfare - and it is unlikely that this band would have lasted long in the British service.

As military music developed in the years of peace that followed Waterloo, the Band of the 1st Battalion became a more professional ensemble playing at balls, garden parties and public concerts in addition to its more formal duties. Whilst the Regiment was stationed in Van Diemens Land in Australia in 1847 a local newspaper, *The Examiner*, paid tribute to such performances: 'Nor must we

BANDS OF THE

DEVONSHIRE AND DORSET REGIMENT



omit to mention the proficiency of the superior band, which enlivens the town, and has always been available for musical entertainments.' From around the same time, the Standing Orders of the Battalion in 1860 indicate the position of the Band within the Regiment:

- 292 The sergeant and men of the band are under the Adjutant, and take orders from him only as to all matters of duty and discipline. They will have a separate barrack room and mess whenever it is possible.
- 305 One man to cook for the band, is to be furnished fortnightly by companies in succession.
- 306 Any extra pay granted to men of the band out of the band fund, is liable to be suspended or wholly taken away for misconduct.

Bandmaster J Amers, 2nd Battalion The Devonshire Regiment, c1903 - 08 (Eagles/Ogilby)



Article 304 also suggests that the long-standing custom of augmenting the strength of the Band with soldier-musicians was still in operation.

In 1862 the 2nd Battalion - then in South Africa - appointed a new Bandmaster, Mr Baron, who found himself plunged into a busy social scene: the Band played at regimental and public functions, provided music for Sergeants' Mess productions such as 'Susan Hopley, or the Trials of a Servant Girl', and entertained the crowd at a sporting event known as 'mad football', contested by fifteen officers and a team of gentlemen from Cape Town. From the Cape there was a brief excursion to Hong Kong in 1865, but an outbreak of cholera in that colony killed 100, invalided another 250, and reduced the Battalion by a third of its strength, so that a return to South Africa was ordered the following year.

The activities of the 2nd Battalion are so well chronicled during this period largely thanks to the arrival in August 1867 of bandboy John Rogan. Mr Rogan was one of the most successful musicians of his generation - ending his career as Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie-Rogan of the Coldstream Guards - and his autobiography, *Fifty Years of Military Music* (published 1926) is one of the key accounts of the history of Army bands. He records, for example, the procedure on the lengthy route marches that were a regular feature of soldiering in the late 19th century:

The band would play a march on leaving the camping-ground, then the fifes and drums would play, and the same order would be repeated. After playing four marches, which would take us along the road for about two miles we would rest for half a mile, when there would be a general call for Nicholas [McCarthy] to sing his latest ditties.

Nicholas McCarthy was a drummer who had previously served with the 44th Foot and wore medals from the Crimean and Chinese Wars; as a kind of unofficial poet in residence, he wrote songs on topical subjects, often at the expense of other members of the battalion.

Col Rogan also recalled a visit to Dublin in 1871 of the Prince of Wales, when the Band played for a Ball at the Mansion House. After the departure of the Prince, the celebrations finally broke up and the Guard of Honour and the Band marched back to barracks; it was by now the small hours of the morning, but even so the Captain of the Guard insisted that the Band strike up 'The Watch On The Rhine', much to the displeasure of the local residents:



2nd Battalion The Devonshire Regiment, Aldershot c1932 (Eagles/Ogilby)

In a moment lights appeared in the houses windows were opened, and there was trouble. The people jeered, and shouted, and even threw missiles at us, until we had to cease playing, so unpopular was the tune.

The most significant of the incidents described by Col Rogan during his time with the 11th was the arrival in 1872 of 'a foreign-looking gentleman with very long hair and a rather sallow complexion'. This, it transpired, was a new bandmaster who had been employed by the Colonel not in replacement for but in addition to the incumbent, William Burton, who had refused to be transferred to another Regiment simply because his commanding officer wished to have a civilian in charge of his band. Mr Burton, a serving bandmaster of many years experience, was effectively reduced in status, allowed only to command the Band on regimental parades, whilst his foreign rival took rehearsals and conducted for all engagements and officers' mess evenings.

The situation was clearly intolerable for Mr Burton, and when it had still not been resolved in a year's time, he applied over his Colonel's head to

the Commandant at Kneller Hall. Shortly afterwards the Battalion departed for manoeuvres on Dartmoor and the foreign musician stayed behind whilst Mr Burton returned to his official position as Regimental Bandmaster. Meanwhile the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and founder of Kneller Hall, had intervened and the case of Mr Burton became the catalyst for an historic transformation in the appointment of bandmasters; within a few years all foreign appointments had ceased and the position of Kneller Hall graduates was secured forever.

The two battalions of a regiment seldom met during this period, since one tended to be abroad whilst the other was at home, but in 1877 there was a passing encounter as the 2nd Battalion sailed into Bombay just as the 1st was leaving - the two bands are reported to have played at each other as the ships passed, the 1st giving a rendition of 'Auld Lang Syne' and the 2nd 'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save The Queen'. Both battalions were also involved in the Boer War with bandsmen serving in the ranks, as evidenced by the diary of Band Sergeant Henry Facer of the 1st Battalion in 1899:

21st October - At 11 o'clock this morning we received orders to pack up and march to the Railway Station. Here we entrained and proceeded to Flandstade about 15 miles . . . Our casualties were 4 officers killed & 31 wounded 37 rank and file killed and 175 wounded.

There is a sense of relief when Sgt Facer can record on 27 March 1900 that the 'Band drew Instruments & played to the troop (after having them packed up for 5 months).'

The bandsmen again reverted to their roles as soldiers in both World Wars, with bandmasters returning to the depots to build new bands. In the latter conflict this endeavour was made particularly difficult for Bandmaster Bradley by the fact that both Battalions were serving overseas - the 1st in India and the 2nd in Malta - at the outbreak of hostilities, meaning that there was a desperate shortage of music and instruments at the depot with which to work; most other regiments at least had one band at home to provide some initial material.

However, some instruments were borrowed, whilst civilian musicians who had been called up brought others with them as their private property, and by 1941 there was a Band capable of playing fund-raising performances during War Weapons Week. Other engagements came with benefits for the National Savings Movement, church services and welcome parades for incoming American forces, thus presenting many GIs with their first glimpse of England. On 30 January 1943 the Flag of the United States of America was presented to the City of Exeter, and the Band of the Devonshire Regiment played alongside the Band of the 16th Infantry Regiment of the US Army. A dance band from within the Band was also kept busy, particularly playing for the various American units stationed in the West Country.

Whilst Mr Bradley (who had swapped appointments with Mr Staddon of the 2nd Battalion shortly before the start of the War) was thus building for the future at home, the remainder of the Band had served right through the famous siege of Malta and had played at the ceremony when the George Cross that had been awarded to the island for its heroic resistance was exhibited to the population. Mention should also be made of a band formed within the 7th Battalion during the hostilities. When the Battalion was informed that it was to be converted from a machine-gun to an anti-tank unit it is reported that the first question of the Commanding



Bandmaster V Staddon, Devon R (RMSM)

Officer, Colonel F E C Lewis was whether the Band would be allowed to continue; it did, and accompanied the Battalion to North-East Africa for Operation Torch. In fact the Band became so well-known and so popular that it survived even the disbandment of the Battalion.

Back home the 2nd Battalion Band (as the Depot Band had become known) was warned in March 1945 to prepare for a tour of Germany. Mr Bradley was then in hospital recovering from an operation, so the tour was led by Bandmaster Staddon, who had recently returned from India, where the 1st Battalion had distinguished itself in the deadly struggle against the Japanese. Arriving at Hamburg in May, the Band played for various units of the Army including their own Battalion, then near Brunswick. Even more impressive was a parade for the historic meeting between General Sir Miles

Dempsey and perhaps the most influential Allied soldier of the War, the Soviet Marshal Georgi Zhukov. Having been inspected by both, the bandsmen dined that night off the plate of Hermann Göring.

A welcome return during the tour was that of Sergeant T Woodcock, who had served with the 2nd Battalion in Malta, Sicily, the Italian mainland and the second North-East Europe campaign. He was with the Band when it travelled to Berlin with the Battalion as part of the famous 7th Armoured Division. On 6 July the Union Jack was raised at the foot of the 1870 German War Memorial in Charlottenburger Chaussee, with the Band playing alongside an opposite number from the Canadian Army. Six days later the Band again marched up Charlottenburger Chaussee as part of the first British Victory Parade, this time in the distinguished company of the Royal Marines and the 11th Hussars as well as the Canadians, all under the command of Mr Staddon. Before returning to Exeter in August, the men had the honour of playing for Field Marshal Montgomery.

The two Battalions were amalgamated in 1948, and Mr Staddon was appointed Bandmaster of the new regimental Band. He retired in April 1950 and for a few months Bandmaster Robert House - who had just completed a tour of duty with the Gold Coast Regiment - stood in until the appointment in December of Keith Boulding. Mr Boulding remained with the Devons until the amalgamation with The Dorset Regiment on 17 May 1958, at which point he took over the new Band.

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'We've Lived And We've Loved Together'. There is a tale that the wife of an early Colonel of the 2nd Battalion liked the tune, which was popular in the early 19th century, and persuaded her husband to make it the regimental march. Another version of its adoption relates to the battle of Salamanca in 1812, just before which, it is said, both the 11th and a French regiment were marching to their appointed places when they passed each other; since no order for attack had been given, the officers of the two regiments merely saluted each other and the Band of the 11th struck up 'We've Lived And We've Loved Together'. It's a story redolent of old-world courtesy and gentlemanly behaviour, but it seems to be contradicted by the known dates: the tune has been identified as coming from an aria in Nicolò Isouard's opera

Joconde, first performed in Paris in 1814, two years after Salamanca, and not published under the title 'We've Lived And We've Loved Together' until 1833. There is a possibility, however, that Isouard borrowed an existing popular tune for his opera.

The slow march was 'The Rose of Devon'. Also known as 'The Devonshire Rose', this is actually based on a Scottish folk tune and was probably introduced to the Regiment when there was an intake of Scottish recruits in 1826.

THE DORSET REGIMENT

1702 Coote's	1755 56th Foot
Regiment of Foot	1757 54th Foot
1751 39th Foot	1782 54th (West
1782 39th (East	Norfolk) Foot
Middlesex) Foot	
1807 39th (Dorset-	
shire) Foot	

1881 The Dorsetshire Regiment
1951 The Dorset Regiment
1958 amalgamated to form The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment

Raised in Ireland in 1702 by Colonel Richard Coote - who was later to die in a duel - the 39th Foot claimed to be the first Crown Infantry Regiment to see active service in India. It fought in Robert Clive's most momentous victory at Plassey on 23 June 1757, and in commemoration of its contribution was presented with a silver-headed Drum-Major's mace by the Nawab of Arcot, as well as being awarded the motto 'Primus in Indis' - more than a century later, when Queen Victoria was declared Empress of India in 1877, the Regiment lived up to its motto when the Band participated in the Proclamation Parade in Delhi.

During the Napoleonic period there is mention of the Band of the 39th Foot being with the Regiment in the Peninsular War. Whilst in Spain, the Commanding Officer, Lord Waldegrave, who was an enthusiastic amateur musician and who took a close personal interest in the Band, employed a Frenchman, Monsieur Caesar, as Bandmaster. Mr Caesar had been Bandmaster of the French 54th Foot at the time of the battle of Vittoria in 1813, though whether he was taken prisoner in that engagement or whether he chose to take his services to the victors is uncertain. In either event, at a time

when patriotic fervour was causing foreign bandmen to be laid off in the British Army - even the Prussians, who could at least claim to be on the same side - it was a curious step to take on a French master of the band. Pieces of music, instruments, drums and uniforms were widely swapped between French and English regiments during the Peninsular Campaign, but this is the only known case from the era of a bandmaster being considered part of the spoils of war. Nonetheless Mr Caesar appears to have served the 39th well and even accompanied the Regiment overseas when it was posted to South Africa, which was more than many English civilian bandmasters of the period were prepared to do.

Meanwhile the 54th Foot - who would become the 2nd Battalion of The Dorset Regiment - had also been active in the long war with France, and had been present at Waterloo, though the men had been held in reserve. It is probable that a band existed, though no details survive; the first definite report comes from a mid-50s edition of the *Dorsetshire Regimental Journal* which states that in 1824 the Band of the 54th were 'dressed like Lancers, sky blue Cossack trousers, red vests and loose white jackets, with a lancer cap.' There is also mention of a black musician, Private Thompson, who played the

Turkish Bells (an instrument more commonly known as the Jingling Johnny), though such men were regrettably not then treated as equals within the Army: when his instrument was lost in the Arakan, it is reported that he was transferred to the Pioneers, his musical use having expired.

The first known Bandmaster of the 54th was John Power Clarke, who was undoubtedly one of the most experienced military musicians of the 19th century; by the time he came to the 54th in 1867 he had been a bandmaster for some 23 years and had given his services to an impressive total of five regiments. Even this was not the end, for he remained with the Regiment only eighteen months and thence to the Scots Fusilier Guards, where he remained until 1887, sitting the Kneller Hall examination when it became compulsory in 1881 to ensure the continuation of his service.

The next two Bandmasters, Sgt James Brown and Sgt John Tyson, were both men from the Band who had attended the course at Kneller Hall and returned to the Regiment. Mr Tyson joined the 54th as a fourteen-year-old bandman in 1853, was appointed Bandmaster in 1861 and died whilst serving with what had by then become the 2nd Dorsets in India in 1885; such was his popularity

Band and Drums, 1st Battalion The Dorsetshire Regiment, Simla c1935 (Eagles/Ogilby)



2nd Battalion The Dorsetshire Regiment, Aldershot 1927, Bandmaster GE Hudson (Eagles/Ogilby)

that a subscription was taken up within the Battalion and a beautiful stained glass window placed in a chapel on Portland in his memory.

Though the mid-19th century was mostly a time of peace for the Army, the 39th and its Band were involved in fighting. It was in India during the Mahratta War in 1843, where all ranks were presented with a Star that had been made from captured enemy guns and it was active in the Crimea, with the bandsmen serving in a medical capacity. Some years later the 2nd Battalion added to the regimental honours with service in the Boer War, and there are reports of the Band being present at Ladysmith.

The Bandmaster of the 2nd Dorsets during the South African war was Alfred Hazell. His father, Charles Hazell, was Bandmaster of the 12th Lancers between 1878 and 1898, and it was into this regiment that Alfred enlisted at the age of fourteen, before attending Kneller Hall and being appointed to The Dorset Regiment in 1895. He served in fact through not only the Boer War but also the Great War, finally retiring in 1922 after more than a quarter of a century with the Regiment.

The Great War took its usual toll on the Bands, and it needed a two-year posting in Ireland to

re-build that of the 1st Battalion. There followed a rapid succession of stations - Malta, Egypt, the Sudan and Malta again - before some stability was reached with a stay in India that lasted for thirteen years from 1926. There the Band appears to have been highly successful: a photograph from 1932 shows the Band and Drums on parade to be 65 strong, and a thriving orchestra was established which gained regular bookings for dinner nights, parties, dances and theatrical entertainments. There is also a report that the Band won a Brigade Inter-Group Tournament Falling Plate Competition, though (perhaps mercifully) the full details of this triumph are not available.

The only disruption to life appears to have come in 1932 with the unexpected and premature departure of Bandmaster James Lockton (who was later to spend twenty years as Bandmaster of the Trinidad Police); however, Band Sergeant Crosby stepped in to fill the gap until the replacement, Eric Webb, arrived from Kneller Hall. William Percival Crosby was a highly respected musician who had joined the Battalion at sixteen in 1922 and progressed to be the solo cornet and then Band Sergeant by the age of just twenty-three; he was also an enthusiastic sportsman and in his spare time he taught the Band

at the Royal Laurence Military School in Sialkot. Sadly Sgt Crosby died at Nowshera on the North-West Frontier on 2 April 1939, not long before the Battalion returned to Europe.

The 2nd Dorsets led a less peaceful existence in the inter-war period. The men of the Battalion, including the bandsmen, were awarded the India General Service Medal for their part in the suppression of the Moplah Rebellion of 1921, and in 1936 they were sent as part of the Emergency Force to Palestine; their involvement in the conflict there won them the Palestine Medal. Despite these actions, there were also more normal pursuits, including an unscheduled appearance at the Alexandra Palace on Good Friday, 1926, when the 12th Royal Lancers had to pull out following an influenza epidemic.

In April 1935 Bandmaster Hudson of the 2nd retired, having reached the age of fifty-five and having completed 41 years' service - even more than his illustrious predecessor, Mr Hazell. As he and Mrs Hudson took their final leave of the barracks, the Band and Drums played his own composition, the march 'Cullinan'.

One of the last commitments of the 2nd Battalion prior to the outbreak of war was the 1939 Battalion Rifle Meeting. Bandsmen are, of course, trained to act as medical orderlies and in other support roles in the event of combat, and the requirement to be proficient with weaponry is not seen as being of paramount importance; it is therefore highly impressive that all three of the top prizes at the Meeting were taken by musicians - Bdsman Brown won the Silver Medal for the Best Rifle Shot, whilst Bdsman Bayliss carried off the prizes for both Best Bren Gun Shot and Best Shot in the Battalion.

When war was declared soon afterwards, the 1st Dorsets were in Malta, with the 2nd still in Britain. The 1st Battalion shared the experience of the 2nd Devons in the German siege of the island, and emerged from the War with little in the way of instruments or music, since so much had been destroyed in the intense bombing by the Luftwaffe. Even when the Band was rebuilt in the aftermath, there was little stability to be found: in August 1945 the 1st Band stood at a strength of 32 musicians, but of these all save ten were due to be demobbed. Even the Bandmaster, Mr Webb, did not remain for much longer, retiring at the age of forty-three in 1947 after a difficult time in command.

At home the 2nd Battalion Band was rebuilt from May 1940 onwards by Bandmaster Alfred Carr and his successor, Frederick Vallas, and was soon giving public performances in aid of the war effort.

Mention should also be made of some of the war and rendered distinguished service as stretcher bearers, amongst them Bandsman (Sergeant) H Bounsall DCM, Sergeant (CQMS) A Talbot MM and Bandsman E Down MM. At least four other bandsmen gave their lives whilst tending to the wounded.

Immediately after the war the 2nd Battalion was posted to Bangalore, where it remained until January 1948 when the men disembarked at Southampton in anticipation of its disbandment.

In March the surviving Band left the Dorchester depot to rejoin the 1st Battalion, then serving in Austria. Even in the wake of the War, Vienna was still a city of music and the bandsmen took the opportunity to attend orchestral concerts and performances of operettas that they had previously only known from band selections. There was also the usual round of parades, dances, concerts, mess nights and broadcasts to keep the men busy and - as though that were not enough - fire piquets and even a four-day border patrol.

On 17 May 1958 the Regiment amalgamated with The Devonshire Regiment.

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'The Dorsetshire', an adaptation of a Scottish lament called 'The Maid of Glenconnel'. This came to the Regiment from the 54th Foot, raised by John Campbell the fifth Duke of Argyll, and is reputed to have been one of his wife's favourite tunes.

The slow march was 'H.R.H.', composed by the last Bandmaster of the Regiment, John Plant, in 1953 in honour of Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, who was then the Colonel-in-Chief.

THE DEVONSHIRE AND DORSET REGIMENT

1958 The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment

During the 1960s and '70s the Devon & Dorsets Band made excursions to various parts of the world including Cyprus, Denmark, Norway, France and Belize. In the latter, with temperatures in excess of



Band and Drums, 1st Battalion The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, London 1972 (John Pope)

30°C, the men toured towns and villages with such exotic names as Ignacio Roaring Creek and Tea Kettle. Whilst at Corozal, 96 miles north of Belize and just eight miles from Mexico, they paid a 24-hour visit over the border to be guests of a local mayor at a country club.

In the second half of 1990 the Band were called upon to operate in their secondary role as medical assistants as the crisis in the Gulf deepened; on 1 November 1990 the men arrived to act as ambulance support for 33 Field Ambulance Hospital.

The remaining few years of the Band's existence included further tours of Europe: visits were made to Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, France and Denmark. In August 1994 the Band, along with all others in the Division, was absorbed into the two new bands: The Prince of Wales's Division (Lucknow) and The Prince of Wales's Division (Clive).

Regimental Music

The quick march is an arrangement by Mr Boulding, the first Bandmaster of the amalgamated Regiment, of three old marches: 'Widdecombe Fair', 'We've Lived and We've Loved Together' and 'The Dorsetshire'.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT

1864-1877 **DAVIES**, W. Sgt (BM) 1/11 Ft 1/7/64; ret'd 30/6/77.

1877-1885 **STUBBINGS**, Elijah. Born 1841 died 1885. Enl 2/12 Ft 17/5/58; Sgt (BM) 1/11 Ft 1/7/77; WO (BM) 1/7/81; died whilst serving 18/4/85.

1885-1890 **MOODY**, William Robert. Born 1856 died 1929. Enl 100 Ft 12/11/70; WO (BM) 1 Devon R 19/4/85; WO (BM) RMC 24/12/90; ret'd 21/1/96.

1890-1900 **PERDUE**, George. Born 1864 died 1900. Enl 1/15 Ft 5/2/79; WO (BM) 1 Devon R 24/12/90; died whilst serving 1/4/1900.

1900-1921 **COX**, William. Born 1869 died 1922. Enl 1 Cheshire 26/9/83; WO (BM) 1 Devon R 2/4/1900; ret'd 30/10/21.

1922-1932 **CAROTTI**, Herbert. Born 1886 died 1977. Enl 7H 26/1/03; WO1 (BM) 20H 13/12/20; WO1 (BM) 1 Devon R 12/1/22; ret'd 13/12/32; BM unofficial Band RAMC 1/5/33 - 31/12/38.

1932-1939 **BRADLEY**, Leslie ARCM. Born 1905. Enl 1 R Ir Fus 29/1/24; WO1 (BM) 1 Devon R 14/12/32; WO1 (BM) 2 Devon R 1/1/39; ret'd 1947.

1939-1950 **STADDON**, Victor (see 2 Devon R)
 1950 **HOUSE**, Robert Edward (see 2 Glosters)
 1950-1958 **BOULDING**, Keith FVCM LRAM ARCM
 BBCM psm. Born 1925. Enl RAMC 28/11/39; WO1 (BM)
 1 Devon R 23/12/50; WO1 (BM) D and D 9/58; WO1
 (BM) JMW Gds Depot (Gren Gds) 2/6/62; Lt (DoM) RTR
 (Rhine) 15/7/63; Capt (DoM) R Sigs 28/3/69; Lt Col
 (DoM) 11/3/78

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT

1862-1865 **BARON**, Civilian bandmaster.
 1865-1880 **BURTON**, William. BM 59 Ft 1844-1864; BM 5
 West India Regt 21/1/65; BM 2/11 Ft 1/11/65; retd
 21/3/80; BM 8 Cameronians (TA) 1886-1892. Not known
 whether civilian bandmaster or enlisted as sergeant.
 1880-1889 **WILSON**, William. Born 1846 died 1901. Enl
 42 Ft 30/6/64; Sgt (BM) 2 Devon R 22/3/80; WO (BM)
 1/7/81; retd 21/5/89.

1889-1901 **BAMPTON**, Henry John. Born 1858 died
 1920. Enl 2 E York R 8/4/73; WO1 (BM) 2 Devon R
 22/5/89; retd 8/6/01.

1901-1914 **AMERS**, John H MBE. Born 1866 died 1946.
 Enl 16 L 19/8/85; trans to 2 LG; WO (BM) 2 Devon R
 9/6/01; WO (BM) RMC 6/10/14; DoM RAF Central
 21/7/18; retd 31/8/31; DoM Metropolitan Police
 1/1/35; retd 31/12/44.

1914-1931 **HERNIMAN**, George Albert. Born 1881 died
 1957. Enl 1G 30/1/96; WO1 (BM) 2 Devon R 6/10/14;
 retd 15/11/31; BM Gordon Boys Sch 1931-1946.

1931-1939 **STADDON**, Victor. Born 1899 died 1990. Enl 2
 Cheshire 7/12/14; WO1 (BM) 2 Devon R 16/11/31; WO1
 (BM) 1 Devon R 1/1/39; retd 6/4/50.

1939-1947 **BRADLEY**, Leslie (see 1 Devon R)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE DORSET REGIMENT

181? **CAESAR**. French national previously Bandmaster,
 54^{ème} Régiment de la Ligne; Civ BM 39 Ft c 1816.

1867-1869 **HANSEN**, F. Sgt (BM) 39 Ft 1867; retd 15/9/69.

1869-1875 **LIGHT**, James George. Born 1841 died 1889.
 Enl 82 Ft 8/1/57; Sgt (BM) 39 Ft 16/9/69; Sgt (BM) 82 Ft
 1/12/75; WO (BM) 1/7/81; died whilst serving 18/9/89.

1875-1882 **SHEPHERD**, Michael. Born 1843 died 1882.
 Enl Queen's R; Sgt (BM) 39 Ft 9/9/73; died whilst serving
 27/6/82.

1882-1898 **MARTIN**, Frederick. Born 1850 died 1930. Enl
 1 Dorset R 3/8/68; WO (BM) 1 Dorset R 28/6/82; retd
 16/12/98.

1898-1903 **STRONG**, George. Born 1861 died 1926. Enl
 2/21 Ft 31/8/76; WO (BM) 1 Dorset R 17/12/98; WO
 (BM) 3 R North'd Fus 14/12/03; retd 1/9/06.

1903-1910 **SHEPHERD**, Richard James. Born 1872 died
 1940. Enl 54 Ft 24/1/88; WO (BM) 3 R North'd Fus
 9/5/1900; WO (BM) 1 Dorset R 14/12/03; retd 31/7/10.

1910-1912 **McNICHOL**, James. Born 1882 died 1912. Enl
 2 King's R 21/8/97; WO (BM) 1 Dorset R 1/8/10; retd
 22/8/12.

1912-1916 **RICHARDS**, William V. Born 1877 died 1977.
 Enl 4 DG 8/6/92; WO (BM) 1 Dorset R 23/8/12; retd
 26/3/16.

1916-1926 **HANNAY**, Reginald Chilcott LRAM ARCM.
 Born 1888 died 1977. Enl 19 H 18/10/02; WO1 (BM) 1
 Dorset R 31/5/16; WO1 (BM) 16/5 L 5/5/26; retd
 17/7/41.

1926-1932 **LOCKTON**, James Bernard. Born 1896 died
 1977. Enl 1 N Stafford R 11/4/14; WO1 (BM) 1 Dorset R
 5/5/26; retd 15/3/32; BM 5 R Norfolk R (TA) 1935; BM
 Trinidad Police 1936-1956.

1932-1947 **WEBB**, Eric John ARCM. Born 1903. Enl RE
 (Chat) 26/1/20; WO1 (BM) 1 Dorset 16/3/32; retd
 29/7/47.

1947-1958 **PLANT**, John MBE. Born 1918. Enl King's
 Own R 23/8/33; WO1 (BM) 1 Dorset R 30/7/47; WO1
 (BM) 1 R Hamps 28/7/58; WO1 (BM) Wessex Bde
 1/9/62; retd 23/8/69.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE DORSET REGIMENT

1867-1868 **CLARKE**, John Power (see 2 Worc R)

1868-1870 **BROWN**, James. Enl 54 Ft 1867; Sgt (BM)
 10/12/66; retd 13/5/70.

1870-1885 **TYSON**, John. Born 1839 died 1885. Enl 54 Ft
 26/5/53; Sgt (BM) 14/5/70; died whilst serving 31/3/85.

1885-1895 **STEVENS**, William John. Born 1858 died
 1913. Enl 43 Ft 10/6/72; WO (BM) 54 Ft 1/4/85; retd
 31/10/95.

1895-1922 **HAZELL**, Alfred LRAM. Born 1848 died 1938.
 Enl 12 L 12/9/82; WO (BM) 2 Dorset R 1/11/95; retd
 7/12/22.

1922-1935 **HUDSON**, George Edward. Born 1880 died
 1942. Enl 2 KRRC 1/12/94; WO (BM) 3 Mid'd x R 4/3/11;
 WO1 (BM) 2 Dorset R 6/11/22; retd 30/4/35.

1935-1941 **CARR**, Alfred ARCM. Born 1901 died 1950.
 Enl 13 H 25/11/16; WO1 (BM) 2 Dorset R 1/5/35; retd



Drummer Ward, 1st Battalion The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, Cyprus c1971 (Eagles/Ogilby)

30/4/31; Professor of Clarinet RMSM 1946-1950.

1941-1948 **VALLAS**, Frederick ARCM. Enl 1 Ox & Bucks
 LI 10/1/23; WO1 (BM) 2 Dorset R 19/12/41; retd 1948.

BANDMASTERS OF THE DEVONSHIRE AND DORSET REGIMENT

1958-1962 **BOULDING**, Keith (see 1 Devon R)

1962-1965 **BENSON**, Roy William. Born 1932. Enl 3 DG
 9/3/47; WO1 (BM) D&D 5/6/62; retd 19/2/65.

1965-1969 **SMITH**, Edward Brian MBE psm. Born 1929.
 Enl 1BW 29/7/46; WO1 (BM) D & D 20/2/65; WO1 (BM)
 RA (Wool) 16/10/69; Capt (DoM) Scottish Div (badged
 BW) 15/1/74; Capt (DoM) RMA 11/1/77; retd 19/10/84
 rank of Maj.

1969-1973 **JONES**, Derek AmusLCM. Born 1934. Enl RE
 (Chat) 24/5/61; WO1 (BM) D&D 15/7/69; retd
 31/12/73.

1974-1979 **GARRITY**, Clarence Roberts Collier LTCL
 psm. Born 1943. Enl KSLI 10/3/60; WO1 (BM) D & D
 2/1/74; WO1 (BM) PoW Div (Crickhowell) 21/2/79;
 Capt (DoM) HQ King's Div 1/5/82; Capt (DoM) RA
 (Alan) 14/3/86; Capt (DoM) RA (Wool) 6/1/88; Maj
 (DoM) RHG/D 13/7/92.

1979-1989 **JUDSON**, Paul. Born 1949. Enl RA 21/4/65;
 WO1 (BM) D&D 9/2/79; retd 12/12/89.

1989-1991 **PERRY**, Martin Alfred. Born 1956. Enl QOH
 13/9/71; WO1 (BM) D & D 1/9/89; WO1 (BM) KOSB
 8/7/91; WO1 (BM) R Signals 17/4/94; retd 1996.

1991-1994 **SLATER**, Nicholas George. Born 1961. Enl 3
 RTR 14/9/78; retd 1994.

BANDS OF THE

CHESHIRE
REGIMENTTHE BANDS OF
THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT

1689	Duke of Norfolk's Regiment of Foot
1751	22nd Foot
1782	22nd (The Cheshire) Foot
1881	The Cheshire Regiment

There is mention of music in the 22nd Foot as early as the 1740s and again at a review of the Regiment at Windsor in 1758, but it is likely that this amounted to little more than fifes and drums, and that the first reference to a recognizable military band comes in a 1768 inspection report.

The early decades of the Band are obscure but it can be assumed that it accompanied the Regiment on its postings; most notable of these was the 22nd's service in Sir Charles Napier's Indian campaigns - at Muanee in 1834 it was the only British regiment in a force of 1800 confronted by 22,000 native troops. As a result of this campaign the song 'Wha Wadna Fecht For Charlie' was adopted as the quick march in honour of Sir Charles's leadership.

The first known bandmaster was a civilian, Mr Pappe, who was in office in the 1870s, though his responsibilities were apparently confined to the practice room and to paid engagements and did not extend to the parade ground, for when new colours were presented in 1878 the Band was led on parade by Sergeant William Birkby. Sgt Birkby had been born into the Regiment - both his father and grandfather had risen to the rank of Sergeant Major - and he had enlisted into the 22nd at the age of ten; evidently he impressed the officers, for he was sent to Kneller Hall soon after the 1878 parade, returning to take over from Mr Pappe as official Bandmaster.

Mr Birkby remained in his post until his retirement in 1908, having completed 45 years with the Regiment. Even this, however, was not the end of his contribution, for in 1915 he re-enlisted as a private and ran the 17th Battalion Band, before finally leaving the military life in 1919 at the age of sixty-three and in the rank of Sergeant. Apart from being a more than competent musician, he was also a fine cricketer and for many years was one of the stars of the regimental eleven.

Amongst Mr Birkby's contemporaries at Kneller Hall was Charles Hurst, who had enlisted into the 2nd Battalion of the 22nd in 1862 and who graduated



1st Battalion The Cheshire Regiment, Lichfield c1906, Bandmaster WJ Birkby (Eagles/Ogilby)

to become Bandmaster in 1880. When he retired thirteen years later, he was succeeded by Arthur Stretton who, though he was to stay for just three years, was to go on to become one of the most important military musicians ever. As the longest ever serving Director of Music at Kneller Hall, Mr Stretton was to exert enormous influence on army bands.

During this period a particularly outstanding bandsman was George W Stratford, who progressed from being a bandboy to a fully fledged musician with the 1st Battalion, before moving on to the 2nd as Band Sergeant, in which capacity he served in South Africa; later he became Drum Major of the 3rd Battalion. Another Band Sergeant of the era was the appropriately named Sergeant Cheshire of the 1st.

The tendency of players like William Birkby and George Stratford to move into the volunteer battalions of the Regiment was an expression of the strong musical tradition that existed throughout all units of the Cheshires. The 4th Battalion reputedly had a first-class band around the turn of the century, whilst the Band of the 5th Battalion was considered strong enough to play for the visit of Edward VII to Chester, the first time that a Territorial Army unit had provided a Guard of Honour for a reigning British monarch. Even the 7th must have had at least

a corps of drums, though it was perhaps a little unruly at times - a motion is recorded in the minutes of an Officers' Mess meeting of 1889: 'Proposed and seconded that extra beer in future be NOT given to the Drums and Fifes - Carried.'

In 1873 the 2nd Battalion left for India, the first visit there for virtually all the Band. The predominant experience appears to have been the long route marches; on arrival the men went by train to Dinapore and then marched 160 miles to Hazarbig, with the Band playing at resting places. An even more substantial challenge came in 1884 with a 520-mile move to Umballa; due to the heat and adverse conditions, marching was undertaken between 3am and 9am.

Amidst much celebration, the two regular battalions met up in December 1888 in Rangoon where the 1st had arrived via Egypt whilst the 2nd was on its way home. They were again to pass each other in Bombay in 1903.

In his book *Twenty-Second Steps* Arthur Crookenden stresses the importance of Church Parade in this period:

One of the features of our life was the Sunday church parade in our best clothes. The men were always impeccably turned out and there was a certain amount of ceremonial, not much more

than the Band and Drums marching and counter-marching on the flank of the Battalion playing 'Church Bells'. In India we took rifles and ammunition to Church. After Church, the Officers used to go to revolver practice and at many stations, according to local conditions, the Band played a programme in the Barracks.

Both bands were reportedly of a high standard in the years preceding the Great War: the 2nd won the Aldershot Band Competition in 1904, scoring 162 points out of 200, whilst the 1st formed part of the Guard of Honour when George V visited Chester in March 1914.

In the post-War period the 2nd became a regular fixture on the bandstand circuit; amongst the most popular venues was the Royal Pier at Southampton, where the Band played the following programme in May 1931:

Grand March from	Kienzi	Wagner
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppe
Descriptive Fantasia	Voyage in a Troopship	Miller
Soli for Cornets	Land of Hope and Glory	Elgar
Excerpts from	Coppelia	Delibes
Xylophone Duet	Mac and Mac	Alford
(Bdsm R Lawson and Bdsm R Jellye)		
Valse	Tesora Mio	Becucci
Finale Fantasia	A Military Tattoo	Rogan
Regimental Quickstep: the 22nd Regiment		
God Save The King		

The 1st Battalion meanwhile was stationed abroad, initially in India where it was joined by Bandmaster John Hitch in 1923, and then in the Sudan. Mr Hitch left in 1935 to become Director of Music of the Straits Settlement Police in Singapore; when that colony fell to the Japanese in 1942, Johnny Hitch was captured and incarcerated in the notorious camp at Changi, where he met another Kneller Hall graduate, Alfred Crofts, formerly of the Scots Greys and latterly of the Malayan Police band.

The experience of the 2nd Band was somewhat easier by comparison. Ernest Martin had been appointed Bandmaster in May 1939 and spent the War leading a depot band, which was sent to Italy in November 1944 to play to the troops. It notched up 30,000 miles on that trip, before moving on to Austria with the 46th Division. Here Mr Martin retired after six years at the helm that coincided almost exactly with the period of hostilities; forty years later his successor, Wally Adams, was to pay tribute to the wonders that he had achieved in such trying times:

I arrived at Graz, Austria at 10.30 pm on Sunday, 12th October 1945, to be told the Band would be marching at the head of a Royal Regiment of Artillery through the city centre, at 0800 hours. The Band numbered 26 performers. I placed myself in front of the Band (there was no time for introductions), we marched off and I was astounded by the magnificent sound that burst forth. The drill and turnout were first-rate. I discovered that there was an equally excellent concert band and dance band, and among the bandmen a spirit of comradeship and teamwork that was impressive - the legacy of E P Martin LRAM ARCM.

Mr Martin was also a skilled carpenter and mechanic and personally made a set of music stands for the dance band, each in the shape of a Cheshire cat.

Bandmaster WJ Adams, 1 Cheshire c1950 (RMSM)



When the battalions were amalgamated in 1947 the 2nd effectively took over as the regimental band, still under the command of Mr Adams. He served through to 1958, when he left to join The Ghana Regiment, and was followed by Gordon Rutherford.

The first posting for Mr Rutherford was to Malaya, where the Regiment stayed for two years, including a trip by the Band to the International Trade Fair in Thailand, claimed to be the first visit by a British Army band to that country. In 1960 it also undertook an extensive tour of military units in Hong Kong and Kowloon.

Thereafter the Band was stationed for the most part in the UK and Europe, where it played for the British Legion ceremony of 'Rekindling the Flame' at the Arc de Triomphe, at SHAPE in Paris, the Berlin Tattoo and the NATO Tattoo in Arnhem, Holland. There was, however, a visit further afield to Bermuda in 1975.

History was made by the Cheshires with the appointment of the first black bandmaster in the British Army, John Huggins. Mr Huggins had enlisted into the Prince of Wales's Division as a tuba player and attended the bandmaster's course at Kneller Hall, where he won the Worshipful Company of Musicians medal. Under his leadership the men served as medical assistants in the Gulf and subsequently in Bosnia.

When the Band was absorbed into the new Divisional bands, Mr Huggins - who had passed the psm exam at the first attempt - was commissioned as Captain, Director of Music of the Lucknow Band, again breaking new ground as the first black director of music. He was accompanied to the new Band by most of the Cheshire musicians.

Regimental Music

As mentioned above, the quick march of the 22nd is 'Wha Wadna Fecht for Charlie' in celebration of Sir Charles Napier. There were several earlier pieces associated with the Regiment - 'The Colour March', '22nd Slow March', 'The Duke of York's Troop' and 'The Cheshire Regiment' - which all dated from at least 1772, but which were subsequently lost until they turned up again in sheets of paper being used to line an Orderly Room box.

The Cheshires also have two unique bugle calls: the officers' 'Long Dress', sounded half an hour before parade, and the first 'Mess Dinner' call. These were both given to the 22nd by the Bengal Horse Artillery, a regiment which was amalgamated with the Royal Artillery after the Indian Mutiny.



Drum Major C Atkins, 1st Battalion The Cheshire Regiment, Colchester 1955 (Eagles/Ogilby)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT

1877-1880 **PAPPE**, Civilian bandmaster.

1880-1908 **BIRKBY**, William James. Born 1853 died 1926. Enl 1/22 Ft 6/10/63; Sgt (BM) 1/22 Ft 18/2/80; WO (BM) 1/7/81: ret'd 5/8/08; re-enl 17 Cheshire 1915; ret'd 1919.

1908-1923 **NOBLE**, Ernest. Born 1877 died 1952. Enl SG 15/10/91; WO (BM) 1 Cheshire 5/8/08; ret'd 3/11/23.

1923-1935 **HITCH**, John Cawdor LRAM ARCM. Born 1894 died 1973. Enl 1 R U Rifles 25/11/09; WO1 (BM) 1 Cheshire 4/11/23; ret'd 27/11/35; DoM Straits Settlement Police Dec 1935 - Dec 1950.

1935-1946 **BUCKMASTER**, Frank ARCM. Born 1905. Enl RA (Wool) 7/7/20; WO1 (BM) 1 Cheshire 15/12/35; ret'd 1946; BM Nigeria Police 1946-1957



2nd Battalion The Cheshire Regiment, Aldershot 1930, Bandmaster T Underhill (Eagles/Ogilby)

1947 GEGGIE, Thomas. Born 1909. Enl 1 KOSB 3/6/25; WO1 (BM) 1 Cheshire 6/2/47; WO1 (BM) 13/18H 13/11/47; retd 1959.

1947-1958 ADAMS, Walter James (see 2 Cheshire)

1958-1964 RUTHERFORD, Gordon Alan GBSM LTCL LGSM ARCM. ABSM ALCM. Born 1930. Enl KOYLI 22/4/48; WO1 (BM) 1 Cheshire 1/4/58; WO1 (BM) Mercian Bde 1/4/64; retd 31/12/69.

1964-1968 WHITE, George Arthur LRAM ARCM. Born 1929. Enl 4/7/DG 4/10/43; WO1 (BM) 6 King's African Rifles 28/5/61; WO1 (BM) 1 Cheshire 1/4/64; retd 19/5/68.

1968-1970 AYLING, John Victor ARCM. Born 1934. Enl RA (Wool) 5/2/51; WO1 (BM) 1 Cheshire 20/5/68; retd 6/7/70.

1970-1973 GREGORY, George Eric (see 1 R Hamps)

1973-1977 PRICE, David Evan psm. Born 1945. Enl KRRC 22/8/60; WO1 (BM) Cheshire 5/3/73; WO1 (BM) Queen's Div (badged Queens) 21/10/77; Capt (DoM) HQ Scottish Div (badged RS) 14/4/80; Capt (DoM) RAOC 30/9/85; Capt (DoM) SG 4/12/87; L/Lt-Col Snr DoM Household Division 1993; Lt-Col (sub) 29/4/95.

1977-1982 ALLSOP, Roger. Born 1945. Enl BW 24/9/62; WO1 (BM) Cheshire 21/10/77; WO1 (BM) PoW Div 22/2/82; retd 18/1/85.

1982-1989 PICKERING, Thomas Edward. Born 1949. Enl RTR (Alan) 19/7/65; WO1 (BM) Cheshire 28/2/82; retd 1990.

1990-1994 HUGGINS, John Arvid Camillo psm. Born 1959. Enl Staffords 16/10/76; WO1 (BM) Cheshire 5/2/90; Capt (DoM) PoW (Luck) 28/4/94.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT

1880-1893 HURST, Charles Thesiger. Born 1840 died 1909. Enl 2/22 Ft 22/5/62; Sgt (BM) 2/22 Ft 18/5/80; retd 17/8/93.

1893-1896 STRETTON, Arthur John MVO. Born 1863 died 1947. Enl RA (Wool) 12/10/75; WO1 (BM) 2 Cheshire 2/9/93; Lt (DoM) RMSM 1/9/96; retd rank of Lt-Col 21/9/21.

1896-1903 APPLIN, William John. Born 1864 died 1951. Enl 1 King's 16/3/80; WO1 (BM) 2 Cheshire 25/3/96; retd 28/1/03.

1903-1919 GRAVES, Albert. Born 1871 died 1938. Enl 1 R Lincoln R 23/6/86; WO (BM) 1/2/03; retd 23/3/19.

1919-1939 UNDERHILL, Thomas. Born 1886 died 1945. Enl IG 14/5/1900; WO1 (BM) 2 Cheshire 25/5/19; retd 16/5/39; BM 1939 5 Beds & Herts (TA).

1939-1945 MARTIN, Ernest Percival LRAM ARCM. Born 1905 died 1995. Enl 1 Green Howards 17/7/23; WO1 (BM) 2 Cheshire 17/5/39; retd 19/8/45.

1945-1947 ADAMS, Walter James ARCM. Born 1918. Enl WG 7/7/32; WO1 (BM) 2 Cheshire 20/8/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Cheshire 1947; DoM Ghana Regiment 1958; retd 1961.

THE BANDS OF THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS

- 1689 Lord Herbert's Regiment of Foot
- 1712 The Royal Regiment of Welch Fuziliers
- 1714 The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Welch Fusiliers
- 1727 The Royal Welch Fusiliers
- 1751 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers)
- 1881 The Royal Welsh Fusiliers
- 1920 The Royal Welch Fusiliers

Raised by Lord Herbert of Chirbury, the 23rd Foot had drummers and a Drum Major from the outset and fifers from at least 1760. The first mention of a band comes somewhat later, in a 1768 inspection report written in Edinburgh: 'The drummers and fifers play extremely well. The Band of Music very fine.' Subsequent reports give the impression of a well trained, efficient band:

- 1769: 'Band of Music and drums and fifes play extremely well, and are well appointed and clothed.'
- 1770: 'Drums & fifes had neither swords nor caps. The Band of Music very good.'
- 1784: A very good Band of Music. Drums and fifes good.'
- 1818: 'The Regimental Band is a very excellent one. The Drummers appear to be very attentive, and to understand the different beats.'
- 1823: 'The Band is composed of good musicians.'
- 1824: 'The musicians play marches in correct time.'

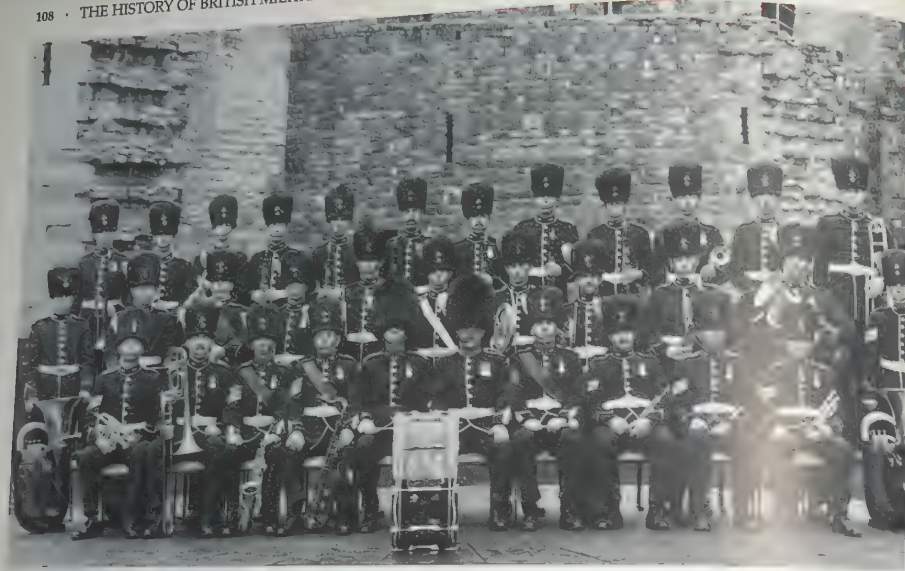
A nominal roll dated 1786 (held by the Regimental Museum) lists a Band of ten musicians, more substantial than the standard unit of eight men characteristic of the period.

The fact that music was important in The Royal Welch Fusiliers is confirmed by Dr William Crotch in his book *Specimens of Various Styles of Music referred to in a Course of Lectures on Music read at Oxford and the Metropolis* (c.1830). He argues that the 'military music of Wales is superior to that of any other nation,' and adds that the 23rd's Drums and Fifes were above average and were looked upon with pride by the Regiment.

BANDS OF THE

ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS





1st Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers, 1975, Bandmaster BA Hughes (Eagles/Ogilby)

The 23rd Foot was in fact renowned for its pride in all elements of ceremony, and had paraded with a regimental goat as early as the battle of Bunkers Hill in 1775; in 1844 this tradition was formalised by the gift from Queen Victoria of a goat from the royal herd, a custom that has continued. This goat – which, unlike the animals of other regiments, is never referred to as a mascot – is normally white, wears a silver badge on its forehead and used to walk at the head of the Band.

A further addition to the Regiment's heritage came during the Indian Mutiny when Bandboy George Monger, aged seventeen years and eight months, was awarded the Victoria Cross 'For daring gallantry at Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, on the 18th November 1857 in having volunteered to accompany Lieut Hackett whom he assisted in bringing in a corporal of the 23rd Regiment who was lying wounded in an exposed position.' It should, however, be noted that Mr Monger is also referred to elsewhere as having enlisted into the 23rd in 1855 as a drummer boy; his status as a musician, though not his courage, is therefore open to question.

The 2nd Battalion of the Regiment was raised in Cardiff in 1858 and it formed a Band almost immediately; one of the founding members was probably

Mr G Ehrman, who went on to become the first known Bandmaster, appointed in January 1865. The first recorded Bandmaster with the 1st Battalion was James MacDonald, also a former bandmaster in the Regiment who, like Mr Ehrman, had attended the Kneller Hall course and returned to lead his Band. The only reports that can be traced state that he was 'Not Satisfactory' and then that he was 'Discharged 1873'. Perhaps this experience prejudiced the commanding officer of the 1st Battalion against Kneller Hall, for there is a gap in the official records between Mr MacDonald's departure and the arrival of the next Bandmaster from the School, Joseph Gecks, in 1881, and it is assumed that a civilian was employed in the intervening period.

This was also a time when the question of military bands doubling up as string orchestras was much in debate; the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, described this in a general order dated 24 November 1874 as 'an objectionable practice at once expensive and inconsistent with the object for which Bands are maintained in all times, i.e. the performance of Martial rather than operatic music.' The effect of this denunciation appears to have been negligible, for both bands of The Royal Welch Fusiliers

continued to function as orchestras when the opportunity arose; the 2nd Band performed at the 1888 Eisteddfod, giving the following programme:

Overture	Merry Wives of Windsor
	Schumann's Songs
Cornet solo	The Better Land
	Grand Scene des Hugenots
Idyll	Die Schwiede im Wald
Selection	Royal Welsh
Pizzicato	La Mandolina
(strings only)	

There were, however, other more military duties to attend to and in September 1892 the 2nd Band accompanied the Battalion on a three-week march through the whole of North Wales, playing on the line of march and in the evenings at civic functions.

At the end of the century the Battalion was sent to China where in 1900 it fought alongside the United States Marine Corps in the suppression of

the Boxer Rebellion. Though the activities of the Band during the fighting are not recorded, there was to be a significant musical result, for many years later the Commandant of the US Marines commissioned John Philip Sousa to write a march celebrating the event, to be played on the thirtieth anniversary. Sousa's first version – a march based on various Welsh airs – was rejected since an original piece was desired, and he then wrote the march 'The Royal Welsh Fusiliers' that is still played today. The first performance is believed to have been given at the Gridiron Club in Washington in the presence of President Hoover, who had been in Peking in 1900, but for the The Royal Welch Fusiliers the debut came on 25 June 1930 when Sousa himself conducted the 2nd Battalion Band in Tidworth.

The 1st Battalion meanwhile had spent the years following the Great War abroad, though the disruption that long overseas postings normally caused was somewhat mitigated by the presence of two long-serving Bandmasters. Sidney Harris was in

Band, Drums, Pioneers and mascot, 2nd Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers, Gibraltar 1932 (VFL Grevitt)



office for over sixteen years, taking the Band through the War, whilst his successor, George Perdue – who had enlisted as a soldier in 1915 before becoming a peacetime musician – was to remain for twenty-two years, seeing the men through another World War.

In 1932, as the Battalion was finally returning home from Khartoum after eighteen years abroad, it stopped at Gibraltar and met the 2nd Battalion, which had been stationed in the colony since the previous year. The two Battalions joined forces on the Alameda Parade Ground to be inspected by the Governor, General Sir Alexander Godley; the 2nd Band was under the command of Band Sergeant J Flanagan who spent ten months covering between the retirement of Bandmaster Clancy and the arrival of Frank Burnett.

Mr Burnett was to hold his position for just two and a half years, for he died tragically early. The affection with which he was remembered is clear from an album compiled by an ex-bandsman, Valentine Grevitt, of photographs and of almost every programme given by the Band whilst in Gibraltar; a note states that:

This album was compiled as a tribute to Bandmaster F Burnett who regrettably died, at the age of 30 years, after an operation on his tonsils in Hong Kong. He had only been Bandmaster since 7th June 1932 so this collection of programmes comprises the bulk of his conducting career. I feel that most people who know him will agree that he was a very capable man both as a musician as well as a leader.

Apart from the usual round of public concerts on Gibraltar, Mr Burnett also took the Band further afield with performances alongside the Drums and the Pioneers in the bull rings at Ronda and Malaga on the Spanish mainland. The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of 4 July 1933 reported on one such trip:

The Grand Finale 'The Battle of Waterloo' in which both Band and Drums took part was the pièce de résistance of the concert, the item being excellently played and equally received. Further appreciation by the inhabitants of Ronda of the visit was evidenced by the enormous crowd gathered round the special coach for Gibraltar at 8.30pm when over 50% of the 30,000 population must have been there and gave the Fusilliers a rousing send-off.

Back home the 1st Battalion Band was becoming a popular seaside attraction during this period. With forty musicians – including a harpist and a Welsh vocalist – at his disposal, Mr Perdue could offer both a high standard of musicianship and a varied programme: many concerts featured not only the normal military band repertoire but also a dance band, a male voice choir and of course the afore-mentioned Welsh vocalist.

When war was declared the 1st Battalion formed part of the British Expeditionary Force, taking heavy casualties as it covered the retreat to Dunkirk. Amongst them were Sergeant George Bradbury and Corporal Valentine Grevitt of the Band, both of whom ended up in Stalag VIIIB at Lamsdorf, near Breslau. In the camp there were over 50 musicians, and a military band, dance band and even a symphony orchestra were formed and flourished throughout the war; Sgt Bradbury was later to become Bandmaster of the 10th Hussars.

Mr Perdue meanwhile was charged with building a replacement band, and in Spring 1945 he took his new ensemble to Europe for several weeks, playing to British troops. It also performed at a music festival in Brussels on 8 April in aid of the victims of the fighting in the Ardennes.

On 31 May 1948 the 2nd Battalion was disbanded and the majority of the musicians moved to the 1st. George Bennett, who had taken over the 2nd Band in 1941, moved abroad to become Bandmaster of the Nigeria Regiment – though he was subsequently to return to The Welch Regiment – whilst a new arrival, Thomas Prue, took over the surviving Band.

Since the War the Band has played in the West Indies, Malaya, Cyprus, Kenya, Hong Kong, Denmark, Singapore, New Zealand, Fiji, Korea and Germany. In 1969 it took part in the ceremonies to mark the Investiture of the Prince of Wales.

In 1994 the Band was absorbed into the two new divisional bands of The Prince of Wales's Division.

Regimental Music

The official quick march of all fusilier regiments is 'The British Grenadiers', though 'Men of Harlech' is also used as a regimental quick march. The slow march is 'The War March of the Men of Glamorgan (Forth to the Fight)', believed to have been used as long ago as the 13th century when the Welsh were resisting the attacks of Edward I.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS

1866-1873 **MCDONALD** (also spelt MacDonald), James. Sgt BM 1/23rd Ft 14/2/1866; retd 1873.

1873-1880 Civilian bandmaster – name not known.

1880-1884 **GECKS**, Joseph. Born 1846 died 1888. Enl 23 Ft 16/4/74; Sgt (BM) 23 Ft 25/5/80; WO (BM) 1/7/81; retd 31/12/84.

1885-1896 **BENNETT**, Thomas William. Born 1853 died 1977. Enl 102 Ft 15/10/67; WO (BM) 1 RWF 1/1/85; retd 20/11/96.

1896-1908 **WALSH**, George. Born 1861 died 1945. Enl 44 Ft 23/3/76; WO (BM) 1 RWF 21/11/96; retd 20/11/08.

1908-1925 **HAYS**, Sidney Victor. Born 1879 died 1977. Enl RA 15/1/95; WO (BM) 1 RWF 21/11/08; retd 29/1/25.

1925-1947 **PERDUE**, Hubert Percival George ARCM. Born 1896 died 1977. Enl 1 Essex R 11/1/15; WO1 (BM) 1 RWF 30/1/25; retd 23/6/47.

1947-1951 **PRUE**, Thomas George. Born 1914. Enl 1 S Stafford R 5/2/29; WO1 (BM) 1 RWF 24/6/47; retd 28/2/51.

1951-1959 **FEATHERSTONE**, Edward George. Born 1917. Enl 2 Bedfs & Herts R 17/10/32; WO 1 (BM) 1 RWF 1/3/51; WO1 (BM) Welsh Bde 7/3/59; BM Ghana Regt 5/61; retd 1963.

1959-1969 **BENTLY**, Henry Charles Rothwell LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1929. Enl 10H 17/11/41; WO1 (BM) RWF 7/3/59; WO 1 (BM) Mercian Bde 1/1/70; Capt (DoM) Gurkha Bde 11/11/70; retd 24/4/81 rank of Maj.

1970-1973 **BOYNTON**, George Edward (see 1 Worc R). 1973-1979 **HUGHES**, Brian Antony LGSM. Born 1939. Enl S Wales Bord 28/8/59; WO 1 (BM) RWF 19/8/73; WO1 (BM) PoW Div 1979; retd 6/7/84.

1979-1984 **KINGSTON**, Geoffrey Arthur psm. Born 1949. Enl Staffords 23/3/64; WO1 (BM) RWF 25/6/79; WO1 (BM) PoW Div 17/12/84; WO1 (BM) RMSM 1987; Capt (DoM) Inf (N) (badged Kings Own Border) 8/12/87; Capt (DoM) RA (Alan) 20/7/92; Capt (DoM) AAC 1/12/93; Maj (DoM) RA (Wool) 1997.

1984-1991 **MOONEY**, Edward Gerard. Born 1954. Enl RHF 20/10/71; WO1 (BM) RWF 17/12/84; retd 1991.

1991-1994 **GOODWIN**, Paul ARCM BBCM. Born 1960. Enl RAOC 12/9/77; WO1 (BM) RWF 4/3/91; WO 1 (BM) RLC 31/7/94.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS

1865-1867 **EHRMAN**, G. Enl 2/23 Ft; Sgt (BM) 2/23 Ft 1/1/65; retd 31/12/67.

1868-1884 **CONROY**, James. Born 1838 died 1912. Enl 2/23 Ft 30/4/54; Sgt (BM) 2/23 Ft 1/1/68; retd 15/4/84. 1884-1899 **GREGORY**, Frederick. Born 1854 died 1977. Enl 2/7 Ft 27/8/67; WO (BM) 2 RWF 16/4/84; retd 9/6/99.

1899-1912 **MOIR**, John Horton. Born 1869 died 1934. Enl 2 KOSB 31/10/84; WO (BM) 2 RWF 10/6/99; retd 6/1/12; DoM HH Maharajah of Gwalior 1925-1934.

1912-1932 **CLANCY**, William James. Born 1877 died 1954. Enl 2 Conn Rang 10/11/88; WO (BM) 2 RWF 7/1/12; retd 6/6/32; BM Duke of York's Royal Military School 7/6/32; retd 30/4/46.

1932-1935 **BURNETT**, Frank ARCM. Born 1905 died 1935. Enl 7H 21/1/20; WO1 (BM) 2 RWF 7/6/32; died whilst serving 18/1/35.

1935-1940 **HILLS**, Stanley H MBE ARCM. Born 1901. Enl 1 Glosters 23/1/1 RTR 8/12/25; WO1 (BM) 2 RWF 19/1/35; retd 4/10/40; DoM Rampur State 1940-1944; DoM Royal Indian Navy 1944-1956.

1941-1947 **BENNETT**, George Albert ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 2 R Hamps 3/1/25; WO1 (BM) 2 RWF 19/12/41; WO1 (BM) Nigeria Regt 1947; WO1 (BM) 1 Welch R 1/9/51; retd 30/9/52.

1947-1952 Disbanded.

1952-1956 **CANE**, Peter Fitzwilliam. Born 1919 died 1961. Enl RA (Mtd) 28/2/37; WO1 (BM) 2 RWF 1/9/52; retd 31/12/56.

1956 Disbanded.

BANDS OF THE

ROYAL
REGIMENT
OF WALES

THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

1689	Dering's Regiment of Foot
1751	24th Foot
1782	24th (2nd Warwickshire) Foot
1881	The South Wales Borderers
1969	amalgamated to form The Royal Regiment of Wales

The earliest mention of a band in the 24th Foot states 'Dublin, 16th May 1771 - the regiment has a band of music,' with a further comment the following decade that it was a 'very good Band'.

In this early incarnation of the Band was Hugh McBride, who enlisted in 1766 at the age of eleven and who rose to become Sergeant Bandmaster in 1793. There survives a letter written by Sgt McBride in 1801 to his commanding officer seeking the award of a pension for his work on retirement:

I have taken the greatest pleasure in the profession of a Soldier, and am sorry to say, after such a length of Servitude [35 years], in a Variety of Climates, and blowing wind instruments such a number of years, has impaired my health and constitution such as to render it painful for me to do my duty as I could wish; and as promises have often been made that something would be done for me; I humbly request Sir that you will be good enough to use your Interest that I may be provided for, as far as you think deserving.

It is not known whether Mr McBride got his pension, though records show that whilst Bandmaster he was given 1s 6d a day as extra pay by the Regiment; other musicians received an additional 1s 2d a day.

A return of bandsmen in Plymouth in 1801 shows the Band at a strength of twelve musicians, with an average age of twenty-six and an average age of enlistment of ten and a half years. They range from the fifty-year-old John Houghton, with over 36 years of service to his credit, to the thirteen-year-old Mich Bailey; there were also two boy fifers attached to the Band, including James Crosswell, who at eleven is recorded as having served for four years. Included on the strength is Alex Crosswell, presumably James' elder brother, who went on to succeed Mr McBride as Bandmaster that year, despite being only seventeen.



Band of the 24th Foot, 1879, Bandmaster H Bullard. This photograph was taken three months before the massacre at Isandhlwana. (RRW Museum)

A list of bandsmen in 1812 shows that Sgt Crosswell was still in charge and that the strength had increased to seventeen:

Sgt Crosswell	1st Clarinitt & Bassoon occasionally
Jms Brett	1st Clarinitt
Jms McGuire	1st Clarinitt & Flute occasionally
Henry Herold	1st Clarinitt
Jms Smith	2nd Clarinitt (very lame and not likely to be much better)
James Butler	1st Bassoon (on leave at present)
Michael McGuire	2nd Bassoon (likely to be a good hand)
Jms Love	learning the Bassoon
Thos Hinton	Bass Horn (likely to be a good one)
W Routh	1st Flute
Jms Herold	1st Horn
W Harrison	2nd Horn
Samuel Miller	learning the 2nd Horn - not likely to play
Wm Collins	Trumpet & Bugle
Jms Johnson	Tambourine
Paul Maurice	Bass Drum
Danl Frederick	Cymbals

Apart from Sgt Crosswell, the only survivors from the 1801 return are Edward Worrall and possibly Mr W Harrison. What is most striking about the two schedules, however, is the recurrence of names: James Brett was presumably related to the earlier John Brett, whilst the two McGuires must have been kin to Peter McGuire on the 1801 return. Together with the two Herolds, this suggests a strong family tradition in the Band.

One further point of interest about the 1812 list is the absence of oboes and the corresponding preponderance of clarinets; it is not known whether this was characteristic of the regiment from earlier times or whether it is because the clarinet was Sgt Crosswell's own instrument.

A second battalion was also in existence at this time, though if it had a band no records have survived. When it was again raised in 1858, however, a Band was certainly included from the outset, with the first known bandmaster, Sgt P Waters, being appointed in 1865. By this stage too the succession in the 1st Battalion - which becomes unclear after Sgt Crosswell - is again recorded. Henry Rattray was appointed in 1869 and served for nine years before retiring; he subsequently became a resident at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where he was reported to be still active at the age of ninety, writing 'The March of the Clansmen of Braemar



Bandmaster TA Kenny accompanying Sir Alec Douglas Home on an inspection of the Band and Drums of the 1st Battalion The Welch Regiment, Berlin 1962 (Eagles/Ogilby)

Gathering'. Ironically this venerable veteran, who must have enlisted around the time of the Crimea, finally died in 1941 at the age of 102 - killed by enemy action.

Mr Rattray was followed as Bandmaster of the 1st by Guiseppe Tamplini though it seems unlikely that he actually had much to do, for shortly after he was appointed in 1878 the Band was left behind in King William's Town, South Africa to train in the use of artillery - Mr Tamplini, as a civilian, was prohibited from participating in military action. With their training completed, the bandsmen were sent out on active service with the newly arrived 2nd Battalion, taking with them two seven-pounder muzzle-loading guns. Action was seen at Itelzi and Mount Kempt, and a letter subsequently received from Horse Guards commending the men:

HRH [The Duke of Cambridge] has specially noted that two guns were manned by the band of the 1st/24th Regiment during the action on April 30th, and he considers that the cheerful spirit thus evinced for the general good and benefit of the public is most creditable.

These, however, were minor skirmishes compared to the terrible conflict that was to come in 1879 during the Zulu War. The Band of the 1st was in the camp at Isandhlwana that was completely destroyed. One of the six soldiers who survived the carnage was Bandsman E Wilson, who later wrote his statement on the action:

The Regiment fell in at about 8am the 'Fall in' going while we were at breakfast, and marched to the Camp of the 2/24th Regiment. The Bandsmen were told off as stretcher bearers, ammunition carriers and cooks. I was one of the stretcher party which fell in with the Regiment, the remainder remaining in Camp... While in the Hospital tent I saw the hills to the left and in front covered with Zulus advancing on the Camp.

The situation eventually became hopeless:

The doctor told us that we were no longer likely to be of any use, and the Band Sergeant told us that we had better get away as best we could. I with another man began to retire up the hill in

rear of the Camp taking a stretcher, but were told by a Carabinier that we had better clear out altogether, we then dropped the stretcher and followed the men who had gone before towards the Buffalo.

Fortunately Bdsman Wilson found a horse and managed to escape.

It would appear therefore that Bandmaster Tamplini's first real task in the 24th Foot was to build a new band virtually from scratch, though at least one bandsman, Christopher Burck, was not with the men at Isandhlwana; he was Mr Tamplini's successor in 1882.

Further heavy losses were sustained by the 1st Battalion Band during the Great War. During the retreat from Mons the Battalion came under intense shell fire and suffered enormous casualties.

The 2nd Battalion had also been hard hit by the disaster at Isandhlwana, losing not only many of the bandsmen but also its Bandmaster, Henry Bullard, who had been appointed just eight months previously. The task of rebuilding fell to the new Bandmaster Robert Goodings, though the Band was later to take a further blow when his successor Amos Preece died only nine months after taking over. The Battalion was more fortunate with the next incumbent. Peter O'Donnell served for 21 years and was clearly an inspirational teacher, since all three of his sons - Percival, Rupert and Bertram - became bandmasters and were at one point all directors of music in the Royal Marines.

There have been several other outstanding bandmasters in The South Wales Borderers. Charles Ancliffe is believed to have been the youngest bandmaster ever appointed by Kneller Hall, arriving at the 1st Battalion a few months short of his twenty-first birthday; he became famous as a composer of light music, particularly waltzes such as 'Nights of Gladness'. Denis Plater of the 2nd Battalion is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest of all British march writers, and later became Director of Music of the REME.

His successor was George Willcocks who subsequently took over the Irish Guards and also won the Brass Band Championship of Great Britain with the Black Dyke Mills Band. Under his baton the 2nd South Wales Borderers was graded 'Outstanding' by the Kneller Hall Inspectorate in 1932, 1934 and 1935 - an extraordinary achievement. He in turn was followed by the last-ever bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion, Sidney Hays, who emulated his predecessors by becoming Director of Music of the Royal Artillery (Woolwich).

Under Mr Hays an Infantry Training Centre Band was formed during the Second World War, which toured extensively through Wales and visited the 2nd Battalion in Holland. The 1st had been stationed in India during the '30s and was effectively destroyed at Tobruk in 1942, with most of the men being taken prisoner. It was therefore Mr Hays' ensemble that became the regimental Band on the amalgamation of the battalions in 1947, though it came under the leadership of William Hickman, who had been appointed Bandmaster of the 1st in 1941.

In 1969 the Regiment was amalgamated with The Welch Regiment.

Regimental Music

When the 24th Foot was redesignated The South Wales Borderers in 1881, it adopted 'Men of Harlech' as its quick march. Prior to this, however, the county association was with Warwickshire and the quick march was 'The Warwickshire Lads', an adaptation of the song written by Charles Dibden with words by David Garrick celebrating the Shakespeare Jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1769.

Bandmaster JW Monk, 1 Welsh R c1902 (RMSM)



THE WELCH REGIMENT

1719 Independent Companies of Invalids, subsequently The 41st (Royal Invalids) Regiment	1756 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot
1787 41st Foot	1758 69th Foot
1822 41st (The Welsh) Foot	1782 69th (South Lincolnshire) Foot

1881	The Welsh Regiment
1920	redesignated The Welch Regiment
1969	amalgamated to form The Royal Regiment of Wales

Both the 41st and 69th of Foot date their first records of bands to 1792. In that year inspection reports state that the 41st had '20 drums and music (12 drums)' whilst the 69th had '12 drums, 9 music, 5 under size'. In the same year the standing orders of the 41st outline the role of the Band:

The Master of the Band is to be considered as a Sergeant of the Regiment - and the musicians will be entirely under his directions. He must be attentive to the dress, behaviour and morals of the musicians; and he is to report immediately any neglect or disobedience on their part to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

The Orders go on to say that all engagement fees were to be divided by the number of players - including fifes and drums - plus one, the additional share to be allocated to the Bandmaster.

Musicians of both regiments were involved in warfare, with a reference to one lonely bandsman being amongst 99 private soldiers of the 69th on board the *Britannia* during the battle of St Vincent in 1797, whilst the Band of the 41st accompanied the Regiment to the Crimea in 1854. From the time of this latter conflict comes the tradition of the 41st having a white goat as a mascot; this animal is always named Taffy (the 3rd and 4th Battalions have goats named Dewi and Sospan), and at the amalgamation in 1969 Taffy XII became Taffy I of the new regiment.

Although they undoubtedly existed, no pre-Kneller Hall bandmaster in either regiment is

recorded. The earliest known incumbents are Thomas McArdle, a bandsman in the 41st before ed to the 69th in 1863.

Prior to the Boer War, the Wanderers' Club in Johannesburg had its own military band, but this tradition was lost in the hostilities and, when the 1st Battalion was stationed in South Africa in 1901, its of £5 per concert. Amongst the attractions that John Monk's Band could boast were a string section and Battalion Band from the 1890s through to the 1930s, though its own Cambrian Glee Club had a disjointed existence, drifting into and out of favour depending on the tastes of the serving bandmaster.

The 2nd Band was present at Caernarvon Castle in 1906 for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales; some time later it played at the investiture ceremony of Prince Albert at Preston in 1920. The Bandmaster for this latter was Kenneth Glover, who had been responsible for taking the Band through the Great War; he was also apparently something of a sportsman, for just prior to his retirement in 1920 he won the Pembroke Dock and District Billiards Championship, despite being the only military competitor.

Mr Glover's successor was Charles Ward, under whom the 2nd Battalion Band built a strong reputation in concert, focusing particularly on the South Coast with seasons in towns like Southend, Clacton and Margate. The 1st Battalion meanwhile was in India; one of the Band's last programmes in Ranikhet prior to returning home in 1927 was conducted by Band Sergeant Drew and shows that it was not only a competent musical outfit but also had a sense of balance in its selections:

March	Entry of the Gladiators	Fucik
Overture	The Hebrides	Mendelssohn
Xylophone solo	Sparks	Alford
	(L/Cpl Raggatt)	
Duet	The Moon hath Raised her Lamp above	Benedict
	(Maj Maloney & Capt Bayer)	
Cornet duet	The Two Imps	Alford
	(Bdsm Willing & Morris)	
Violin solo	Hungarische Tanz	Brahms
	(L/Cpl Evans)	
Glee Party	A Venetian Boating song	Anon
	Interval	
Symphony	1st Movement Dramatic Symphony	Schubert
Bell solo	Ye Olden chimes	Balieu
	(L/Cpl Raggatt)	

Song	Sea Fever	Ireland
	(Capt Bayer)	
Violin solo	Le Cygne	Saint Saëns
	(L/Cpl Evans)	
Descriptive	Grand Military Tattoo	Mackenzie-Rogan
	God Save the King Emperor	

As the 1st Battalion came back to England, so the 2nd moved abroad, stationed in China, Singapore (where the Band played for the visit of the King of Siam in 1929) and then India. In 1933 Mr Ward moved on to become Director of Music of the RAF Central Band, and was replaced by Thomas Dought, who remained until 1939 when he swapped positions with Bandmaster Davidson of the 1st Battalion. As Mr Dought returned home, however, the Band he was supposed to inherit was sent to Palestine with its Battalion, and presumably he never got a real chance to work with his musicians, for they were still there when war broke out and he retired soon after.

Mr Dought's successor was Thomas Clegg who, despite the absence of regular bandsmen, managed

to build a good band at the regimental depot. This was to form the nucleus of the 1st Band in the aftermath of the War, when it visited its battalion in Trieste and later toured Europe, being inspected by Field Marshall Montgomery on several occasions. Mr Clegg remained after the two battalions amalgamated, whilst Mr Davidson finally retired after eighteen years with the Regiment.

In 1969 The Welch Regiment was absorbed into The Royal Regiment of Wales.

Regimental Music

The quick march was the Welsh air 'Ap Shenkin' (also spelt 'Ap Siencyn'), written in 1803 by John Parry and T Tudor Jones. In its English translation it is known as 'Son of Jenkin':

*Thus lived Ap Shenkin far from strife,
He shared his purse with all the poor;
What tho' he left not child nor wife
His name shall live while the chords endure.*

1st Battalion The Welch Regiment, Gosport 1931, Bandmaster FJ Davidson (Eagles/Ogilby)



There used to be a custom in the 1st Battalion of playing the hymns 'Sun of my Soul', 'Spanish Chant' and the 'Vesper Hymn' at 9.30pm every Sunday evening after the Last Post. The origins of the tradition are obscure but it is believed to date from around the Crimean War.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF WALES

1969 The Royal Regiment of Wales

The amalgamation parade was held on 11 June 1969 in the grounds of Cardiff Castle, when new colours were presented to the Regiment by Prince Charles; one of the first tasks of the new Band was to play at his Investiture as Prince of Wales the following month.

For the amalgamation ceremony both Derek Dawson - formerly of The Welch Regiment and now the new Bandmaster - and Ollie Whiting of The South Wales Borderers were on parade. In August both bands appeared in their own right at the Cardiff Tattoo, where Mr Whiting took his final leave of the Regiment.

The band made return visits to the Cardiff Tattoo in 1971, 1973 and 1975, with performances too at the Military Music Pageant and the Royal International Horse Show at Wembley. Overseas trips in the '70s took the Band to Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, and on an eight-month tour of Northern Ireland.

Mr Dawson handed over to John Lewis in 1973. Under his leadership the choir, which had become an important part of the Band's life, was taught to sing in five languages. This choir survived through to the end of the Band's existence, even attempting such challenging works as Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas*, performed at Bielefeld University.

In 1985 the Band visited Canada, playing at the Calgary Stampede, in Medicine Hat near Lethbridge and at Klondyke Week in Edmonton. Under Phillip Shannon - the last Bandmaster of the Regiment - it also undertook a hectic four-week tour of Wales, playing at sixty-six venues, including an awards ceremony at Swansea University where Sir Harry Secombe received an honorary doctorate from Prince Charles.

In 1994 the Band was merged into the two new bands of The Prince of Wales's Division.

Regimental Music

The quick march is 'Men of Harlech', whilst the slow march is 'Scipio', composed by George Frederick Handel.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

1793-1801 **McBRIDE**, Hugh. Born 1756 died 18?? Enl 1/24 Ft 1766; Sgt (BM) 1/24 Ft 1793; retd 1801.

1801-1827 **CROSSWELL**, Alex. Born 1784. Enl 1/24 Ft 1797; Sgt (BM) 1/24 Ft 1801; retd 1827.

1827-1863 Bandmasters not known

1863-1869 **CLARKE**, James. Believed to have been Sgt (BM) but possibly a civilian.

1869-1878 **RATTRAY**, Henry A. Born 1839 died 1941. Sgt (BM) 1/24 Ft 24/3/69; retd 7/1/78.

1878-1882 **TAMPLINI**, Guiseppe (see 2 Manc R)

1882-1889 **BURCK**, Christopher Gottfried. Born 1834 died 1889. Enl 1/24 Ft 1871; WO (BM) 1 S Wales Bord 5/8/82; retd 4/9/89.

Bandmaster JG Lewis, RRW 1973 (RMSM)



1889-1900 **CABORN**, John Owen. Born 1859 died 1916. Enl 32 Ft 25/7/74; WO (BM) 1 S Wales Bord 5/9/89; retd 10/12/1900.

1900-1918 **ANCLIFFE**, Charles William. Born 1880 died 1853. Enl 2 Somerset LI 9/3/96; WO (BM) 1 S Wales Bord 11/12/1900; retd 10/12/18.

1918-1922 **TAYLOR**, Thomas. Born 1885 died 1938. Enl 12L 13/5/99; WO1 (BM) 1 S Wales Bord 11/12/18; retd 25/9/22.

1922-1934 **GECKS**, Joseph Louis (see R Ir R)

1934-1941 **ELDICOTT**, Charles ARCM. Born 1899 died 19?? Enl IG 4/6/24; WO1 (BM) 1 S Wales Bord 1/4/34; retd 1/10/41.

1941-1955 **HICKMAN**, William Joseph ARCM. Born 1911. Enl 2 Cheshire 5/7/27; WO1 (BM) 1 S Wales Bord 19/12/41; WO1 (BM) Welsh Bde 12/8/55; retd 6/3/59; Tanganyika School 1959-19??.

1955-1969 **WHITING**, Oliver Reginald. Born 1927 died 1996. Enl North'n R 3/4/44 (served with both 2nd & 1st Bns); WO1 (BM) 1 S Wales Bord 2/8/55; retd 11/6/69.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION, THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

1865-1878 **WATERS**, P. Sgt (BM) 2/24 Ft 28/2/65; retd 12/5/78.

1878-1879 **BULLARD**, Henry. Born 1845 died 1879. Enl 2 Cameronians; Sgt (BM) 2/24 Ft 13/5/78; killed in action 22/1/79.

1879-1884 **GOODINGS**, Robert. Born 1847. Enl 2/1 Ft 12/3/59; Sgt (BM) 2/24 Ft 29/12/79; retd 22/1/84.

1884 **PREECE**, Amos. Born 1832 died 1884. Enl 95 Ft 23/4/79; WO (BM) 2 S Wales Bord 23/1/84; died whilst serving 19/9/84.

1884-1905 **O'DONNELL**, Peter. Born 1853 died 19?? Enl 67 Ft 13/9/67; WO (BM) 2 S Wales Bord 20/9/84; WO (BM) Duke of York's Royal Military School 1/9/05; retd 31/3/14.

1905-1906 **RIPP**, Frederick. Born 1869 died 1937. Enl 2 KRRC 10/5/83; WO (BM) 2nd R Gar R 6/12/01; WO1 (BM) 1/9/05 2 S Wales Bord 1/9/05; retd 5/12/06.

1906-1915 **ROBERTS**, John Charles (see 4 Manch R)

1915-1923 **FENNER**, Harry LRAM. Born 1888 died 19?? Enl 9L 26/11/04; WO1 (BM) 2 S Wales Bord 12/11/15; retd 25/11/23; DoM Viceroy of India's Band 26/11/23; retd 19??.

1923-1926 **PLATER**, Denis James LRAM ARCM. Born 1895 died 1952. Enl 3 Midd'x Regt 14/3/11; WO1 (BM) 2 S Wales Bord 26/11/23; WO1 (BM) 1 Ox & Bucks LI 11/9/26; WO1 (BM) RTC 4/5/38; Lt (DoM) REME

1/10/47; died whilst serving 25/5/52 rank of Maj.

1926-1937 **WILLCOCKS**, George Henry MVO MBE ARCM psm. Born 1899 died 1962. Enl R Fus (served with 1st & 4th Bns) 25/1/15; WO1 (BM) 2 S Wales Bord 11/9/26; WO1 (BM) RA (Sal Pl) 20/1/37; Lt (DoM) IG 9/4/38; Snr DoM Bde Gds 1948; retd 8/4/49 rank of Maj.

1937-1946 **HAYS**, Sidney Victor MBE LRAM ARCM AmusTCL psm. Born 1909. Enl RA (Wool) 3/1/25; WO1 (BM) 2 S Wales Bord 20/1/37; WO1 (BM) RA (Sal Pl) 8/5/46; Lt (DoM) RA (Plym) 11/8/47; Capt (DoM) RA (N Cmd) 1/10/52; Capt (DoM) RA (Plym) 14/2/54; Maj (DoM) RA (Wool) 7/3/55; retd 14/4/66 rank Lt-Col; DoM Hon Artillery Company 1969-82.

1946 Disbanded

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, THE WELCH REGIMENT

1862-1872 **McARDLE**, Thomas. Enl 41 Ft; Sgt (BM) 41 Ft 1/4/62; retd 30/9/72.

1872-1895 **ROWLANDSON**, Samuel. Born 1840 died 1901. Enl 1 W York R 9/3/54; Sgt (BM) 41 Ft 1/10/72; retd 28/2/95.

1895-1909 **MONK**, John William. Born 1865 died 19?? Enl RA (Wool) 2/10/80; WO (BM) 1 Welsh R 1/3/95; retd 15/8/09.

1909-1930 **SHAW**, Alfred Ernest (original surname Mangelsdorff). Born 1876 died 1937. Enl 2 Leicester R 9/9/82; WO (BM) 1 Welsh R 16/8/09; retd 15/8/30.

1930-1939 **DAVIDSON**, Frederick James. Born 1896 died 19?? Enl 1 RS 14/8/11; WO1 (BM) 1 Welsh R 16/8/30; WO1 (BM) 2 Welsh R 6/2/39; retd 1948.

1939-1941 **DOUGHT**, Thomas Gordon (see 2 Welch R)

1941-1951 **CLEGG**, Thomas Gordon ARCM. Born 1907. Enl 1 The Buffs 15/2/30; WO1 (BM) 1 Welsh R 19/12/41; retd 31/8/51.

1951-1952 **BENNETT**, George Albert (see 2 RWF)

1952-1958 **VERRALL**, Reginald Allen. Born 1918. Enl 4/7DG 8/8/32; transf 16/5L 1944; WO1 (BM) 1 Welsh R 1/10/52; retd 26/6/58.

1958-1965 **KENNY**, Terence Alan John ARCM psm. Born 1931. Enl DCLI 15/7/46; WO1 (BM) Welsh R 27/6/1958; WO1 (BM) Welsh Bde 22/11/65; Capt (DoM) Queen's Div (badged RRF) 24/8/70; Capt (DoM) RA (Mtd) 20/12/72; Capt (DoM) RCT 30/6/78; retd 20/7/88 rank of Maj.

1965-1969 **DAWSON**, Derek LGSM LTCL ARCM ALCM. Born 1930. Enl Gordons 26/7/45; WO1 (BM) Welsh R 22/11/65; WO1 (BM) RRW 11/6/69; retd 30/9/73



Band and Drums, The Royal Regiment of Wales, Cardiff c1969 (Eagles/Ogilby)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION, THE WELCH REGIMENT

1863-1873 **LAMONT**, W C. Sgt (BM) 69 Ft 23/3/63; died whilst serving 31/12/73.

1874-1886 **BARLEY**, Thomas. Born 1847 died 1914. Enl 2/1 Ft 5/4/61; Sgt (BM) 69 Ft 1/1/74; retd 9/3/86.

1886-1910 **SHACKLEFORD**, Alfred. Born 1865 died 1939. Enl 2/23 Ft 8/12/70; WO (BM) 2 Welsh R 10/3/86; retd 15/7/10.

1910-1920 **GLOVER**, Kenneth Septimus. Born 1879 died 1977. Enl 1 Worc R 11/5/97; WO (BM) 2 Welsh R 16/7/10; retd 7/8/20.

1920-1933 **WARD**, Charles Lewis Patrick. Born 1892 died 1977. Enl 2 S Lan R 7/2/07; WO1 (BM) 2 Welsh R 13/12/20; retd 26/1/33; DoM RAF (Central) 10/2/33; retd 6/3/57.

1933-1939 **DOUGHT**, Thomas Gordon ARCM. Born 1901 died 1977. Enl 2 Gordons 20/5/15; WO1 (BM) 2 Welsh R 27/1/33; WO1 (BM) 1 Welsh R 1/3/39; retd 31/3/41.

1939-1948 **DAVIDSON**, Frederick James (see 1 Welsh R)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF WALES

1969-1973 **DAWSON**, Derek (see 1 Welsh R)

1973-1980 **LEWIS**, John Goodier LRAM LTCL AmusLCM BBCM. Born 1940. Enl RMA (Sand) 24/1/56; WO1 (BM) RRW 1/10/73; retd 28/2/80.

1980-1983 **PEGRAM**, Michael James ARCM psm. Born 1950. Enl WG 8/8/71; WO1 (BM) RRW 29/4/80; WO1 (BM) 9/12L 10/1/83; retd 4/89.

1983-1985 **O'CONNOR**, Austin Gerrard. Born 1945. Enl 2 R Irish Rang 1/9/61; WO1 (BM) RRW 9/1/83; Lt (Regt com) 26/1/85.

1985-1994 **SHANNON**, Philip David LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1956. Enl RA (Wool) 11/9/77; WO1 (BM) RRW 22/1/85; Capt (DoM) PoW (Clive) 10/6/94.

THE BANDS OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

1694	Gibson's Regiment of Foot	1756	2nd Battalion 3rd Foot
1751	28th Foot	1758	61st Foot
1782	28th (North Gloucester- shire) Foot	1782	61st (South Gloucester- shire) Foot

1881 The Gloucestershire Regiment

When the 28th first acquired a Band is uncertain, but on its return to Britain in 1783 from the American War of Independence an inspection noted that 'the Regiment had a good Band of Musick'. It is possible that this Band had also served in America and that it comprised German musicians, a common practice at the time.

An inspection report from the following year, however, suggests that the Regiment was beginning to develop its own Band from within the ranks of the boys: 'The Drummers and Fifes are some very good and many young boy soldiers set training at Fifes and a good Band of Music.' A Report dated 14 June 1792 puts some figures to these ensembles: '15 Drums & Fifes, 11 Music, 5 Young.'

This Band was involved in the ensuing war with France. It was certainly present during the fiasco of the 1793 Flanders campaign against the revolutionary government, for there is a report of Lord Cathcart approaching the 28th's Commanding Officer during an advance on the enemy to demand: 'Where is your Band sir? Now is the time for it to play.' Almost certainly too the musicians accompanied the Regiment to Malta and thence to Egypt in 1801, where fighting was seen at Alexandria. Further expeditions were made to Copenhagen and the Peninsula, where an 1812 report commented: 'The Musicians play correctly and are trained and fit for the ranks'.

There are further mentions of the Band of the 28th from the Waterloo campaign: it is reported that the fifes and drums led the Regiment out of Brussels to the strains of 'The Young May Moon', and that in the aftermath of victory the men marched on to Paris. There was, however, a slight hitch on the return home: the 28th, 42nd and 92nd arrived at Calais to be informed by the French authorities that

BANDS OF THE

GLOUCESTER-SHIRE REGIMENT



they should enter the town silently, without the ostentatious display of arms and colours. The Commanding Officer rejected such instructions and the three Regiments marched defiantly to the harbour with colours and bayonets very much in evidence, and with the bands playing 'The Fall of Paris'.

While there are thus a number of images of the early days of the 28th Band, information on the 61st Foot is much scarcer. The Regiment that was to become the 2nd Gloucesters was raised in 1756, but more than forty years later a 1798 Inspection noted that there was still 'No Music'. Between that date and the Peninsula War, however, a Band had clearly been recruited, with a report from 1812 stating: 'The Musicians play in correct time and are trained and fit for the ranks.' A further inspection report from 1816 has the enigmatic comment: 'I thought the Musicians played too quiet time although their Commanding Officer assured me they had been practised on their Plummets.'

1st Battalion The Gloucestershire Regiment, 1983, Bandmaster AM Jarrey (M Jarrey)



Possibly the first regular leader of the 61st Band was Francis Wreth, who was Bandmaster of the Royal South Gloucester Militia around 1800 and who is believed to have served with the regulars at some point. The confusion arises from a published copy of one of his compositions, 'The Nightingale', which was printed in 1808 with an ambiguous inscription: 'A favourite Military Rondo, as Performed at Brighton before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, By the South Gloucester Band, Sett by Francis Wreth, Master of the R.S.Gloces. Band.'

Stationed in India from 1845 to 1859, the 61st was caught up in the Indian Mutiny, and Captain Griffiths of the Regiment mentions the Band occasionally in his records of the period. In June 1857, for example, he talks of the men marching 250 miles in the heat of the Indian summer to assist in the siege of Delhi; they arrived on 1 July to the sounds of the Band playing 'Cheer Boys Cheer'. Capt



The Gloucestershire Regiment Dance Band, Colchester 1943 (RMSM)

Griffiths also refers to the Bandmaster who, typically of the time, was a German musician. The Bandmaster's name is not recorded but it appears that he was a man of delicate sensibility: when a contingent of Kashmiri troops arrived in camp, accompanied by a group of musicians struggling in vain to play English airs, the Bandmaster is said to have run out of his tent crying in horror, 'Mein Gott! Vat is dat? No regiment in camp can play such vile music.'

The first named musician known for certain to have led the 61st Band is Mr S Sauer, who is recorded as taking charge in 1856; it should be noted, however, that this clashes with the dates in Capt Griffiths' records - it is possible that Mr Sauer took up his appointment a little later in the decade, and followed on from the anonymous German Bandmaster when the Regiment returned to England.

Thereafter, records are more certain: Mr Sauer's successor was Sgt Bell, who had come from Kneller Hall via the 108th (Madras Infantry) Regiment, and who was in turn followed by Charles Barthmann, formerly Sergeant Bandmaster of the 2nd Foot. Perhaps the most important individuals to be associated with the 61st during the next few decades, however, were not the bandmasters but two bandsmen who went on to enjoy spectacular careers: Albert Williams enlisted in 1878 and eventually retired as Director of Music of the Grenadier Guards, whilst Hector Adkins, who

enlisted in 1900, became Director of Music at Kneller Hall.

Like the 61st the 28th had German bandmasters in the mid-19th century - including the improbably named Herr Schmuck and then Herr Brosang - before James Relli (sometimes spelt Relle), a Kneller Hall graduate, arrived in 1867. Mr Relli remained for just five years and was replaced by a former bandsman from within the Regiment, Edward Hurst, who had attended Kneller Hall. The Band was inspected in 1878, and some of the questions asked of the Regiment reveal the issues that were of primary concern in the years just prior to the upheavals of 1881:

Have any unauthorized sounds or beats been introduced?

Yes. A bugle call for the sick.

Is the Bandmaster Military or civilian?

Military.

What allowance does he receive from the Band Fund?

£100 per annum.

Does he wear uniform when on duty?

Yes.

The principal issue, of course, is the continuing attempt to reduce the number of civilian and foreign bandmasters, but this is just the most obvious aspect of irregular behaviour that was being monitored: the wearing of uniform and the

adoption of unauthorized bugle calls are also of interest to the inspecting officers. What is also notable is that, even with a Kneller Hall-approved bandmaster, the officers of the Regiment still felt obliged to augment his salary - bandmasters at the time were paid as sergeants.

The queries surrounding the Bandmaster wearing uniform were typical of the period, apparently motivated by a residual feeling that musicians in the Army might over-indulge their artistic licence unless kept firmly in check. A similar complaint was made when the 1st Gloucesters (as they had now become) were again inspected in October 1885: 'It was observed that the Drum Major Band Sergeant and several members of the band wore hair on the upper lip. This is contrary to the instructions contained in Queen's Regulations and the habit must be discontinued.'

One can only hope that the inspecting officer did not see the bandsmen of the 2nd Battalion in the aftermath of Ladysmith and Driefontein during the Boer War; Lieutenant Savage of the Battalion recorded his memories of the men's arrival at Blomfontein:

We were halted at the outskirts. The few remaining bandsmen who had acted as stretcher bearers were ordered to play. Poor fellows, they did their best to make a noise resembling martial music. And so we entered the capital of the Orange Free State in almost nudist formation, foot sore and bleeding, more than half starved, and looking more like gorillas than human beings.

After the end of the war, the Battalion stayed in South Africa, where the Band were kept busy playing concerts and at one point assisting in flood relief work at Blomfontein.

The dangers of war were not the only hazards that soldiers faced, and often disease could wreak even more havoc than the enemy's guns. On 8 May 1890 Bdsn W Cowland (aged eighteen) and Albert H Norris (aged nineteen) died of enteric fever whilst the 1st Battalion was stationed in Dublin. The details of the funeral seem somewhat excessive for the interment of two young musicians, but perhaps this reflects the value placed on the Band. The cortege was led by a firing party of 28 men, the gun carriage was pulled by six horses of the Royal Horse Artillery and the procession was accompanied by the bands of five regiments and the Drums of the 3rd Grenadier Guards; at the graveside the bandsmen sang 'When Our Heads Are Bowed With Woe'.



2nd Battalion The Gloucestershire Regiment, Thornbury, near Bristol 1940 (Eagles/Ogilby)

In the years following the Great War (the Regiment's bandsmen had acted as stretcher-bearers and in the ranks during the hostilities) the 2nd Battalion enjoyed a peripatetic existence, serving in Bulgaria, Armenia, Russia and India. Whilst in the East, the Battalion paid a visit to Shanghai, arriving in February 1927 with colours flying and Band and Drums playing. Save for the presence of some Gunners during the Boxer Uprising, this was believed to be the first visit to Shanghai by British troops since the China Wars of 1865. In September the Battalion returned to India and the following year were finally posted home to the UK.

The 1st Battalion meanwhile had seen the departure of Ashley Hawkes in 1922 - after 18 years as Bandmaster - and the arrival of Stephen Yorke, who had won the DCM during the War. The Band had just established a reputation around the seaside resorts of the country, when the Battalion was posted overseas to Cairo in 1928. Two years later it moved to Singapore, and in 1938 was again

transferred, this time to Burma. It was still there when the Japanese offensive in 1942 forced a long and damaging retreat back to India; the Battalion had 164 officers and men killed, and the Band suffered a proportional loss. By the time the Band returned to Britain in 1943 it was a heavily depleted force.

On their return to Britain in the late-20s, the 2nd Battalion Band had taken up where the 1st had left off, playing the round of seaside engagements. It also affiliated to the Gravesend Symphony Orchestra and in 1931 appeared at the Royal Tournament at Wembley. The Bandmaster of the time, Bertram Gumbley, was later to form a new band with the outbreak of war, though his death in 1944 - after twenty years of service with the Regiment - prevented him from seeing the full fruits of his endeavours. His replacement was Robert House, who remained for barely eighteen months before the two battalions were amalgamated.

The amalgamation took place in Jamaica, but the Band missed the other major overseas posting of the era: when the Battalion was sent to fight in Korean War, the musicians remained in Britain. There were compensations, principally in the close associations built with royalty - in 1952 the Band played for the Queen's visit to Dorchester and at a Buckingham Palace garden party, whilst in 1954 it played for the visit to Leeds of the Queen Mother. Between these events came the greatest honour of all: being chosen with the Durham Light Infantry to lead the 1953 Coronation Parade.

During this period the musicians were led by George Plummer, one of the great bandmasters of the post-war era, who might have enjoyed an even more glittering career had the War not prevented him from proceeding to Kneller Hall. Mr Plummer had joined the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment as a bandboy in 1929 and spent much of the War as a prisoner of the Japanese; by the time he became Bandmaster of the Glosters he was already thirty-eight years old.

The '60s saw visits to Cyprus, Swaziland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Berlin. The Cyprus posting also allowed for a five-day visit by the Band to Turkey for the 1962 World Fair. The decade ended on an uncertain note, with a proposed amalgamation with The Royal Hampshire Regiment in 1970, but the order was rescinded before it could be implemented.

After the 1970s the Band spent most of its time in Germany and the UK, but also visited Cyprus, Denmark, Gibraltar and Kenya. During the six-

week tour of Kenya the men played at Nairobi, at the Ngong Races, in the Aberdare National Park and at a Beating Retreat for the colonial residents of Malindi on the coast.

On 26 April 1994 the Gloucesters amalgamated with the The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment to form The Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiment. Mr Clegg remained as Bandmaster of the new band, though it was a short-lived outfit; in September 1994 the regimental bands ceased to exist and the majority of the band were absorbed into the two new bands of the Prince of Wales's Division.

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'The Kynegad Slashers', originally a Leinster jig known as 'Brian O'Lynn's Breeches' (or sometimes 'Bannocks of Barley Malt'). The song was very popular at the beginning of the 19th century and featured an almost unlimited number of verses in various versions. The association with the 28th Foot appears to date from around 1866 when the Regiment was stationed in Ireland, at Mullingar near Kynegad, and was retitled to reflect the Regiment's nickname.

The 61st used 'The Silver-Tailed Dandies', a piece that is actually 'The Highland Piper' under a different title. The slow march '28th/61st' was composed by Bandmaster George Plummer.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

18??-18?? **SCHMUCK**, Herr. German civilian bandmaster.

18??-1867 **BROSANG**, Herr. German civilian bandmaster, retired in 1867.

1867-1872 **RELLI** (also spelled Relle), J. Civ BM or possibly Sgt (BM) 28 Ft 1867; retd 3/6/72

1872-1885 **HURST**, Edward Powell. Born 1828. Enl 28 Ft 13/2/69; Sgt (BM) 28 Ft 1/6/72; retd 10/2/85; BM Royal Hibernian Military School 1885-1892.

1885-1898 **MARKS**, Andrew. Born 1856 died 1921. Enl 2/4 Ft 5/10/71; WO (BM) 1 Glosters 11/2/85; retd 1/12/98.

1898-1904 **SMALL**, Samuel Frederick John. Born 1864 died 1942. Enl 3 DG 20/11/79; WO (BM) 1 Glosters 2/12/98; retd 3/8/04; BM Royal Guernsey Militia 19?? - 1928.

1904-1922 **HAWKES**, Ashley Farrington. Born 1873 died 1937. Enl 2 Border R 16/1/89; WO (BM) 1 Glosters 4/8/04; retd 19/10/22; BM 5 R War R (TA) 1925-1937.

1922-1934 **YORKE**, Stephen (see 4 Rifle Bde)

1934-1941 **GIBBS**, William John ARCM. Born 1902 died 1947. Enl 2 King's Own R 24/7/18; WO1 (BM) 1 Glosters 1/4/34; retd 29/11/41.

1941-1952 **SNAPE**, Edward Ellis ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 11 H 24/6/25; WO1 (BM) 1 Glosters 19/12/41; retd 28/6/52; BM Canadian Army 1962-1977.

1952-1963 **PLUMMER**, George Edward Ernest ARCM. Born 1914. Enl 2 Midd'x R 29/8/29; WO1 (BM) Glosters 29/6/52; WO1 (BM) Uganda Rifles (RWAFF) 31/12/63; Capt (DoM) 18/1/64; retd 1966.

1963-1969 **CARSON**, Donald MBE LTCL psm. Born 1934. Enl 1 Midd'x R 1/12/50; WO1 (BM) Glosters 31/12/63; WO1 (BM) Highland Bde (badged BW) 9/3/69; WO1 (BM) PoW Depot (Wessex) (badged Glosters) 1/2/73; Capt (DoM) King's Div (badged PWO) 20/2/75; Capt (DoM)

1969-1974 **SCHOFIELD**, Michael Charles AmusLCM. Born 1940. Enl 1 RRF 10/12/58; WO1 (BM) Glosters 13/4/69; WO1 (BM) Rifle Depot 15/1/74; retd 22/9/75.

1974-1983 **JARREY**, Anthony Michael. Born 1943. Enl 3 RGJ 5/1/59; WO1 (BM) Glosters 15/1/74; retd 31/8/83.

1983-1990 **BENNETT**, Andrew Robert. Born 1950. Enl QLR 31/7/73; WO1 (BM) Glosters 22/6/83; retd 3/7/90.

1990-1993 **CROOK**, Kevin Norman. Born 1958. Enl 15/19 H 17/9/74; WO1 (BM) Glosters 6/2/90; retd 1993.

1993-1994 **CLEGG**, Gary Edward LTCL. Born 1964. Enl BW 20/9/82; WO1 (BM) Glosters 21/7/93; WO1 (BM) PoW (Clive) 8/94.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

18?? **WRETH**, Francis. BM Royal South Gloucestershire Militia early 19th century and possibly BM 61 Ft later.

1856(?) - 1870 **SAUER**, S. Bandmaster 61 Ft 1856; retd 30/11/70. See text for date of appointment.

1870-1874 **BELL**, D F. Sgt (BM) 108 Ft 1/2/67; Sgt (BM) 61 Ft 1/12/70; retd 5/5/74.

1874-1889 **BARTHMANN**, Charles. Born 1834 died 1877. Enl 2/2 Ft 1857; Sgt (BM) 2/2 Ft 3/3/63; retd 13/5/70; Sgt (BM) 61 Ft 6/5/74; WO (BM) 1/7/81; retd 11/6/89.

1889-1892 **KEAN**, John. Born 1855 died 1912. Enl 2/9 Ft 15/7/69; WO (BM) 2 Glosters 12/6/89; retd 9/6/92.

1892-1905 **OWEN**, Richard George. Born 1864 died 1977. Enl 2 R Ir Fus 22/7/78; WO (BM) 2 Glosters 10/6/92; retd 22/7/05; BM Northampton Polytechnic 1905-1914;

BM Metropolitan Police 1921; Professor of Clarinet RMSM c1905-1939.

1905-1922 **BROWN**, Sidney James. Born 1874 died 1977. Enl 1 Ox & Bucks LI 16/7/88; WO (BM) 2 Glosters 23/7/05; WO1 (BM) 6 Gurkha Rifles 1/7/22; retd 1929; BM 5 Glosters (TA) 1930-1939.

1922-1924 **PARFITT**, Daniel. Born 1874 died 1977. Enl The Royals 28/1/89; WO (BM) 1 R Mun Fus 29/5/07; WO1 (BM) 2 Glosters 30/6/22; retd 6/2/24.

1924-1944 **GUMBLEY**, Bertram Samuel. Born 1889 died 1944. Enl 1 R War R 8/11/04; WO1 (BM) 2 Glosters 7/2/24; died whilst serving 17/12/44.

1944-1946 **HOUSE**, Robert Edward ARCM. Born 1911. Enl 2 KRRC 29/7/26; WO1 (BM) 2 Glosters 12/12/44; WO1 (BM) Gold Coast Regt 27/6/46; WO1 (BM) 1 Devon R 7/4/50; retd 22/12/50; BM Straits Settlements Police 1950; BM Brunei Police 1957-1963.

THE BANDS OF THE ROYAL HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

1702	Meredith's Regiment of Foot	1758	67th Foot
1751	37th Foot	1782	67th (South Hampshire) Foot
1782	37th (North Hampshire) Foot		

1881	The Hampshire Regiment
1946	The Royal Hampshire Regiment
1992	amalgamated to form The Princess of Wales' Royal Regiment (Queens and Royal Hampshire)

The first reference to a band in the 37th Foot comes in a report written by Major General Mackay following an inspection in May 1772; his comments are unusually detailed: 'The Regiment now has a band of music, not as yet very expert, but composed of sons of soldiers in the Regiment. They wear white coats and breeches with scarlet facings and special hats.' Later the same year new colours were presented to the 67th Foot, and a band is recorded as having being present at the parade; by 1784 this is reported to be a 'very good Band'.

The 37th was involved in the bitter conflict that followed the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and the bandmen were employed as stretcher-bearers and medical orderlies as well as being expected to take their places in the ranks as warriors.

Around the same time William Barry joined the Band of the 67th; having reached the rank of Sergeant, he was sent to Kneller Hall for a period of study and returned in 1864 to become the first recorded Bandmaster with either regiment. He was to remain in his post for sixteen years, serving right through the Afghan War: one of his last duties was conducting the Band in patriotic tunes in Kabul following the fall of the city to General Roberts' forces. Mr Barry's successor in 1880 was William Kierton, formerly the Band Sergeant - when Mr Kierton was at Kneller Hall his replacement was Peter O'Donnell, later to become Bandmaster of the 2nd South Wales Borderers and father of three Directors of Music in the Royal Marines (see 'Families and Personalities' in *Volume I*).

The first Kneller Hall graduate to become Bandmaster of the 37th was Michael Salew, who had

BANDS OF THE

ROYAL HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT





6th Battalion The Hampshire Regiment, Salisbury Plain 1910 (G Turner)

joined the Regiment at the age of fifteen. Even as a boy he was renowned as a fine musician – a month after he enlisted, he was sent to Kneller Hall as a pupil and was the featured soloist for a visit to the School by the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In 1867 he was appointed acting Bandmaster, officially taking up the position in 1870 and remaining for a further 23 years; even when he retired he did not sever all connexions with the Regiment that he served for 35 years, for he became Bandmaster of the 3rd Battalion. One of the finest cornet players of his era, Mr Salew could also boast of being awarded the Indian Medal with clasp 'Burma 1887-89', the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal.

The standards of the 1st Battalion Band were evidently upheld by Mr Salew's successors; a local Sussex newspaper reported in 1908 on the Band's debut performance in Brighton: 'The quality of the band, which is superbly conducted by Mr H Pearce, was never in doubt after the rendering of Gounod's 'Marche Militaire' and the versatility of the combination was displayed in the prayer from Lohengrin and in the beautiful 'Scenes Picturesques' of Massenet.'

Henry Pearce was still serving in 1911 when Lt-Col de Winton retired as commanding officer; as a mark of the Regiment's pride in its bands, Lt-Col

de Winter presented Mr Pearce with an inscribed baton 'cut from a rose tree on the battlefield of Minden' to be passed down as an heirloom to future bandmasters. The baton is now in the regimental museum.

The most colourful Bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion in the Edwardian era was undoubtedly Henry Melville. Appointed in 1906, he made an immediate impact, with the regimental journal noting in September of that year: 'The Band, we are glad to say, has improved immensely, and Mr Melville has done wonders with it, and we hope that next season we shall get plenty of lucrative engagements.' In fact the next season was spent in Bermuda, but even here the population was enthusiastic about the Band: it used to play in the park on Sundays after church parade and attracted large civilian audiences.

The War Office had long noted the tradition in other countries of soldiers singing officially approved songs on the march, and eventually decided that suitable songs should be selected for the British Army. One of the first battalions to receive a copy of the list was the 2nd Hampshires – who had moved to South Africa – and Mr Melville promptly organized a weekly open-air concert at which the troops were encouraged to sing. When



Above left: Slide Trumpet, 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment of Foot, c1816 (RMSM)



Above right: French Horn, 95th or Rifle Regiment, c1814 (RMSM)



Right: Drummer Boy, The Connaught Rangers, 1898 (P Walton)



Above: Band and Drums The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, Bandmaster DJ Millgate (DJ Millgate)

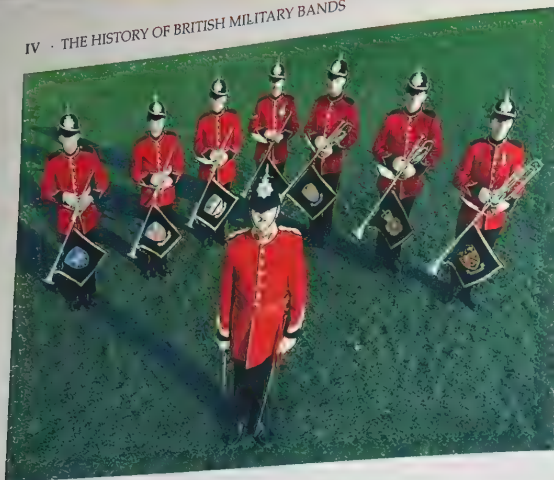
Below: The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, Bandmaster DJ Bertie (DJ Bertie)



The Green Howards, Bandmaster MJ Searle (MJ Searle)

The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), Bandmaster DD Robertson (C Dean)





Top left: Fanfare trumpeters of The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, Bandmaster SC Barnwell. Each banner is of a town that has granted the Freedom of the City. (SC Barnwell).

Middle left: Drum and Clarinet, Cornua Band of The Light Infantry (W Ludecke)

Bottom left: Drum of the 1st Battalion The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool) (W Ludecke)



Below: Bass Drum, The Prince of Wales's Division Band (P Croydon)



Above left: Fanfare trumpeters of The Green Howards (RMSM)

Above right: Fanfare trumpeters of The Prince of Wales's Division (RMSM)

Below left: Fanfare trumpeters of The Queen's Lancashire Regiment (SC Barnwell)

Right: Fanfare trumpeters of The Royal Irish Rangers (W Hopla)





Above: Band and Drums, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment, Bandmaster K Hatton (K Hatton)

Below: The Royal Welch Fusiliers, Bandmaster P Goodwin (P Goodwin)



Above: The Cheshire Regiment, Bosnia, Bandmaster J Huggins (J Huggins)

Below: The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, Bosnia, Bandmaster DJ Bertie (DJ Bertie)





Above left: Bandmaster P Goodwin, Royal Welch Fusiliers (P Goodwin)

Above right: Bandmaster J Huggins, The Cheshire Regiment (J Huggins)

Below left: Bandmaster P Murrell, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Forester Regiment (P Murrell)

Below right: Bandmaster SC Barnwell, The Queen's Lancashire Regiment (SC Barnwell)



Above left: Bandmaster D Burton, The Light Infantry (D Burton)

Above right: Bandmaster Keeley, The Light Infantry (EH Keeley)

Below left: Bandmaster W Hopla, The Royal Irish Rangers, painted by Alix Baker (W Hopla)

Below right: Bandmaster DJ Bertie, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire (DJ Bertie)





Military and String Band, 1st Royal Berks. Regt., 1907.
1st Battalion The Royal Berkshire Regiment, 1907, Bandmaster A Vincent Barwood (R)

The Cheshire Regiment, Bandmaster J Huggins (J Huggins)



The Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiment (RGBW)

The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (DERR)



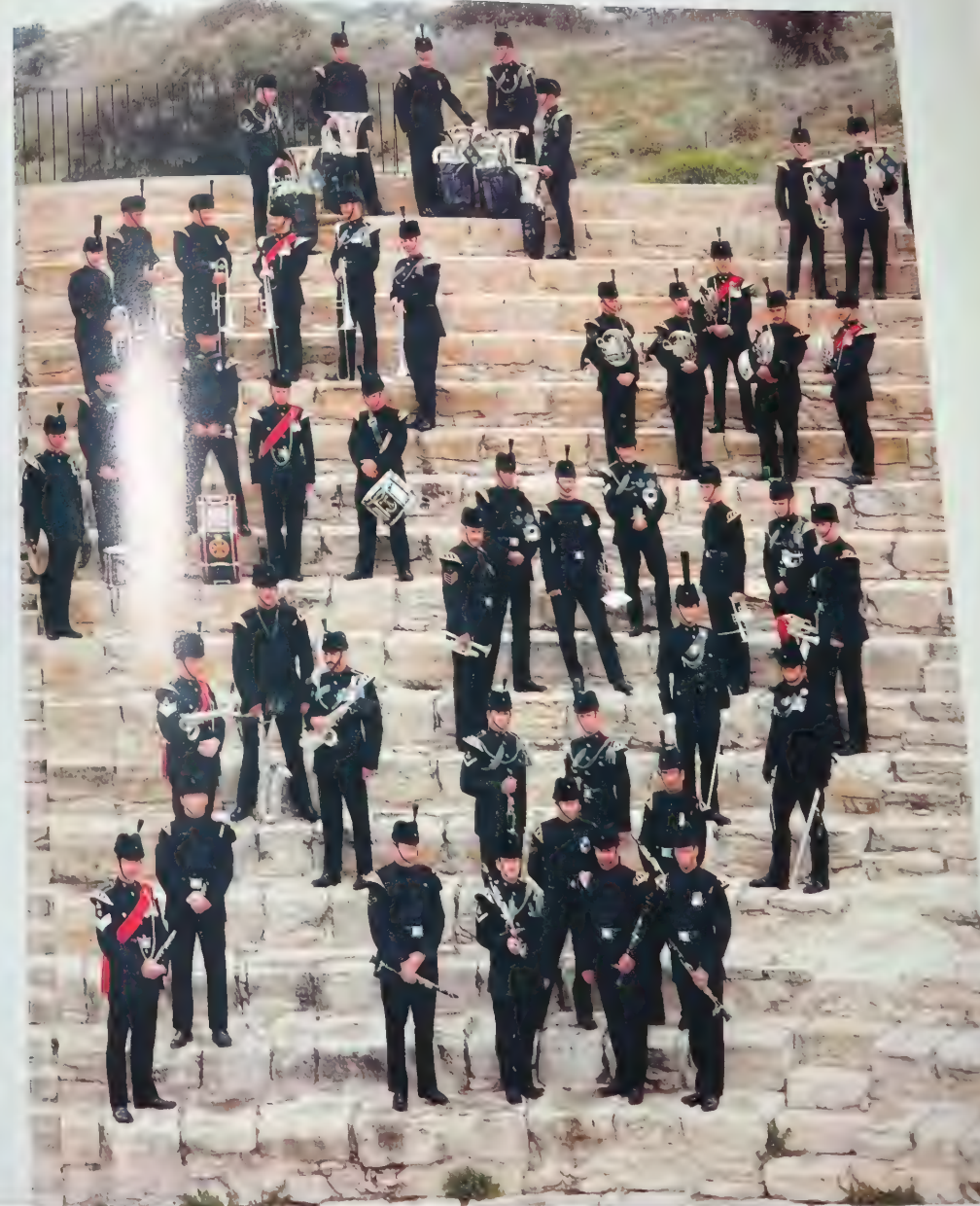


Above: The Corunna Band of The Light Infantry, on ice, Bandmaster EH Keeley (EH K.)

Below: The Corunna Band of The Light Infantry, immediately prior to being disbanded : Bandmaster EH Keeley (EH Keeley)



The Light Division Band, Director of Music Captain RJ Owen, Bandmaster EH Keeley (RJ Owen)





Bands of The Royal Green Jackets

The Light Division Band, Director of Music RJ Owen (RJ Owen)



nd Battalion The Royal Irish Rangers, Bandmaster JF Winterflood (C Dean)

The Irish Regiment, Director of Music Captain C Attrill, Bandmaster W Hopla (R Irish)





Above: The Prince of Wales's Division, l-r: Bandmasters DW Wood (R Hamps), RC [unclear] (DERR), GA Kingston (RWF), AM Jarrey (Glosters) Captain (DoM) CJ Ross, Bandmasters JW [unclear] (Staffords), TE Pickering (Cheshire), A O'Connor (RRW), P Judson (D and D), KA Cowle (WFR)

Below: The Light Division, l-r: Bandmaster EH Keeley, Bugle Major S Smith, BSM D Tu [unclear] Captain RJ Owen (RJ Owen)



the commanding officer was convinced that a reasonable standard had been achieved, a public concert was held at which several of the War Office recommendations were aired to the civilian population, including 'The Soldiers Chorus' from Faust and 'Marching through Georgia'.

Despite his musical talent and his evident ability to win over audiences, Mr Melville appears to have had a somewhat abrasive personality; several of his confidential reports refer to his 'lack of tact' and in 1910 his WO's want of tact & his trial & conviction by DCM [District Court Martial], I do not consider his further retention in the service desirable & have forwarded application for his discharge. What Mr Melville's offence was that warranted a court martial is not known, but clearly he was too unorthodox to survive long within the Army.

His successor was William Orbinski who arrived in time to witness the 1911 visit to South Africa by John Philip Sousa and his Band – the bandmen of the 2nd Battalion were given complimentary tickets to see the great man in concert. Thereafter life was to be less pleasant – the 2nd Hampshires returned from a posting in India in 1915 to fight in the War, with Mr Orbinski returning to the Depot. The Band he

formed there must have been of a reasonable standard, since a concert at the Guildhall, Southampton, is reported to have included works by Béla Kélar, Fucik and Gounod. Some troops, however, were still in India and the regimental journal notes in August 1916 that 'A brass band has been formed this summer and are now blowing out the crinkles in the trombones and other instruments of torture.' The following month there is a sardonic comment that 'Band Sergeant Permain "appears" to be running the band.'

Once hostilities were over Mr Orbinski's Band joined the re-formed 2nd Battalion at Crowborough, whilst Mr Gumbley took the 1st Band to La Louvière where it played concerts for the 1st Battalion and other troops; the dance band was also kept busy with dances for soldiers and civilians.

The 1st Battalion returned to England in 1919 in time to parade for the first two-minute silence on Remembrance Day, when the Band played Chopin's 'Funeral March'; it was a particularly poignant ceremony for the 1st Hampshires which had come back with only four men left in the ranks from the original complement that had gone to France in 1914 – amongst them was former drummer boy, Sgt Goode.

1st Battalion The Hampshire Regiment, Aldershot c1913, Bandmaster W Gumbley (Eagles/Ogilby)





1st and 2nd Battalions The Royal Hampshire Regiment, 1946, Bandmasters L Fereday and J A Gilbert (RMSM)

The 2nd Battalion meanwhile was moving to Ireland where the civil war was to take a heavy toll on the Band. In February 1921 Bdsm Whitear died of wounds after he was caught in a terrorist attack whilst off-duty in Cork. Three months later X Company and the full Band was marching through a glen when an IRA land mine was detonated: seven bandsmen were killed, many others were wounded and virtually all the instruments were damaged. At the time of the explosion the Band was playing the march 'Viscount Nelson', which understandably has never been played in the Regiment since.

A subsequent move to England provided more peaceful pursuits: in 1924 the Band played for a review of troops by George V in Aldershot in celebration of his birthday, and at the Wembley Empire Exhibition massed bands under Captain Adkins, Director of Music at Kneller Hall. There were also regular seasons in seaside resorts and in Manchester Parks, Salford and Stockport, with the only disruption to this easy-going life coming in the late '20s when the Battalion spent a year in Germany. In the '30s the 2nd spent some time on the Isle of Wight where the Band played frequent concerts at the famous gaol there; evidently it made some impact on the prisoners, with one of the inmates even writing a poem in the musicians' honour:

*How can we thank you as we ought
For all the harmony you have wrought?
But if sincere and hearty thanks
Were current coin approved by banks,
The minstrels of the Hampshire Band
Would be the richest in the land.*

The 1st Battalion spent most of these inter-war years abroad, first in Turkey, then Egypt – where its Band also celebrated George V's birthday in 1924, with a parade in Cairo – and finally from 1925 in India. The usual programme of regimental concerts, amateur theatricals and sport was augmented by a dance band; the line-up of the latter was piano, drums, string bass, banjo, two saxophones and two trumpets.

The War took a heavy toll of both battalions: the 1st was involved in the first conflicts in the Western Desert and then in Malta during the protracted siege of the island, whilst the 2nd fought in North-Western Europe and North Africa. Musicians were in the thick of all the action, with one of those decorated for bravery being the future Band Sergeant Butt, who was awarded the Military Medal.

In recognition of the Regiment's services over the years and during the War in particular, George VI issued a special Army Order in 1946 granting it the title The Royal Hampshire Regiment.

Such an honour, however, was not enough to prevent the standard cut-backs of the time, and in 1948 the two battalions were merged. Bandmaster Fereday of the 1st moved to The Wiltshire Regiment, and Mr Gilbert – who had been in charge of the 2nd Band since 1935 and who had led a depot band in the War – moved to take over the new combined outfit.

The new band was musically outstanding and won an enviable reputation. Stationed in Germany at the turn of the decade, it broadcast eleven times on Forces Radio and made regular summer tours to Britain: a programme that survives of a concert given at the Bournemouth Pavilion in September 1952 which featured soloists Sgt Reg Greening (on alto saxophone), later became Bandmaster of The York & Lancaster Regiment, and Cpl Derek Kimberley on cornet, who went to enjoy one of the most distinguished careers in modern military music, retiring as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards.

Perhaps the major regimental event of the decade was the 200th anniversary in 1959 of the battle of Minden, commemorated with a series of events over four days. The following year the

Regiment was posted to the West Indies, from where the Band made a successful visit to Venezuela in 1961 to participate in the celebration of 150 years of independence from Spain; among the ceremonies were a Beating Retreat in the Olympic Stadium and the laying of a wreath by Field Marshal Alexander on the tomb of Simón Bolívar.

Other prestigious overseas engagements of the period included the World's Fair in Turkey in 1962, and in 1965 the International Festival of Military Music in Belgium and the British Industries Fair at Schweinfurt, Germany. The same year the Regiment returned to England after seventeen years abroad: during this time it had served in Germany, Malaya, the West Indies, Palestine, Borneo and Hong Kong.

Despite this impressive record of service, it was decided in the late-'60s that the Hampshires should be amalgamated with The Gloucestershire Regiment; in the event it didn't happen, but the damage was already done – the regiment was reduced to company strength and the Band was disbanded altogether, with Bandmaster George Gregory moving on to the Cheshires.

Fanfare Trumpeters of The Royal Hampshire Regiment, Winchester 1966, Bandmaster GE Gregory (RMSM)



Two years later Clive French arrived from Kneller Hall with the difficult task of creating a band from scratch. His work was made somewhat easier when ex-members re-joined and the Band was soon up to full strength; in the Jubilee year of 1977 it took its place alongside the rest of the Prince of Wales's Division for the Beating Retreat on Horse Guards Parade.

The 1980s saw the Band undertaking further overseas duties. It was the first band to be stationed in the Falklands after the war (where it played at a dinner given for Margaret Thatcher), served in Northern Ireland and visited Kenya. In 1991 it paid a five-day visit to Vienna, providing music for the Queen's birthday celebrations at the British Embassy.

In 1992 the Hampshires amalgamated with The Queen's Regiment to form The Princess of Wales' Royal Regiment; Calum Gray remained to become Bandmaster of the combined Band. It was, however, a short-lived incarnation, for in 1994 regimental bands ceased to exist and the musicians were absorbed into the new divisional bands.

Regimental Music

Despite the county associations of both the 37th and 67th Foot, the latter adopted 'We'll Gang Nae Muir to yon Toun' in 1850 as a march past, whilst the quick march of the amalgamated regiment was an adaptation of another Scottish tune, 'The Highland Piper', though this was retitled 'The Hampshire'.

The Hampshire Regiment did not have an official slow march until the late-1980s when Bandmaster Gray composed 'Minden Rose', a march that survived the 1992 amalgamation.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

1870-1893 **SALEW**, Michael. Born 1843 died 1907. Enl 37 Ft 15/6/58; Sgt (BM) 37 Ft 26/9/70; WO (BM) 1 R Hamps 1/7/81; retd 18/11/93.

1893-1903 **HARWOOD**, James. Born 1859 died 1905. Enl 5 Ft 5/2/75; WO (BM) 1 R Hamps 19/11/93; retd 18/11/03.

1903-1912 **PEARCE**, Henry William Charles. Born 1870 died 1944. Enl 2 Queen's R 10/9/84; WO (BM) 1 R Hamps 19/11/03; retd 20/9/12.

1912-1931 **GUMLEY**, William. Born 1881 died 1977. Enl 2 R Warwicks 18/1/97; WO (BM) 1 R Hamps 21/9/12; retd 25/12/31; BM Swansea Police 12/7/32.

1931-1936 **HOLLEY**, George Thomas Henry ARCM. Born 1906 died 1976. Enl 2 E Surr R 19/3/21; WO1 (BM) 1 R Hamps 26/12/31; retd 1/8/36.

1936-1940 **BAGWELL**, Frederick Ernest ARCM. Born 1906. Enl 2 Devon R 25/10/22; Band Sergeant 2 Queen's R 1930; WO1 (BM) 1 R Hamps 15/12/36; retd 6/8/40.

1940-1948 **FEREDAY**, Leslie ARCM. Born 1912. Enl 1 Lan Fus 17/9/27; WO1 (BM) 1 R Hamps 7/8/40; WO1 (BM) 1 Wilts R 22/5/48; WO1 (BM) Wessex Brigade 1/5/56; retd 31/8/62.

1948-1953 **GILBERT**, John Arnold (see 2 R Hamps).

1953-1958 **FIDOE**, Geoffrey. Born 1924. Enl 1 Glosters 18/4/39; WO1 (BM) 1 R Hamps 5/9/53; retd 27/7/58.

1958-1962 **PLANT**, John MBE. Born 1918. Enl King's Own R 27/8/33; WO1 (BM) 1 Dorset R 30/7/47; WO1 (BM) 1 R Hamps 28/7/58; WO1 (BM) Wessex Brigade 1/9/62; retd 23/8/69.

1962-1970 **GREGORY**, George Eric. Born 1928. Enl 1 Lincoln R 4/1/43; WO1 (BM) 1 R Hamps 1/9/62; WO1 (BM) 1 Cheshire 7/7/70; RAC Jnr Ldrs 5/3/73; retd 24/8/75.

1972-1979 **FRENCH**, Clive ARCM LTCL ALCM. Born 1940. Enl 1 Midd'x R 25/11/66; 4 Queen's 31/12/66; WO1 (BM) 1 R Hamps 15/1/77; retd 16/1/80.

1979-1987 **WOOD**, David William. Born 1947. Enl 2 LI 9/7/64; WO1 (BM) R Hamps 24/6/79; retd 1/4/87.

1987-1992 **GRAY**, Calum Campbell ARCM psm. Born 1958. Enl Gren Gds 24/6/84; WO1 (BM) R Hamps 19/1/87; WO1 (BM) PWRR 1992. Capt (DoM) RAC (DG) 20/6/94.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

1864-1880 **BARRY**, William. Enl 67 Ft; Sgt (BM) 67 Ft 1/1/64; retd 31/7/80.

1880-1885 **KIERTON**, William Henry. Born 1849 died 1930. Enl 67 Ft 18/11/62; Sgt (BM) 67 Ft 1/8/80; WO (BM) 2 R Hamps 1/7/81; retd 24/11/85.

1885-1886 **HISGROVE**, William. Born 1849 died 1886. Enl 10H 15/8/63; WO (BM) 2 R Hamps 25/11/85; retd 23/7/86.

1886-1905 **LORDAN**, Daniel. Born 1858 died 1977. Enl 64 Ft 14/11/71; WO (BM) 2 R Hamps 24/7/86; retd 15/12/05.

1906-1911 **MELVILLE**, Henry. Born 1872 died 1950. Enl R Dub Fus 11/6/86; WO (BM) 2 R Hamps 1/1/06; retd 28/2/11.

1911-1935 **ORBINSKI**, William Henry. Born 1880 died 1977. Enl 1 KSLI 20/11/95; WO (BM) 2 R Hamps 1/3/11; retd 13/5/35.

1935-1948 **GILBERT**, John Arnold ARCM. Born 1906 died 1984. Enl RA(Port) 30/3/21; WO1 (BM) 2 R Hamps 14/5/35; WO1 (BM) 1 R Hamps 21/5/48; retd 4/9/53; BM Brentford Boys Assn Canada 1953-1972.



Bandmaster WH Orbinski, 2 R Hamps c1930, (RMSM)



Bandmaster JA Gilbert, 2 R Hamps c1938 (RMSM)

BANDS OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND SHERWOOD FORESTERS REGIMENT



THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

1694 Farrington's Regiment	1702 Charlemont's Regiment
1698 disbanded	1751 36th Foot
1702 Farrington's Regiment	1782 36th (Hertfordshire) Foot
1751 29th Foot	
1782 29th (Worcestershire) Foot	
1881 The Worcestershire Regiment	
1970 amalgamated to form The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters	

Many regiments in the late 18th century introduced black percussionists to their Music, probably under the influence of the Turkish marching bands that had brought instruments such as cymbals and jingling Johnnies to Western Europe, but few took the innovation as far as the 29th Foot. In 1759 ten black drummers were brought to England from Guadeloupe by Admiral Boscawen, whose brother was Colonel of the 29th, and for many years they became an established part of regimental life, with a reputation for musical excellence ('The drummers, black, beat and play well' was the succinct but typical comment of an Army Inspector in 1791), and for extraordinary clothing, as recalled by Major Murchison

A muslin turban with silver crescents in front, surmounted with a scarlet feather 12 inches long, with silver cord and tassels entwined round the turban. A silver plated stock for the neck which opened with clasps and fastened behind. Yellow cloth jacket Hussar fashion, trimmed with black fur on collar and cuffs, the breast was embroidered with black silk cords, and three rows of silver buttons in front. This jacket was worn open. The waistcoat was of white cloth embroidered with crimson silk cord and had a row of silver buttons down the front. A yellow and crimson sash round the waist. They also wore Turkish scimitars, brass scabbards with sling waist-belts. The pantaloons were scarlet with a broad silver stripe down the outside seams, and fitted tight at the knee. Yellow hessian boots with large silk tassels in front.

The tradition lasted until 1843 – with a further eleven boys having been recruited from Africa in 1824 – when the last black percussionist of the era died.

The Band is believed to have been created around 1760, shortly before the Regiment departed for the New World. Stationed in Boston from 1768, the 79th's routine of drilling daily in Brattle Square upset many of the local inhabitants, amongst them the future President, John Adams: 'The spirit stirring drums and ear piercing fife, aroused me and my family early enough every morning.' Even worse was the fact that this practice continued on Sundays, causing the *Boston Evening Post* to protest:

This being the Lord's day, the minds of serious people at public worship were greatly disturbed with drums beating and fifes playing, unheard of before in this land – What an unhappy influence must this have upon the minds of children and others, in eradicating the sentiments of morality and religion.

The fife-major at the time was John MacLean, reportedly a brilliant flautist and a composer of wind music: there survive at least four of his marches, scored for the eight-man Harmonie musik ensemble characteristic of the period. It is believed that Mr MacLean also accompanied the Band on dinner and dance engagements at the Officers' Mess. Judging from an inspection report of 1774, when the Regiment was in Dover, which states that 'Only 2 musicians are enlisted as soldiers', this Band was predominantly a civilian affair.

The earliest bandmaster to be recorded is William Wallace, father of the operatic composer Vincent Wallace, who – according to the *Grove's Dictionary of Music* – 'was bought out of the Army in 1825'. It adds that as a child Vincent Wallace 'composed many marches and fantasias' for the 29th Band. Fuller records do not commence until 1872, though during the interim the 29th provided Mr A Cavallini with the first of his three appointments in the British Army. (It should be noted that the regimental magazine *Firm and Forester* states that Sgt Wallace served between 1866 and 1872, but this would have made him at least sixty when appointed.)

less than eight regiments, as well as the Irish Constabulary: unsurprisingly he served with the 36th for less than two years. His most talented successor was probably Christopher Evans, who had arranged all nine Beethoven symphonies for military band whilst still a student at Kneller Hall. He also appears to have been something of a showman, and in December 1888 he demonstrated how good his ear – and his stamina – was: in a blind trial before a panel of eminent musicians, he correctly identified 1875 out of 1901 notes and chords played on a piano.

During the Boer War, two additional regular battalions were raised, which survived through to 1922, complete with bands. On their disbandment, Bandmaster Thomas Wheeler of the 4th moved on to the 2nd Battalion, retiring in 1925 to become Sub Inspector (Bandmaster) of the South African Police; his military career, however, was eclipsed in spectacular fashion by his two sons, Major-General T N S Wheeler and Air Chief Marshall Sir Neil Wheeler.

In 1913 the 1st Battalion departed for an overseas posting that was to keep it away from England until 1931 when, returning from Shanghai, it briefly met the 2nd Battalion then stationed in Malta. The officers, Band and drums of the 2nd embarked on HMS *Worcester* to greet the 1st on HMS *Nevasa*, the two Battalions sailing into harbour together with bands playing.

Back home the 1st Band concentrated on musical work, including an appearance on the Proclamation Parade of Edward VIII in 1936, but the men also spent some time training as medical orderlies. In this latter role they saw distinguished service in the East African campaign of 1941, but many bandsmen were amongst those taken prisoner when virtually the entire Battalion was captured at Tobruk.

Fortunately for the Regiment, it could call upon the services at this difficult time of George Bixley, who had been Bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion between 1925 and his transfer to the 1st in 1939. He created an Infantry Training Centre Band at Worcester that was ultimately to survive the War as the regimental Band. Before re-joining the 1st Battalion in 1946, it played for the Queen's visit to Lichfield for the 750th anniversary of the Cathedral, and broadcast from Stratford on Shakespeare's birthday. It had by now been strengthened by the return of several pre-War musicians, including Bdsman D Morgan, recipient of the Military Medal during the hostilities.



Viscount Montgomery talking to Band Sergeant Morgan during inspection of the Band of the 1st Battalion The Worcestershire Regiment, Berlin 1946 (Eagles/Ogilby)

Over the next few years the Band performed in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Yugoslavia. Stationed in Berlin during the Russian blockade, it gave concerts to keep up the morale of the civilian population. Not long afterwards the Regiment was in Malaya employed on Jungle Operations against the Communist bandits, a period that cost the Band dearly with musicians leaving the service. Subsequent overseas trips saw the men performing in Jamaica, Belize, British Honduras, Libya, Germany, Holland, France, Denmark and Cyprus.

On 28 February 1970 the Regiment amalgamated with The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) to form The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters, and Bandmaster Boynton moved to The Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Regimental Music

The quick march of the Regiment was 'Royal Windsor', presented to the 29th in 1791 by its composer, the 23-year-old Princess Augusta, daughter of George III. The distinctive feature of the piece is the drum solo in the middle, which used to be played by two or more drummers at the front of the Band. There is a theory – though it is uncorroborated – that 'Royal Windsor' inspired Sousa similarly to insert a drum solo in 'Semper Fidelis'.

The regimental slow march could also claim royal authorship; 'The Duchess of Kent' was named after its writer, the mother of Queen Victoria.

The 36th used the quick march 'The Lincolnshire Poacher', in celebration of the close relationship it had with the 10th Foot.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1741 Houghton's Regiment of Foot (56th) | 1823 95th Foot |
| 1748 Warburton's Regiment of Foot (45th) | 1825 95th, or Derbyshire Regiment of Foot |
| 1751 45th Foot | 1838 95th (Derbyshire Regiment) |
| 1782 45th (1st Nottinghamshire) Foot | |
| 1866 45th (Nottinghamshire Regiment) | |
| 1881 The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire) Regiment | |

the storming of Badajoz mention the Band playing 'The Young May Moon' and even name Bdsman Stephen Bell and Bdsman William Hays as being amongst those in action.

The earliest full account of the Band comes from the first issue of Sam Sly's *African Journal*, published in South Africa in June 1843 and describing the Queen's Birthday celebrations:

The sweet Band of the 45th Regiment played. The Soldiers from the Garrison, they could transfer to any other town, as long as they left the Band in Cape Town. They brought immense joy to all, especially the 'Africans' – particularly the 'shoeless ones'. They were astonished at the 'Musicians' in their white uniforms, turned up with green velvet, and green feathers, with all their instruments so bright and shiny – the Clarinetists with gold epaulettes – the Drummers fancy caps and red feathers, and the Drum-Major with a white apron. Their programme included an Aria from Bellini's, 'Sonnambula'.

The 45th Foot was relatively late in acquiring music, with a 1781 report commenting that there was 'No band'. By 1811, however, the omission had been rectified; records of the Regiment's involvement in

A report a few years later mentions that the bandsmen were packing away their instruments to serve as stretcher-bearers. In the subsequent Crimean campaign, fourteen bandsmen are listed on the nominal roll, including brothers John and Patrick Brick.

2nd Battalion The Sherwood Foresters, Aldershot c1906, Bandmaster H Baxter (Eagles/Ogilby)





2/5th Battalion The Sherwood Foresters, c1941, Bandmaster Roy Hurst (RMSM)

The 95th Foot was raised in 1823 and is believed to have had a Band soon afterwards, which also went to the Crimea; at Inkerman the 95th captured a set of Russian drums.

Another tradition in the 95th was the regimental mascot, a goat known as Derby Ram. This dated back to 1858 when the 95th was engaged in the siege of Kotah during the Mutiny; the commanding officer noticed a fighting ram tethered in a temple yard and ordered Private Sullivan to look after the animal – it followed the Regiment over 3000 miles through India, was present at six actions and, like the men, received the India Medal with clasp.

The first known bandmaster was John McEntee who was in charge of the 95th from 1859 to 1872. There is no record of him having served elsewhere and it is most probable that he came through the ranks to become Sergeant Bandmaster, like James John Barrett Browne who enlisted into the 45th in 1859 at the age of eighteen and was appointed bandmaster five years later.

The bandsmen in what had now become The Sherwood Foresters were involved in the Boer War and then the Great War. During the latter conflict various ad hoc bands sprang up at depots and training establishments, and amongst the players

was Erskine Williams, an artist and musician who joined the 13th (Reserve) Battalion and whose diary was published posthumously as *Bullets and Bandsmen*. When he received notification that he was to be sent to France, he applied to join the Band of the 11th Division and was sent the following letter from Bandmaster K A White:

In reply to your letter wishing to join my band I should be very pleased to have you as an oboe player. I am sorry to say that I am quite helpless to do anything further in the matter till you actually land in France. When you do land write to me at once giving your full address. I shall then do my best to get you into the band. I should like you to bring your oboe with you as we do not have one out here. Should I be successful in getting you into the band you will find it a very nice occupation.

In the years after the War the 2nd Battalion were initially stationed abroad, serving in Constantinople, Egypt, India, the Sudan and Cyprus before returning home in 1936 with a posting to Guernsey. The 1st was stationed in England and Ireland, and the Band built up a fine reputation at the seaside resorts

and other civilian concert venues. It also had its fair share of duty engagements, including a performance for the King on his visit to Aldershot in 1922. Four years later it beat Retreat in the centre of Derry before an audience of thousands, receiving highly flattering press notices in all but the local republican newspaper.

When war broke out in 1939, the 1st Battalion was in Palestine – the bandsmen saw service there and in the Western Desert before being caught in the surrender of Tobruk in 1942 – whilst the 2nd was in England and formed part of the British Expeditionary Force. The Bandmaster of the 2nd was Charles Nalden, an outstanding musician who had created an ensemble considered to be virtually the equal of a staff band; unusually his duties in the War lay not at the regimental depot but at Churchill House, Aldershot, where the Kneller Hall establishment had been relocated. Mr Nalden became the harmony and aural teacher in 1942 and then acting Director of Music when Lt-Col Adkins was court martialled later that year; in many people's opinion he should have been given the permanent position, but in the event he was posted to the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth.

When the 2nd battalions were disbanded after the war, Bandmaster Appleby retired and Bandmaster Arnell moved from the 2nd Battalion to the 1st.

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'The Young May Moon', also known as 'The Dandy, O!', which was taken from the opera 'Robin Hood' composed in 1784 by William Shield:

*The Young May Moon is beaming, love,
The glow-worm's lamp is gleaming, love!
How sweet to rove thro' Morna's grove,
While the drowsy world is dreaming, love!
Then awake! the heav'ns look bright, my Dear!
'Tis never too late for delight, my Dear!
And the best of all ways to lengthen our days
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my Dear!*

The 95th also used a common march, 'I'm Ninety-Five' (see The Rifle Brigade).

The slow march was 'Crich Memorial' composed by Bandmaster Sidney Howard Price around 1951, whilst the mascot march, 'The Derby Ram', was composed by John Wall Callcott (1766-1821), a prominent London organist and composer. In 1795, Callcott formed at his own expense a band for a volunteer corps created in Kensington, and it is

believed that 'The Derby Ram' – under another title, of course – was used by this band.

The Officers' 'Half Hour Call' known as the 'Peninsular' or 'Spanish Call' was presented to the Regiment by a nunery during the Peninsular campaign in recognition of exemplary behaviour, a welcome change from most regimental music derived from the campaign.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND SHERWOOD FORESTERS REGIMENT

The amalgamation parade on 28 February 1970, in the presence of Princess Anne, featured a programme chosen mainly from the traditional marches associated with the former regiments.

March on	Hearts of Oak I'm Ninety Five
Royal Salute	God Save The Queen
Colours marched on	The Colours
Inspection music	Sound of Music My Fair Lady
March Past	Duchess of Kent Derby Ram Young May Moon Royal Windsor
Advance	British Grenadiers
Royal Salute	God Save The Queen
March off	Namur Regimental March

Patrick Harrington of The Sherwood Foresters was appointed as Bandmaster of the new Regiment.

A feature of the new band was the beat group Perfect, Pure and Innocent, who won the finals of the Army Beat Group Competition in three successive years, 1970-72. In 1974 the Tyrolean Oom Pah Group, led by BSM Fred Green, were the overall winners of the competition.

The Band was stationed in Berlin from 1972 to 1974 and when the Battalion was posted back to England they staged a Grand 'Farewell to Berlin' in the Wilmersdorf Stadium, featuring a 'Robin Hood Pageant' that won praise from all quarters: even the *Chicago Herald* reported on what it termed 'A fantastic performance'.

In 1976, Mr Harrington moved to the Royal Irish Rangers Depot and Bandmaster David Marshall took over; subsequent bandmasters were Keith Cowley and Paul Murrell.



The Worcester and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, Berlin 1973, Bandmaster PJ Harrington (RMSM)

Prime Minister John Major with the Band of the Worcester and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, Alexandria 1992, Bandmaster P Murrell (WFR)



During these years the Band visited Belize, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Cyprus, Northern Ireland, USA and Beirut. Highlights included a concert at the Parkhalle, Iserlohn, West Germany in December 1981 for the Colonel-in-Chief, playing twice within a week for The Queen in March 1985 – first for her visit to Alfreton in Derbyshire, and then at the Royal Albert Hall for the National Children's Home Royal Gala – and an appearance at the 50th anniversary commemorations of the Battle of Alamein in 1992.

On 1 August 1994, the Band of The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters disbanded and was absorbed into the two new divisional bands of the Prince of Wales's Division.

Regimental Music

The quick march is 'The Young May Moon' followed immediately by 'The Royal Windsor' (see above).

The slow march is 'The Duchess of Kent' (see The Worcestershire Regiment).

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

1817-1825 WALLACE, William. Sgt (BM) 29 Ft retd 1825.
18??-1854 CAVALLINI, A. Born 1807 died 1873. Civ BM 29 Ft 18??; Civ BM 55 Ft 1854; Civ BM 80 Ft; died whilst serving 9/3/73.

1854-1872 Bandmaster(s) not known

1872-1881 PATERSON, A. Born 1839 died ?. Enl 107 Ft; Sgt (BM) 29 Ft 15/8/72; retd 13/12/81.

1881-1903 BAMPTON, Charles Joseph. Born 1848 died 1922. Enl 29 Ft 18/8/62; WO (BM) 1 Worc R 14/12/81; retd 18/3/03.

1903-1917 BANBURY, Richard. Born 1865 died 1917. Enl 56 Ft 26/11/80; WO (BM) 1 Worc R 1/4/03; died whilst serving 22/7/17.

1917-1931 GRIFFIN, Edwin Charles. Born 1885 died 19???. Enl 2 R Ir Fus 20/9/1900; WO1 (BM) 1 Worc R 23/7/17; retd 5/3/31; BM 6 E Surr R (TA) 1933-1935.

1931-1939 SHERRATT, William Edward Nicholas. Born 1902. Enl 2 Seaforth 25/9/17; WO1 (BM) 6/3/31; retd 30/4/39.

1939-1945 BIXLEY, George Charles (see 2 Worc R)

1945-1956 HAYS, Francis Edwin LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1916. Enl RASC 19/7/32; WO1 (BM) 1 Worc R 3/8/45; WO1 (BM) Mercian Bde 10/9/56; Lt (DoM) RE

(Ald) 1/1/59; Lt (DoM) REME 1/9/61; retd 19/5/69 rank of Maj.

1956-1968 LONG, John Lawrence. Born 1927. Enl 1 King's 25/3/41; WO1 (BM) 1 Worc R 10/9/56; retd 16/1/68.

1968-1970 BOYNTON, George Edward. Born 1930. Enl 1 Queen's R 28/9/46; transf RAO 14/9/58; WO1 (BM) 1 Worc R 17/1/68; 1 RWF 18/1/70; retd 18/3/73.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

1861-1862 CLARKE, John Power (see 1 Loyal R)

1863-1876 FORD, Edward. Enl 1/16; Sgt (BM) 36 Ft 15/5/63; retd 30/4/76.

1876-1881 HOLT, James. Enl 2/17 Ft; Sgt (BM) 2/17 Ft 1/5/71; Sgt (BM) 2 Worc R 1/5/1876; WO (BM) 1/7/81; retd 15/11/81.

1881-1883 JONES, Robert. Enl 37 Ft; Sgt (BM) 2 Worc R 16/11/81; retd 18/2/83.

1883-1901 EVANS, Christopher LRAM. Born 1850 died 19???. Enl 1/9 Ft 11/10/64; Sgt (BM) 2 Worc R 19/2/83; retd 31/7/01.

1901-1912 DOUGHT, John. Born 1870 died 1930. Enl 2 Gordons 6/10/84; WO (BM) 2 Worc R 1/8/01; retd 17/11/12; BM Queen's Edinburgh Rifles (TA) 1912-1914; BM 4/5 R Scots (TA) 1922-1930.

1912-1922 SWAIN, Stephen (see 4 Worc R)

1922-1925 WHEELER, Thomas Henry (see 4 Worc R)

1925-1939 BIXLEY, George Charles. Born 1898 died 19???. Enl 2 Suffolk R 29/10/13; WO1 (BM) 2 Worc R 28/1/25; WO1 (BM) 1 Worc R 1/5/39; retd 2/8/45.

1939-1945 TAYLOR, William George ARCM. Born 1904. Enl 3 H 18/11/29; WO1 (BM) 2 Worc R 1/5/39; retd 1945.

1945-1950 FREETH, George Robert. Born 1910. Enl Blues 22/8/25; WO1 (BM) 2 Worc R 15/12/45; WO1 (BM) 11H 31/3/50; retd 12/8/55; WO1 (BM) Sarawak Police 1955-69.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

1901-1906 REFOY, Charles (see 4 King's)

1906-1919 WORMS, Joseph George. Born 1864 died 19???. Enl 49 Ft 30/10/79; WO (BM) 3 Lan Fus 1/4/98; WO (BM) 3 Worc R 5/12/06; retd 3/2/19.

1919-1923 SCARLETT, Richard. Born 1888 died 19???. Enl 4 H 29/9/02; WO1 (BM) 3 Worc R 4/2/19; retd 21/2/23.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 4TH BATTALION THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

1901-1912 **SWAIN**, Stephen. Born 1873 died 1953. Enl 15 H 18/10/89; WO (BM) 4 Worc R 18/5/01; WO (BM) 2 Worc R 17/10/12; retd 18/4/22.

1912-1922 **WHEELER**, Thomas Henry. Born 1879 died 1933. Enl 3 H 10/10/93; WO (BM) 4 Worc R 17/11/12; WO (BM) 2 Worc R 19/4/25; DoM South African Police 28/1/25; retd 20/10/33.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

1864-1878 **BROWNE**, James John Barrett. Born 1841 died 1906. Enl 45 Ft 8/9/59; Sgt (BM) 56 Ft 1/9/64; Sgt (BM) 103 Ft 14/5/78; retd 18/12/90.

1878-1887 **HIRST**, Thomas. Born 1848 died ? Enl 52 Ft 25/3/62; Sgt (BM) 56 Ft 14/5/78; retd 6/12/87.

1887-1907 **BRADLEY**, Edward James. Born 1858 died 19?? Enl 44 Ft 12/4/71; WO (BM) 1 Foresters 7/12/87; retd 13/2/07.

1907-1925 **DEWSALL**, Alfred H. Born 1877 died 1946. Enl 62 Ft 4/9/91; WO (BM) 1 Foresters 15/2/07; retd 19/6/25.

1925-1940 **SMITH**, George ARCM. Born 1899 died 19?? Enl 3 R Fus 18/8/15; WO1 (BM) 1 Foresters 20/6/25; retd 28/5/40.

1940-1947 **APPLEBY**, Harold Leonard ARCM. Born 1907. Enl 1 R Innis Fus 5/6/24; WO (BM) 1 Foresters 29/5/40; retd 1947.

1947-1949 **ARNELL**, Clarence Percival (see 2 Foresters)

1949-1954 **PRICE**, Sidney Howard LRAM ARCM. Enl Gordons 6/7/33; WO1 (BM) 1 Foresters 22/10/49; retd 14/1/54.

1954-1964 **COLE**, David Patrick. Born 1924. Enl 1 R Hamps 18/6/38; WO1 (BM) 1 Foresters 15/1/54; WO1 (BM) Sierra Leone Regt 19/2/64; retd 4/4/68.

1964-1970 **HARRINGTON**, Patrick John. Born 1933. Enl 1 R War R 5/6/50; WO1 (BM) 1 Foresters 19/2/64; WO1 (BM) WFR 28/2/70; WO1 (BM) North Irish Depot, King's Div 25/11/75; retd 22/9/77.

Bandmaster C Nalden, 2nd Bn Foresters c1935 (RMSM)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

1859-1872 **McENTEE**, John. Sgt (BM) 95 Ft 22/4/59; retd 19/8/72.

1872-1879 **HOOK**, Richard. Born 1845 died 1879. Enl 56 Ft; Sgt (BM) 95 FT 20/8/72; died whilst serving 16/4/79.

1879-1882 **CARBURY**, Thomas. Born 1842 died 19?? Enl 3 KRRC; Sgt (BM) 95 Ft 17/4/79; retd 16/5/82.

1882-1890 **SIMMS**, Lewis Morton. Born 1852 died 1890. Enl 2 DWR 31/1/67; WO (BM) 2 Foresters 17/5/82; retd 8/5/90.

1890-1904 **HOWARTH**, Samuel J. Born 1860 died 1935. Enl 2 Border R 2/10/78; WO (BM) 2 Foresters 9/5/90; retd 29/5/04.

1904-1909 **BAXTER**, Henry. Born 1870 died 1933. Enl 2 DWR 19/7/84; WO (BM) 2 Foresters 30/5/04; retd 19/7/09.

1909-1919 **MOULL**, James. Born 1875 died 1927. Enl 2 R Ir Fus 15/1/90; WO (BM) 2 Foresters 19/7/09; retd 5/9/19.

1919-1923 **REES**, Ernest John. Born 1881 died 19?? Enl 2 Dorset R 12/6/99; WO (BM) 2 Foresters 5/9/19; retd 15/7/23.

1923-1932 **HARVEY**, Arthur Edward. Born 1885 died 1950. Enl 1 King's Own R 22/12/99; WO (BM) 2 Foresters 16/7/23; retd 15/4/32.



1932-1935 **COX**, Edmund William Thomas ARCM. Born 1902. Enl 2 King's Own R 22/8/18; WO1 (BM) 2 Foresters 14/4/32; retd 6/4/35; DoM Cyprus Police 1935-46; DoM Mauritius Police 1946-48; DoM North Borneo Police 1948-1957.

1935-1943 **NALDEN**, Charles Mus Doc LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1908. Enl RA (Mtd) 31/10/22; WO1 (BM) 2 Foresters 7/4/35; Act DoM RMSM Sep 42; WO1 (BM) RA (Port) 26/8/43; retd 17/11/47.

1943-1947 **ARNELL**, Clarence Percival LRAM ARCM. Born 1907. Enl SG 21/10/31; WO1 (BM) 2 Foresters 26/8/43; WO1 (BM) 1 Foresters 1947; retd 21/10/49.

1947-1953 disbanded

1953-1955 **PEARSON**, James William. Born 1919. Enl E Yorks R 13/9/34; transf 2 Foresters 7/2/46; WO1 (BM) Sierra Leone Regt 8/2/50; WO1 (BM) 2 Foresters 10/2/53; WO1 (BM) 1 Bedf & Herts R 6/7/55; WO1 (BM) British Military Mission, Libya 1958; retd 1961.

1953 disbanded

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND SHERWOOD FORESTERS

1970-1975 **HARRINGTON**, Patrick John (see 1 Foresters)

1975-1981 **MARSHALL**, David John ARCM LTCL BBCM psm. Born 1944. Enl SCLI 12/1/60; WO1 (BM) WFR 11/11/75; WO1 (BM) RMSM 8/9/81; Capt DoM RAC (badged RTR) 15/8/85; Capt (DoM) RCT 18/8/87; Capt (DoM) Coldm Gds 4/9/90; Major (DoM) 30/9/91.

1981-1987 **COWLEY**, Keith Alan LRAM ARCM AmusLCM psm. Born 1950. Enl RA (Alan) 13/2/70; WO1 (BM) WFR 7/8/81; WO1 (BM) AJSM (Bov) 12/1/87; retd 22/7/90.

1987-1994 **MURRELL**, Paul Leslie psm. Born 1956. Enl RA (Mtd) 28/7/71; WO1 (BM) WFR 12/1/87; WO1 (BM) TDT (RMSM) 11/7/94; Capt (DoM) RMSM 1/5/96.



Worcesters Church Parade, Aldershot 1911 (Eagles/Ogilby)

BANDS OF THE

STAFFORDSHIRE
REGIMENTTHE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE
REGIMENT

1705	Lillington's Regiment of Foot	1793	80th, or Staffordshire Volunteers Regiment
1751	38th Foot		
1782	38th (1st Staffordshire) Foot		
1881	The South Staffordshire Regiment		
1959	amalgamated to form The Staffordshire Regiment		

Between 1707 and 1764 the 38th Foot was stationed in the West Indies, and when it returned it brought back three young black boys to serve as percussionists. Whether these boys initially played with the drummers or in some sort of band is uncertain, since the first mention of a 'Band of Musick' comes shortly after the return home in an inspection report from 1768, but it seems likely that they were soon incorporated into the new ensemble; a report of 1787 noted 'Good Band - have tambourines and cymbals', and such instruments were normally played by black musicians.

The Band accompanied the Regiment on its overseas trips and there is an account in the South African newspaper, *Die Kaapsche Courante*, that it played 'God Save the King' and 'Rule Britannia' when the foundation stone of the Stock Exchange Building in the Cape was laid in 1819; during the ceremony a slice of beef was handed to the Governor of the Colony, and the Band struck up 'Roast Beef of Old England'. Further references to the 38th Band in the Cape can be found throughout the subsequent two decades, including a report of an 1836 State Banquet when the Band played the following toasts: 'See the Conquering Hero Comes', 'Here's a Health to all Good Lassies' (for the ladies) and 'Money in Both Pockets' (for the health of the Colony).

The 80th Foot had been raised in the early years of the wars with revolutionary France, and it is believed that it began to build a Band almost immediately. The first Bandmaster was James Waddell, appointed in 1817 when he was just twenty years old. He remained with the Regiment for fifteen years, before moving to the 1st Life Guards, a more

secure London-based position that he occupied for thirty years until his retirement. On his departure there is a gap in the records until the arrival of Signor A Cavallini, formerly of the 29th and the 55th, in 1865.

The names of the early 38th Foot bandmasters have not survived, but it is known that around 1850 William Lawson enlisted into the Regiment and, following a course at Kneller Hall, became Bandmaster in 1860. On his death in service in 1872, he was succeeded by R von Urff, who - though he too was a Kneller Hall graduate - was chiefly notable as being the last German bandmaster to serve in the British Army.

The last years of the 19th century saw what was now the 1st Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment renew its acquaintance with South Africa, with the Band stationed in the large camp established at Middleburg during the Boer War. The acting bandmen in the 2nd Battalion meanwhile had been involved in a more domestic conflict: during the colliers' strike of 1893 they rejoined the ranks to assist the civilian authorities. Once the strike had been settled the men rejoined the Band and Battalion, now in Alexandria.

Both Battalions continued their travels around the Empire in the years leading up to the Great War:

the 2nd moved from Egypt to India (where it was presented with new colours by the Prince of Wales in 1906), and then to South Africa before returning home, whilst the 1st spent some time in Gibraltar and was in South Africa when war was declared. Standing Orders issued in Gibraltar, whilst noting that the Bandmaster ranks 'next after the Sergeant-Major and will on all occasions be treated with similar mark of respect', made clear that there were still boundaries that had to be observed:

The Bandmaster or band-sergeant will receive instructions as to the band playing from the Band President. If there is no other Officer in particular charge he will receive these from the Adjutant. The bandmaster has the sole charge of the musical training of the band, subject only to such instructions he may receive through the Band President.

The coming of peace in 1918 allowed the war-time bands to rejoin their battalions, but also brought personnel problems with large numbers of men leaving the service: the 1st Band thus spent most of the following summer on recruitment marches in the county. When the Battalion moved to India in 1920, the musicians found new demands on their time: they won the Inter Company Cricket

2nd Battalion The South Staffordshire Regiment, 1927, Bandmaster WJ Duthoit (RMSM)





1st Battalion The South Staffordshire Regiment playing in a war factory 1941, Bandmaster M. Thatcher (RMSM)

2nd Battalion The South Staffordshire Regiment, 1927, Bandmaster WJ Duffin (RMSM)



Shield and were deeply involved in the regimental concert party, the Wot Knots, which starred Bandmaster Turtle and Band-Sergeant Williams. In 1926 the Battalion Trooped the Colour, for the first time in fourteen years, in the presence of George VI, and received favourable notices later in the year from the *Times of India*: 'the fascination of the slow march moved at least one lady to murmur dreamily to her neighbour: "Oh, darling, it's better than the Charleston."'

The War had inevitably had a detrimental effect on the careers of many military musicians, amongst them James Duthoit. Mr Duthoit had enlisted into the 2nd North Staffords in 1902 at the age of seventeen, but despite his exceptional talents he had to wait until 1923 for his first appointment as Bandmaster. He served with the 2nd South Staffords for just six years before being obliged to retire on grounds of age; thereafter, however, he continued to exert a powerful and positive influence on Army bands through his 30-year tenure as Professor of Instrumentation at Kneller Hall. Affectionately known as Dusty, he was possibly responsible for shaping more bandmasters than almost anyone else, teaching an estimated 300 students.

In 1929 the 1st Battalion returned home from a posting in the Sudan, where the dance band led by Bandmaster Turtle had been a great success, whilst the 2nd sailed for Shanghai, though this latter move was subjected to a sudden change of plan and the men disembarked at Malta instead; the following year found them in Palestine.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, both Battalions were overseas but fortunately Bandmaster Thatcher of the 1st was then at home, training bandboys. He was given responsibility for forming a new band, though the task was initially made more difficult by the unofficial status of the outfit: the musicians were primarily engaged on military duties, and had to fit in practice in their spare time. When War Office recognition was eventually obtained, the regimental Band expanded its activities to include a large dance orchestra and a variety orchestra. The tasks undertaken by the men were outlined by Mr Thatcher in February 1944:

As a point of interest, it is believed that the band was the first Military Band to give a War-workers Concert in a factory, this performance was given during a lunch hour break at the Austin Motor Works, Birmingham early in 1940. Since the arrival of the American Army in this

country, the Band has co-operated with the U.S. Forces, with military parades, concerts, dances and BBC broadcast programmes. The Band has broadcast on many occasions from factories, military camps and the BBC studios in connexion with the BBC's various wartime activities.

Mr Thatcher remained with the Regiment until 1952, taking over the combined Band when the 2nd Battalion was disbanded and providing some stability in the post-war years. His successor was George Hurst, who moved on when the Regiment was amalgamated at the end of 1958, eventually to become Director of Music of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'Come Lasses and Lads', a maypole dance from the Midlands; the author is not known, but the air is believed to have first appeared in print in 1672. Prior to the 1881 amalgamation the 38th had used 'Over the Hills and Far Away', a piece that was reintroduced as the regimental assembly march in the early 1930s. Around the same time a slow march, called simply 'The 80th', was written to replace 'Garb of Old Gaul' which had been used previously.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

1756 2nd Battalion, 11th Foot	1824 98th Foot
1758 64th (2nd Staffordshire) Foot	1876 98th (The Prince of Wales's Foot)
1881 The North Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's)	
1959 amalgamated to form The Staffordshire Regiment	

The early inspection reports of both the 64th and 98th Foot are silent on the subject of bands, though it is believed that bandsmen of the former were present during the Regiment's involvement in the American War of Independence and served as stretcher-bearers. In a later conflict Drummer



1st Battalion The North Staffordshire Regiment, Burton-on-Trent 1948, Bandmaster G Idris Jones (Eagles/Ogilby)

Thomas Flinn won the 64th's first Victoria Cross, the citation reading: 'At Lucknow, on November 28th, 1857, Flinn displayed the utmost bravery in charging on the enemy's guns, and, though severely wounded, he engaged in hand-to-hand encounter with the rebel artillerymen.'

Despite the part they played in the suppression of the Mutiny, the bandmen of the 64th were evidently not averse to taking the law into their own hands when necessary; the *Weekly Despatch* of 12 May 1862 reported on troubles in the bandroom, under the headline 'Mutinous Bandmen in the 64th Regiment':

The conduct of the bandmaster (a Polish gentleman) named Zeigler has been the matter of dissatisfaction amongst the bandmen for some time past. On 22nd April a married soldier was alleged to be five minutes after time for the two o'clock practice, according to Zeigler's watch; but his comrades unanimously declare that he was in exact time by the 'mid-day gun'. For this offence the man (who has a wife and large family, and who is generally respected) was ordered to the guard-room. The following day Zeigler waved his

baton in vain; the bandmen stood with their books open and instruments in hand, but not a note would they produce. Zeigler then directed them in separate turns and the orders were singly complied with, but nothing like connected music could be obtained.

When the Band again refused to co-operate with Mr Zeigler the next day, despite the presence of an officer, sixteen men were promptly arrested and sent to join their colleague in the guard-house. Two days later they were released but the conflict persisted and came to a head when a box of Mr Zeigler's music scores (worth an estimated £130) was destroyed. A Court Martial was convened, at which several bandmen appear to have been convicted, but the full results of the trial have been lost.

Despite the attempt to impose discipline, however, the position of Mr Zeigler (whom the *Weekly Despatch* described as being 'greeted with every expression of discourtesy and contempt') had clearly become untenable, and twelve months later he had left the Regiment. His replacement was a Kneller Hall graduate, Sgt George McQuade.

The 98th also had its fair share of adverse circumstances, though early reports of the Band in the Cape in the 1830s seem peaceful enough. Most of these accounts concern performances at ceremonies to lay the foundation stones of various churches – Die Groote Kerk, St George's Church and the Dutch Reformed Church; at this latter ceremony the Band was 28-strong. The following decade, however, the 98th was stationed in China where some sixty per cent of the establishment went down with disease and heat-stroke; many of the bandmen were casualties and for a while the Band ceased functioning altogether.

The 1st Battalion spent the last years of the century in India where it was joined in 1902 by a new Bandmaster, John Gandee. Taking over a band when it was coming towards the end of a long overseas posting could be a difficult challenge, but the task was made somewhat easier for Mr Gandee by the fact that he had served in India as Band Sergeant of the 2nd Green Howards for some years prior to attending Kneller Hall; indeed when the 1st North Staffords took their leave of the country in 1903, Mr Gandee's old Battalion held a farewell smoking concert for him, presenting him with a silver-mounted ivory baton to remember old times.

The Battalion sailed from Bombay on the government transport ship, *Sicilia*, leaving behind a complement of men and musicians for the 2nd Battalion, who embarked on the same ship at Southampton returning to India. The 2nd Band performed on board during the journey and observed the normal courtesies, playing the 'Marseillaise' when passing a French ship and 'The Star Spangled Banner' when passing an American gunboat; the performance of the 'Afghan March (Zachmi Dili)' when entering the Suez Canal was more obscure.

In India the 2nd Battalion Band, under Thomas Brown and then, from 1906, Uriah Lane, appears to have specialized in entertaining the troops rather than worrying about the higher reaches of artistic endeavour: concert programmes of the period show a bias towards such works as 'A Voyage on a Troopship', 'A Dervish Chorus' and 'The Mill in the Black Forest'. A popular feature of regimental concerts was Sergeant Drummer Bright, who played piccolo solos accompanied by the Band, whilst what was billed as a 'string band' turned out to comprise simply a guitar, a mandolin and a violin – this was known as the Haydn Orchestra.

A more spectacular performance came as part of the Royal Review at Rawalpindi in 1905, when there were said to have been more than 55,000 troops on parade, together with 8594 mules, 5558 camels and

309 ponies. Further royal engagements came with the Proclamation of George V and the subsequent Coronation Durbar at Peshawar.

The two world wars brought the usual disruption to both bands, though in the Great War at least the serving Bandmasters remained in the Regiment throughout the conflict and were able to rebuild for peacetime. The Second World War was less settled for the 2nd Battalion: Bandmaster Bayly had been appointed only in 1938, but shortly after the men returned from Dunkirk he died suddenly, just as he was preparing to re-form the Band. His replacement was Glyn Jones, who later became the regimental Bandmaster when the 2nd Battalion was disbanded.

Meanwhile the 1st Battalion was stationed in India at the outbreak of war, and – save for an involvement in the Burma campaign of 1943 – spent most of the conflict in that country on internal policing duties. The Band continued to function throughout the period and made several tours to the forward troops: during the 1944 Arakan campaign, it played at what was believed to be the highest gunsite in the world and to troops within 500 yards of the Japanese position. In May 1945 Bandmaster Lee took up a position with the Eastern Command, India, and was succeeded by Walter Jackson, later to become Major Jackson of the Life Guards.

In the last years of the Regiment, the Band saw a major overseas posting to Hong Kong, where parades, public concerts and mess nights were augmented by the men's involvement in the regimental concert party. On the way home in 1957 the Regiment stopped off in South Africa, with the Band and Drums beating retreat in Capetown.

In 1959 the North Staffords amalgamated with the South Staffords.

Regimental Music

In the first half of the 19th century the 64th quick march was 'Romaika' (later adopted by The Leicestershire Regiment), whilst the 98th were given permission to use 'God Bless the Prince of Wales' in 1876 by the future Edward VII, at the same time that he conferred his title on the Regiment. On amalgamation in 1881 this latter tune was adopted as the slow march. The regimental quick march, more unusually, was 'The Days We Went A-Gipsying', adapted from a song written around 1840 by the Ipswich composer Nathan James Spörle; its use by the North Staffords seems to reflect nothing more than its popularity around the middle of the century.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

1959 The Staffordshire Regiment

The amalgamation of the two Staffordshire regiments was celebrated in Minden, West Germany on 31 January 1959, with Leonard Camplin of the North Staffords in command of the Band. Within a few days, however, he had departed to become the Director of Music of the Royal Canadian Engineers, and had been succeeded by Roy Hunt, who returned with the Regiment to the depot at Lichfield later that year.

Mr Hunt was an exceptional musician, playing clarinet and violin, and under his baton the Band developed into one of the best regimental bands in the Army. As early as November 1959 it was broadcasting on BBC radio in the Midlands Region, and within a couple of years it was being featured on 'Friday Night is Music Night'.

The Staffordshire Regiment, Bandmaster Roy Hunt (RMSM)



Further broadcasting was undertaken in the early '60s in Kenya, where the Regiment spent two years that included a participation in the independence celebrations of that country. Both the dance band and a Palm Court-type orchestra proved popular on Kenyan television. Returning home, the Band made another appearance on film in a movie about the British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch.

Mr Hunt moved on in 1968, ultimately to become Director of Music of the Royal Engineers. His immediate successor, Richard Woolcott, lasted only just over a year before retiring, but thereafter some degree of stability was restored.

In 1994 the Band disappeared into the new divisional bands.

Regimental Music

One of Bandmaster Hunt's first tasks was to prepare a new regimental march, 'The Staffordshire Regiment', which brought together 'Come Lassies and Lads' and 'The Days We Went A-Gipsying' from the two constituent regiments.

BANDMASTERS OF THE
1ST BATTALION THE SOUTH
STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

1860-1872 **LAWSON**, William. Born 18?? died 1872. Enl 47 Ft; Sgt (BM) 38 Ft 17/8/60; died whilst serving 1872.

1872-1882 **URFE**, R von. Sgt BM 38 Ft 1870; retd 13/4/82

1882-1889 **HETHERINGTON**, Joseph. Born 1851 died 1910. Enl 68 Ft 23/3/68; WO (BM) 1 S Stafford 14/4/82; retd 6/8/89.

1889-1912 **MATTHEWS**, James. Born 1858 died 19?? Enl 3 RB 23/2/72; WO (BM) 1 S Stafford R 7/8/89; retd 30/11/12.

1912-1921 **BULTITUDE**, Albert Francis. Born 1877 died 1943. Enl 2 DLI 19/5/91; WO (BM) 1 S Stafford R 1/12/12; retd 13/6/21; BM Bluecoats School 1921-1937.

1921-1935 **TURTLE**, James. Born 1890 died 19?? Enl 1 Foresters 18/2/10; WO1 (BM) 1 S Stafford R 14/6/21; retd 30/11/35; BM 7 W York T (TA) 1937-1939.

1935-1952 **THATCHER**, Michael Edwin MBE ARCM. Born 1908 died 1975. Enl 2 KRRC 12/3/25; WO1 (BM) 1 S Stafford R 15/12/35; retd 14/7/52; Prof RM Sch of Music 15/7/52-7/10/75.

1952-1958 **HURST**, George Henry John MBE ARCM psm. Born 1921. Enl 1 RWF 14/4/36; WO1 (BM) 1 S Stafford R 15/7/52; WO1 (BM) Mercian Bde 1/1/59; Lt (DoM) RAMC 1/4/64; retd 23/2/74 rank of Maj.

Bandmaster RH Smith, 2nd Bn S Stafford R 1894 (RMSM)

BANDMASTERS OF THE
2ND BATTALION THE SOUTH
STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

1817-1832 **WADDELL**, James. Born 1797 died 1879. BM 80 Ft 1817; BM ILG 1832; retd 1863.

1865-1873 **CAVALLINI**, A. (see 1 Worc R).

1873-1887 **FRAYLING**, William Walter. Born 1845 died 19?? Enl 72 Ft 17/1/59; Sgt (BM) 80 Ft 10/3/73; WO (BM) 2 S Stafford R 1881; retd 4/4/87; BM HAC 1890-19??.

1887-1894 **BLOGG**, George Richard. Born 1852 died 19?? Enl 1/8 Ft 15/4/68; WO (BM) 1 S Stafford R 5/4/87; retd 22/5/94.

1894-1902 **SMITH**, Rowland Hill. Born 1862 died 1948. Enl 2/10 Ft 3/6/77; WO (BM) 2 S Stafford R 23/5/94; retd 1/6/02.

1902-1912 **WARD**, John. Born 1873 died 1912. Enl 2 R War R 13/6/77; WO (BM) 2 S Stafford R 2/6/02; retd 7/2/12.

1912-1923 **HANSON**, John P. Born 1873 died 19?? Enl R Gar R 17/8/87; WO (BM) 2 S Stafford R 8/2/12; retd 18/3/23; WO1 (BM) 6 Essex R (TA) 17/8/26; retd 16/8/33.

1923-1929 **DUTHOIT**, James William ARCM. Born 1885 died 1967. Enl 2 N Stafford R 27/8/02; WO1 (BM) 2 S Stafford R 19/3/23; retd 24/2/29; Prof Instrumentation RMSM 1929-1959.

1929-1934 **BAXTER**, Jephther. Born 1895 died 1952. Enl 2 Bedfs & Herts R 15/1/13; WO1 (BM) 2 S Stafford R 4/5/29; retd 16/10/34.

1934-1941 **BROWN**, Harry Francis ARCM. Born 1908. Enl King's Own R 25/7/23; WO1 (BM) 2 S Stafford R 15/12/34; retd 15/2/41; DoM Somaliland Police 1957-19??.

1942-1948 **MacPHERSON**, Hugh Charles. Born 1898 died 19?? Enl 7 H 9/9/24; WO1 (BM) 1 RS 15/12/35; WO1 (BM) 2 S Stafford R 27/3/42; retd 1948.

BANDMASTERS OF THE
1ST BATTALION THE NORTH
STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

1845 **FROENHERDT**, Charles (Carl) Friedl. Born 1820 died 1890. Possibly civilian. P^d a few months only; BM 94 Ft 184^f RM (Plym) 1/2/73; WO1 (BM) 1

1845-1849 **WICKELS**, (or 'V'
1845; Civ BM 1/17 Ft 1^c
but probably mid-50^r

18??-1863 **ZEIG'**

1863-1882 **McQUADE**, G. Enl 90 Ft; Sgt (BM) 2/21 Fus 23/11/60; Sgt (BM) 64 Ft 9/4/63; retd 18/4/82.
 1882-1897 **GIDNEY**, Francis. Born 1853 died 1977. Enl 50 Ft 16/12/69; WO (BM) 1 N Stafford R 19/4/82; retd 25/6/97.
 1897-1902 **GRAHAM**, Alfred. Born 1869 died 1941. Enl 74 Ft 22/9/79; WO (BM) 1 N Stafford R 26/6/97; retd 30/9/02.
 1902-1920 **GANDEE**, John. Born 1867 died 1920. Enl 2 Green Howards 27/3/82; WO (BM) 1 N Stafford R 1/10/02; retd 5/1/20.
 1920-1931 **BRYANT**, William Frank. Born 1891 died 1977. Enl 2 E Surr R 2/11/05; WO1 (BM) 1 N Stafford R 1/5/20; retd 30/5/31.
 1931-1945 **LEE**, Leonard William MBE ARCM. Born 1898 died 1987. Enl 2 KRRC 17/8/13; WO1 (BM) 1 N Stafford R 31/3/31; WO1 (BM) Eastern Command, India 4/5/45; retd 1946.
 1945-1947 **JACKSON**, Walter, MBE ARCM psm. Born 1913. Enl RHG 2/12/27; WO1 (BM) 1 N Stafford R 4/5/45; WO1 (BM) The Bays 7/2/47; WO1 (BM) LI Brigade 2/1/59; Lt (DoM) LG 7/10/59; retd 24/7/70 rank of Maj; RO (DoM) Junior Musicians Wing (Pirbright) 8/80.
 1947-1948 **JONES**, Glyn Idris. (see 2 N Stafford R)
 1948-1954 **ADAMS**, Charles Alfred MBE ARCM. Born 1913 died 1954. Enl 2 E York R 27/9/27; WO1 (BM) 1 RS 27/3/42; seconded to Recce Corps 1943; WO1 (BM) RA (Wool) 1/2/1946; WO1 (BM) N Stafford R 25/11/48; died 12/54 whilst still serving.
 1955-1959 **CAMPLIN**, Leonard Stanley ARCM. Born 1928. Enl 1 R Fus 22/1/46; WO1 (BM) 1 N Stafford R 7/1/55; WO1 (BM) Staffords 31/1/59; retd 10/2/59; DoM Royal Canadian Engineers 1959-1968.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

1872-1884 **BARRITT**, Samuel. Born 1842. Enl 2/4 Ft 20/10/58; Sgt (BM) 98 Ft 18/12/72; retd 13/5/84.
 1884-1895 **HERON**, John. Born 1853 died 1935. Enl 64 Ft 22/4/67; WO (BM) 2 N Stafford R 14/5/84; retd 15/2/95.
 1895-1900 **WARD**, Frank. Born 1860 died 1946. Enl 31 Ft 13/6/77; retd 31/10/1900.
 1900-1906 **BROWN**, Thomas Patrick. Born 1865 died

1906. Enl 2/18 Ft 21/7/78; WO (BM) 2 N Stafford R 1/11/1900; retd 21/6/06.
 1906-1922 **LANE**, E Uriah. Born 1876 died 1927. Enl 2 Ox & Bucks LI 19/4/92; WO1 (BM) 2 N Stafford R 22/6/06; retd 15/9/22; Civ BM RAMC 16/9/22; retd 2/2/27.
 1922-1923 **BEECHEY**, Ernest Edward. Born 1875 died 1977. Enl 2 Leins R 19/11/90; WO (BM) 2 North'n R 19/2/05; WO (BM) 1 Leins R 1/11/07; WO1 (BM) 2 N Stafford R 16/9/22; retd 27/7/23.
 1923-1930 **BELL**, John Robert ARCM. Born 1892 died 1977. Enl 3RB 4/8/10; WO1 (BM) 2 N Stafford R 24/7/23; retd 25/4/30; WO1 (BM) 5 Manch R (TA) 1935-1937.
 1930-1938 **JOHNSON**, Harry ARCM. Born 1903 died 1949. Enl 1 E Surrey R 9/1/18; WO1 (BM) 2 N Stafford R 26/4/30; retd 31/12/38; WO1 (BM) RAMC 1/1/39; retd 2/8/45; Prof of Trombone RMSM 1945-49.
 1938-1940 **BAYLY**, Lawrence Ronald ARCM. Born 1907 died 1940. Enl 2 R Fus 16/4/23; WO1 (BM) 2 N Stafford R 1/1/39; died 24/7/40.
 1940-1947 **JONES**, Glyn Idris LRAM ARCM. Born 1908 died 1985. Enl 4/7/DG 27/10/25; WO1 (BM) 2 N Stafford R 25/7/40; WO1 (BM) 1 N Stafford R 1947; retd 24/11/48.

BANDMASTERS OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

1959 **CAMPLIN**, Leonard Stanley (see 1 N Stafford R)
 1959-1968 **HUNT**, Roy Arthur L. M ARCM AmusTCL psm. Born 1926. Enl R Signals 28/9/44; WO1 (BM) Staffords 11/2/59; WO1 (BM) L Depot 14/6/68; Capt (DoM) RTR (Cambrai) 22/1/69; Capt (DoM) RE (Chat) 18/2/74; Maj (DoM) 5/12/76; retd 3/9/83.
 1968-1969 **WOOLCOTT**, Richard Ian LGSM. Born 1932. Enl 1 The Buffs 29/3/50; WO1 (BM) Staffords 15/6/68; retd 29/10/69.
 1969-1975 **GIBSON**, Louis. Born 1934. Enl Par 28/6/54; WO1 (BM) Staffords 30/10/69; Lt (QM) 1 Staffords 1/11/75.
 1975-1980 **LEE**, Michael Frederick. Born 1939. Enl E Surr R 12/12/58; transf RAOC 18/8/68; WO1 (BM) Staffords 1/11/75; retd 3/1/81.
 1980-1989 **BAINES**, James William. Born 1949. Enl RHF 20/10/64; WO1 (BM) Staffords 19/9/80; retd 9/7/89.
 1989-1994 **MELDRUM**, Charles Robert ARCM ALCM psm. Born 1958. Enl 9/12L 2/4/75; WO1(BM) Staffords 9/1/89; Capt (DoM) Queens (Minden) 1/3/94.

THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT

1742	49th, or Cotterell's Marines	1755	2nd Bn, 19th Foot
1743	disbanded	1758	66th Foot
1744	63rd, or Trelawney's Foot	1782	66th (Berkshire) Foot
1748	49th Foot		
1782	49th (Hertford- shire) Foot		
1816	49th (Princess of Wales's) Hertfordshire Foot		

1881 (May)	The Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)
1881 (July)	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)
1885	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment)
1921	The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)
1959	amalgamated to form The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire)

An inspection report dating from 1769 records that the 49th Foot had a band, and it is believed that some eight or ten musicians accompanied the Regiment on its posting early the next decade to Mhow in India. Thereafter the bandmen could have had little opportunity for music, for the 49th fought against the French in the 1790s, in the American War of 1812-1814 and then in the Chinese Opium War. There were occasional breaks in the military activity, however, and it is reported that in August 1824 the Bands of the 6th and 49th Foot played at a ball given by the wife of the Governor of the Cape Province.

The first known bandmaster of the 49th was James Gibbon, who had enlisted into the Regiment in the mid-1850s and attended a Kneller Hall course before returning in 1867. He remained for eight years and seems to have been successful in his work, with a final annual report saying that he 'gives satisfaction in every way'.

The reports of the first recorded Bandmaster of the 66th Foot, Frederick Hynes, were less

BANDS OF THE

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ROYAL REGIMENT



impressive. Under the headings of Musical Ability and General Usefulness he was adjudged adequate, but there was a repeated complaint under Conduct that he was 'unsteady'; quite what this meant is unclear but it was a problem not resolved until 1870 when, after just five years in the job, he was reduced in rank, continuing to serve with the Regiment in a lesser role. His replacement was Michael Kleinstuber, who was to serve through the Second Afghan War.

At the time of the 1881 amalgamation Mr Gibbon was still Bandmaster of the 1st Battalion, then serving in Gibraltar. Following some time in Malta and the Egyptian campaign of 1882, Mr Gibbon retired the following year, to be replaced by Richard Francis. During his ten years at the post he too was denied a stable posting to build up the Band: he accompanied the Battalion to Gibraltar, Egypt, Malta, Cyprus and Bermuda, and it was not until a return to England in 1903 that there was a chance to settle down.

The 2nd Battalion also ended the century overseas – it was in South Africa when fighting broke out in 1899 and the bandmen were switched to stretcher-bearer duties. From there it was sent on to Egypt and then India, where Bandmaster Sidney Dore – who had been in his post for seventeen years – was succeeded by Ernest Barrett, formerly

Bandmaster of the 3rd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment. That Mr Barrett made a good showing in his new job is apparent from a letter written by his commanding officer to Sir Alfred Balfour, Commandant of Kneller Hall, on 1 August 1907:

I want to write and tell you what a great success our new bandmaster, Mr Barrett, has proved. You were so kind as to say you would ensure our getting a good man, when Mr Dore, our former bandmaster, retired last December and we are all most grateful for the man you sent us. He has done wonders for our band already & is also most popular and tactful.

The 2nd Battalion returned to Europe in 1914 to fight in the War, a difficult period for Ernest Weaver who had taken over from Mr Barrett earlier in the year. He was, however, to prove one of the successes of the Regiment, remaining for twenty years. A photograph taken in 1923 shows his Band standing at a strength of 29, and during the inter-war years he built it into a popular attraction all over the country, playing seasons in towns from Edinburgh to Torquay to Brighton. The following programme was put on at Prince's Street Gardens, Edinburgh in 1929, and illustrates Mr Weaver's careful mix of popular and classical works:

1st Battalion The Royal Berkshire Regiment, 1941, Bandmaster JE Needham (RMSM)



The Spry brothers, bandmen of 1st Battalion The Royal Berkshire Regiment, Germany 1952 (Eagles/Ogilby)

March Triumphant	The Spirit of Pageantry	Fletcher
Excerpts from	The Pathetic Symphony	Tschaikovsky
	(a) Andante from the 1st movement	
	(b) March from the 3rd movement	
Selection	Hit the Deck	Youmans
Two Hindoo Pictures	(a) The Shepherdess of the Himalayas	Hansen & Lotter
	(b) Approaching and passing a Hindoo Temple	
Selection	Cavaleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Japanese Romance	Poppies	Moret
	Polonaise in A	Chopin
Selection	Chu Chin Chow	Norton
	Rule Britannia	
	God Save The King	

climate to contend with: 'We marched both ways (76 miles),' recorded the regimental journal in 1930 of an exercise. 'We played to the troops every evening and (judging by the applause that we received) it was very much appreciated.'

The 1st Battalion returned home in time to take part in the 50th anniversary of the granting of the Royal title in 1935. It then found regular work on the South Coast where Bandmaster Joseph Needham acquired a reputation of playing to the gallery. One of the last peace-time engagements of the Band in 1914 had been a Massed Bands Review in Aldershot; in 1939 history repeated itself with an appearance at the Aldershot Tattoo, shortly followed by a departure for war in Europe.

Both battalions saw most of their fighting in the Far East, but it was the 1st that ended the War in the weaker condition: when the cut-backs came in the first years of peace, it was therefore the 1st that was put in suspended animation. On 5 March 1949 an Amalgamation Parade took place at Asmara Airport, Eritrea, with the 2nd Band

Equally typical of the period was a march around the recruiting area in 1928, on which the Band was expected not only to play on the march but also at concerts in the evenings. The 1st Battalion shared the same kind of experience, though with the added difficulty of the Indian

under William Freeth becoming the Regimental Band.

Uniquely, it is believed, the Band at this time contained four brothers; the Sprys were the sons of a former bandsman, and one of them – William – was later to become Bandmaster of The Buffs.

On 21 July 1956 the Queen presented new colours to the Regiment at Windsor Castle; three years later the Royal Berkshires amalgamated to become The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment.

Regimental Music

The quick march was the popular song 'The Dashing White Sergeant', with words by General Burgoyne and music by Henry Bishop (composer of 'Home, Sweet Home'). Probably written in the early years of the 19th century, it is believed that it was adopted by the 49th Foot during the Peninsular War.

The 2nd Battalion used 'The Young May Moon' (see The Sherwood Foresters).

The regimental slow march was the troop, 'Les Huguenots'. Arranged by Dan Godfrey (snr), it is based on themes from Meyerbeer's opera *Les Huguenots* and has been used as the slow troop on almost every Trooping the Colour ceremony by the Guards this century.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT

1743	62nd Foot	1760	99th Foot
1748	disbanded	1763	disbanded
1755	62nd (Royal American) Foot	1780	99th (Jamaica) Foot
1756	2nd Battalion, 4th King's Own Regiment	1783	disbanded
1758	62nd Foot	1794	99th Foot
1782	62nd (Wiltshire) Foot	1798	disbanded
		1804-18	disbanded & renumbered three times
		1824	99th (Lanarkshire) Foot
		1874	99th (The Duke of Edinburgh's) Foot

- 1881 The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's)
1959 amalgamated to form The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire)

1st Battalion The Wiltshire Regiment, c1913, Bandmaster E Brambleby (Eagles/Ogby)



The earliest reference to music in the 62nd Foot comes in Anburey's *Travels Through the Interior Parts of America* (1789) which tells of the 62nd Band deserting its Bandmaster and travelling to Boston to play for an American regiment never to return! At the time there were many German musicians playing in the English regiments in America, most of them having enlisted in the New World, and it is possible that this was the case with the 62nd.

The first recorded Bandmaster of the Regiment was a Mr Carey, about whom nothing is known; indeed the only mention of him is in an 1889 correspondence between the Regiment and Bandmaster Lay concerning 'whether the side drum we have in the Band is really the drum that was taken during the Peninsular War'. In response Mr Lay wrote:

In 1864 when I joined the 62nd Regt, we had a long Side Drum which a Private named Molloy used to play, but it was made away with when we got the new Instruments before going to Pembroke Dock. The one that is in the Regiment now Capt Forsyth in 1874 (when the Regiment was in Dum Dum) then Adjutant & Band President, sent for more new Instruments (Drums included) we got the large Brass shell Bass Drum and the side drum in question; it was sent out by our old Bandmaster Mr Carey, & marked Crimea 1847 but we always said it was not the one we had in Aldershot.

Whilst this clarifies that the Peninsular drum had indeed been disposed of, Mr Lay's letter actually raises more questions: why, for example, the new drum was inscribed 'Crimea 1847', a full eight years before the 62nd went to the Crimea. There is also the curious fact that Mr Lay signs himself 'Bandmaster, 2nd Bn Wilts' when it is believed that he was actually the Bandmaster of a territorial battalion and, though he had spent 21 years in the 1st, had never served in the 2nd Wiltshires.

A more definite record of a Bandmaster comes from shortly after Mr Lay's enlistment, with the appointment in 1868 of Thomas Gordon, a Kneller Hall graduate. The first known Bandmaster of the 99th Foot was David Mahoney, formerly Bandmaster of the 100th (Prince of Wales Royal Canadian) Foot. His reports state that his musical ability was 'very good' but also note his 'intemperate' conduct; it was this latter that was to end his appointment after just four years, when he was reduced in rank for drunkenness in 1868.

Other records from the mid-19th century mention the 99th Band playing 'Points of War' when the Regiment received new colours in 1841, and the presence of pipes and bugles in the same Regiment in the early 1870s – it was then the 99th (Lanarkshire) Foot, hence the pipes. The Standing Orders of the 62nd from 1850 allow for the dual command of the Band by civilian and soldier, as well as outlining the special position of musicians in the Army:

[The Bandmaster] if enlisted, will be a Sergeant in the Regiment, and will be held responsible for the dress, appearance of the band, as well as for their improvement in music.

If not enlisted, a Sergeant will be appointed for that purpose.

The men composing the band should observe the strictest sobriety on all occasions; and as, from their situation, they are exempt from the harder and more laborious duties of their comrades, it is incumbent upon them to set an example of regular conduct; and they should be conspicuous for the smartness of their dress and appearance.

In 1878 the 99th were sent to South Africa and were soon involved in the Zulu Wars, where the bandsmen were mainly used as stretcher-bearers but also required to play martial music to boost morale. Over the next twenty years there was a succession of postings: Bermuda, South Africa, India, Burma, England, Guernsey and – by 1899 – South Africa again for the Boer War. Towards the end of this period Henry Cooke was the Bandmaster of the 2nd Wiltshires: having enlisted into the 99th just before his fourteenth birthday, he rose to become Band Sergeant, then went to Kneller Hall to return as Bandmaster – when he retired in 1903 he had completed thirty years of service with the same Regiment.

Following the upheavals of the Great War, the 2nd Battalion was dispatched to China and thence to India, whilst the 1st remained at home building the band fund with lucrative engagements in Southern England.

By the outbreak of war these postings had been reversed, with the 1st now in India and the 2nd back home. It was therefore the 2nd that was sent to France with the British Expeditionary Force. The bandsmen, of course, accompanied the Battalion in their capacity as stretcher-bearers, but also took some instruments with them for use when possible; the 2nd Wiltshires, however, were in the thick of the



2nd Battalion The Wiltshire Regiment, Catterick 1939, Bandmaster JA Dalrymple (Eagles/Ogilby)

action, taking heavy casualties, and when the time came to be evacuated from Dunkirk the instruments had to be left behind along with virtually all the equipment of the British Army.

Bandmaster James Dalrymple meanwhile returned to the regimental depot where, assisted by reservists and medically unfit bandsmen, he created a new band that was soon playing concerts in public. With the end of the War and the anticipated amalgamation of the battalions, Mr Dalrymple effectively became the regimental bandmaster, conducting a Band that – despite the intensive demobilization programme – was capable of broadcasting on the BBC by December 1947. The following year, after eighteen years with the Regiment, Mr Dalrymple retired, to be succeeded by Leslie Fereday, formerly of the Hampshire Regiment.

Under his command the Band rejoined the Regiment in Germany after nine years of separation. In 1950 the Regiment was posted to Malaya, with the Band playing concerts on the troopship, but was re-routed during the journey to Hong Kong due to the worsening situation in Korea. For two years the Band was extremely busy, playing at race meetings, parades and other functions not only for the Wiltshires but for other units without bands.

They also played at the memorial service for George VI and for the proclamation parade of Elizabeth II.

A more direct involvement in the conflicts of the post-war period came in 1953 with a posting to Cyprus. Here the bandsmen were armed and had to take their turn guarding the camp. There was consequently little opportunity for music, though they did maintain a reasonably high standard.

Returning to England the Regiment was amalgamated in 1959 to form The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment.

Regimental Music

Prior to 1881 the 62nd Foot used 'The Wiltshire Poacher' (otherwise known as 'The Lincolnshire Poacher') as its quick march whilst the 99th used 'Blue Bonnets over the Border'. Following amalgamation a new march was adopted entitled 'The Wiltshire', though it is better known elsewhere as the West Country folk-song 'The Vly be on the Turmots'.

The slow march was 'Auld Robin Gray', written in 1772 by Rev William Leevs, a Somerset clergyman who had previously been a Guards officer. It was inherited from the 99th Foot.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ROYAL REGIMENT

- 1959 The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire)
1994 amalgamated to form The Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiment

For the Amalgamation Parade at Albany Barracks on the Isle of Wight in June 1959 the band was conducted by George Haile of the Wiltshires, but shortly afterwards he retired and Roy Hibbs of the Berkshires took up the baton.

During the '60s the Band travelled extensively, visiting Canada, Malta, Libya, Cyprus, Holland and Germany, and built a reputation as being one of the best line infantry bands. When Mr Hibbs finally retired in 1971, Nigel Borlase took over and led the Band through most of the major tattoos and massed bands events in Britain and Germany.

Time was also spent in the '70s and '80s in Northern Ireland, but the major posting of the period was to Hong Kong in February 1988. During the next thirty months the Band played more than 350 engagements, including a trip to South Korea and a three-week tour of Japan. It also raised £1500 for the Royal Marines School of Music.

Under Options for Change the Regiment was amalgamated in April 1994 with The Gloucestershire Regiment, and for a while Mr Clegg of the Glosters was the Bandmaster. Later that year, however, regimental bands were abolished and most of the musicians were absorbed into the new divisional bands.

Regimental Music

The quick march is 'The Farmer's Boy', played in an arrangement by Bandmaster George Haile. This tune had previously been used by The Royal Berkshire Regiment to march troops off parade. The slow march is 'Auld Robin Gray', inherited from The Wiltshire Regiment.

Band and Drums, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment, c1960, Bandmaster R Hibbs (R Hibbs)



BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT

1868-1883 **GIBBON**, James. Died 1904. Enl 49 Ft. Sgt (BM) 49 Ft 21/2/67; WO (BM) 1 R Berks R 1/7/81; retd 9/1/83.
1883-1893 **FRANCIS**, Richard. Born 1850 died 1934. Enl 34 Ft 6/11/64; WO (BM) 1 R Berks R 10/1/83; retd 6/9/93.
1893-1912 **BARWOOD**, Arthur Vincent. Born 1867 died 1938. Enl 1 BW 10/7/82; WO (BM) 1 R Berks R 7/9/93; retd 9/7/12.
1912-1922 **WHITE**, Charles. Born 1879 died 1977. Enl 2 Essex R 29/4/95; WO1 (BM) 1 R Berks R 10/7/12; retd 7/1/22.
1922-1945 **NEEDHAM**, Joseph Ernest LRAM ARCM. Born 1893 died 1977. Enl 1 Devon R 2/3/08; WO1 (BM) 1 R Berks R 8/1/22; retd 21/10/45; DoM Salford Police 22/10/45 - 1959.
1947-1949 1st Battalion in suspended animation
1949-1958 **FREETH**, William Herman (see 2 R Berks R)
1958-1959 **HIBBS**, Roy. Born 1927. Enl 1 Devon R 13/10/43; WO1 (BM) 1 R Berks R 7/8/58; WO1 (BM) 1 DERR 9/6/59; retd 5/6/71.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.

1865-1870 **HYNES**, Frederick. Enl 31 Ft; Sgt (BM) 66 Ft 17/1/65; retd 31/3/70.
1870-1880 **KLEINSTUBER**, M. Enl 1st Bn 4 Ft; Sgt (BM) 66 Ft 1/4/70; retd 27/6/80.
1880-1889 **LARTER**, Matthew. Born 1847 died 1910. Enl 13H 16/9/60; Sgt (temp BM) 13H 1874; Sgt (BM) 66 Ft 28/6/80; WO (BM) 2 R Hamps 1/7/81; retd 8/10/89.
1889-1907 **DORE**, Sidney. Born 1861 died 1943. Enl 49 Ft 13/1/77; WO (BM) 2 R Berks R 20/11/89; retd 11/1/07.
1907-1914 **BARRETT**, Ernest Arthur. Born 1870 died 1936. Enl 2 Bedfs & Herts R 10/9/84; WO (BM) 3 Manch R 11/12/1900; WO (BM) 2 R Berks R 12/1/07; retd 9/7/14.
1914-1934 **WEAVER**, Ernest Augustus LRAM ARCM. Born 1883 died 1977. Enl RA(Mtd) 24/10/98; WO1 (BM) 2 R Berks R 10/7/14; retd 31/3/34.
1934-1945 **O'KEEFE**, Joseph Bertram George FTCL. Born 1904. Enl 13/18H 19/3/21; WO1 (BM) 2 R Berks R 1/4/34; retd 1945; Professor of clarinet, RMSM 1947-1973.
1945-1949 **FREETH**, William Herman. Born 1912 died 1982. Enl The Royals 16/11/25; WO1 (BM) 2 R Berks R 21/10/45; WO1 (BM) 1 R Berks R 5/3/49; retd 6/8/58.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT

1850s? **CAREY**, Sgt (BM) or maybe a civilian 62 Ft
1868-1870 **GORDON**, Thomas. Born 1839 died 1927. Enl 1/20 Ft 8/9/53; Sgt (BM) 62 Ft 14/10/68; Sgt (BM) 59 Ft 1/9/70; WO (BM) 1/7/81; retd 21/11/90.
1870-1892 **GRIFFIN**, Thomas. Born 1841 died 1915. Enl 57 Ft 25/1/55; Sgt (BM) 3 W India R 1/1/66; Sgt (BM) 62 Ft 1/11/70; WO (BM) 1/7/81; retd 31/3/92.
1892-1897 **POPE**, Samuel. Born 1861 died 1934. Enl 41 Ft 14/9/75; WO (BM) 1 Wilts R 1/4/92; retd 27/4/97.
1897-1898 **BEEVER** (also Beaver), James Edward. Born 1869 died 1898. Enl 3 Lan Fus 14/5/84; WO (BM) 28/4/97; died whilst serving 15/2/98.
1898-1905 **RICHARDSON**, James Victor. Born 1866 died 1977. Enl 2 Queen's R 12/1/81; WO (BM) 1 Wilts R 16/2/98; retd 17/9/05.
1905-1921 **BRAMBLEY**, Edwin. Born 1874 died 1977. Enl 1 North'n R 3/1/89; WO (BM) 1 Wilts R 18/9/05; retd 31/3/21.
1921-1935 **COLLIER**, Henry Alfred. Born 1891 died 1938. Enl 1 Manch R 11/9/05; WO1 (BM) 8/4/21; retd 25/1/35; BM Fiji Defence Force 1936-1938.
1935-1946 **ATKINS**, William. ARCM. Born 1907 died 1979. Enl 2 DWR 13/10/05; WO1 (BM) 1 Wilts R 26/1/35; retd 1946; DoM Queen's Own Rifles of Canada 1947-1969.
1946-1948 **DALRYMPLE**, James Alexander (see 2 Wilts R)
1948-1956 **FEREDAY**, Leslie. Enl 1 R Hamps
1956-1959 **HAILE**, George A. ARCM. Born 1922. Enl The Bays 26/9/36; WO1 (BM) 1 Wilts R 1/5/56; retd 9/6/59.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT

1864-1868 **MAHONEY**, David. Enl 100 Ft; Sgt (BM) 99 Ft 1/7/64; retd 12/8/68.
1868-1877 **COLE**, William. Enl The Bays; Sgt (BM) 99 Ft 13/8/68; retd 30/9/87.
1877-1883 **BURTON**, Joshua. Born 1847 died 1877. Enl 47 Ft; Sgt (BM) 99 Ft 1/10/77; WO (BM) 1/7/81; retd 12/6/83.
1883-1889 **BATES**, Robert David. Born 1849 died 1977. Enl 100 Ft 15/4/64; WO (BM) 2 Wilts R 13/6/83; retd 21/4/89.
1889-1903 **COOKE**, Henry James. Born 1859 died 1950.



Bandmaster J.V. Richardson, 1 Wilts R c1898 (RMSM)



2nd Battalion The Royal Berkshire Regiment, Aldershot c1929 Bandmaster EA Weaver (Eagles/Ogilby)

Enl 99 Ft 1/2/73; WO (BM) 2 Wilts R 22/4/89; retd 26/2/03.
1903-1912 **EDAN**, William Edward. Born 1871 died 1977. Enl 1 Wilts R 4/3/85; WO1 (BM) 2 Wilts R 27/2/03; retd 31/12/12.
1913-1930 **EATSON**, Joseph William. Born 1887 died 1950. Enl 1 R North'd Fus 11/6/01; WO1 (BM) 2 Wilts R 1/1/13; retd 10/6/30.
1930-1946 **DALRYMPLE**, James Alexander. Born 1897. Enl 2 KOSB 27/3/11; WO1 (BM) 2 Wilts R 11/6/30; WO1 (BM) 1 Wilts R 1947; retd 21/5/48; BM Wilts R (TA) 1948.

BANDMASTERS OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ROYAL REGIMENT

1959-1971 **HIBBS**, Roy (see 1 R Berks R)
1971-1980 **BORLASE**, Nigel Anthony ARCM. Born 1940. Enl SCLI 17/8/58; WO1 (BM) DERR 6/6/71; WO1 (BM) Gloucestershire Hussars 17/2/80; retd 16/8/80; later Col (DoM) Royal Guard of Oman.
1980-1987 **NOTHER**, Robert Charles. Born 1947. Enl Glosters 20/6/63; WO1 (BM) DERR 18/2/80; retd 18/8/87.
1987-1994 **HATTON**, Keith FTCL ARCM BBCM psm. Born 1957. Enl IG 2/12/75; WO1 (BM) DERR 5/5/87; Capt (DoM) Kings (Norm) 11/4/94.



THE LIGHT DIVISION

1881	1958-59	1966-68
13th Foot) Somerset Light Infantry)		
32nd Foot) Duke of Cornwall's) Somerset & Cornwall) 1st Battalion,		
46th Foot) Light Infantry) Light Infantry) The Light Infantry		
51st Foot) King's Own Yorkshire)		2nd Battalion,
105th Foot) Light Infantry)		The Light Infantry
53rd Foot) King's Shropshire)		3rd Battalion,
85th Foot) Light Infantry)		The Light Infantry
68th Foot) Durham Light)		4th Battalion,
106th Foot) Infantry)		The Light Infantry
43rd Foot) Oxfordshire & Bucking-) 1st Green) 1st Battalion		
52nd Foot) hamshire Light Inf.) Jackets) Royal Green Jackets		
60th Foot) King's Royal Rifle Corps) 2nd Green Jackets) 2nd Battalion,		
		Royal Green Jackets
95th Rifles) Rifle Brigade (1816)) 3rd Green Jackets) 3rd Battalion,		
		Royal Green Jackets

4th Battalion, The Light Infantry was disbanded in 1968.

In 1984 both The Light Infantry and The Royal Green Jackets reduced from three battalion bands to two regimental bands apiece: the Corunna Band and the Salamanca Band in The Light Infantry, and the Peninsula Band and the Normandy Band of The Green Jackets.

THE SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY

- 1685 Earl of Huntingdon's Regiment of Foot
- 1751 13th Foot
- 1782 13th (1st Somersetshire) Foot
- 1822 13th (1st Somersetshire Light Infantry)
- 1842 13th (1st Somersetshire) (Prince Albert's Light Infantry)
- 1881 Prince Albert's Light Infantry (Somersetshire Regiment) later redesignated The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's)
- 1959 amalgamated to form The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry
- 1968 redesignated 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry

An inspection report of 1768 notes that the 13th Foot had drummers, but does not mention any musicians; nine years later, this omission had been rectified with a report that there were '12 Music', a very respectable band for a line regiment of the period. The first known bandmaster in the Regiment comes just a generation later, with a Regimental Order dated 21 January 1806:

Sjt Hurst, Master of the Band, having returned from a sick furlough, Sjt Irwin will, on the 25th inst, be again mustered as a Private conformably to the terms upon which he was appointed to hold the rank of Serjeant.

With the conversion of the 13th to a light infantry role in 1822 it is probable that bugles were added to the Regiment's musical strength, but the Band – being well established by this stage – would no doubt have continued. There is, however, very little documentation from the first half of the century, save for a mention that the Regiment was involved in the siege of Jellalabad during the Afghan War of 1841-42; when the relief column under General Pollock finally arrived at the town, the Band of the 13th welcomed the long-awaited force with the ironic strains of 'Ye're O'er Long o' Coming'.

After the days of Sjt Hurst, the succession of bandmasters in the Regiment becomes unclear; when the thread is picked up again in 1860 it is with Sgt G McPherson, a former member of the 1st

BANDS OF THE 1ST BATTALION

THE LIGHT INFANTRY



Battalion Band who had been sent to Kneller Hall to become properly accredited. Unfortunately his was but a brief tenure, for he died two years later. Even worse, his two successors – Sgt C Barry and Mr J Vevers, both ex-members of the Band – also died whilst serving, giving the 13th an unwanted reputation of being ill-starred. Mr Vevers' replacement, Thomas Mitchell, however, went some way towards breaking the myth, serving for twelve very successful years and retiring in good health.

Mr Mitchell did, though, have his own problems with the appointment. He was a highly regarded musician who had enlisted into the Royal Artillery and spent the first ten years of his Army career comfortably stationed at Woolwich; following his attendance at Kneller Hall he then found himself plunged into the peripatetic world of the infantry – over the next twelve years he had thirteen postings in Ireland, England, Gibraltar and India, plus a further five short spells in other stations in India. He also found his men regularly taken away from him for stretcher-bearing training. Such was the life of musicians in line bands, from which he had been so long sheltered.

Even so Mr Mitchell evidently fitted in well enough, for in 1899 the Regiment recommended that as reward for his outstanding services he should be commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant; the request was turned down by the Commander-in-Chief, apparently in fear that this would set a precedent for other regiments. Interestingly a similar plea on behalf of Peter Parkes of the SCLI more than half a century later was similarly rejected.

The range of musical tasks expected of Mr Mitchell can be seen in reports from the regimental journal, *The Light Bob*, in 1894. The annual regimental celebration of the battle of Killiecrankie in 1687 was marked by a smoking evening, the string band provided the music for a variety programme in Sabathu, a series of dances was organized and an engagement at a massed bands concert and searchlight tattoo during the Lahore Durbar week was fulfilled. There was also a call to provide a pit orchestra for the officers' troupe known as The Light Bob Minstrels, which produced the unusual instrumentation of 1st and 2nd violins, string bass, flute, clarinet, bassoon and cornet – a line-up that required a special arrangement for each piece. An even more unusual arrangement was demanded when the Band was involved in the Agra concentration of 1907, a review of more than 30,000 troops by the Viceroy of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan;

Mr Mitchell was prevailed upon to arrange the Afghan national anthem.

Meanwhile a 2nd Battalion had been raised in the mid 19th century, with its most notable early musician being not a bandsman but a bugler. Bugle Major Emberson enlisted into the 2nd Battalion Gibraltar, Malta and South Africa, the latter period including action in the Zulu War at the battle of Vlundu in 1879. For ten years from 1880 he was of the depot band at Taunton; but even that was not the end of his career, for when the Boer War broke out he re-enlisted to form a bugle band. At his funeral in 1924 he was accorded full military honours.

When the 2nd was stationed in England in the 1890s, the Band under Mr Ancliffe became a popular concert attraction amongst the civilian population, normally playing in conjunction with the bugles; amongst the most frequently played band and bugle marches of the time were 'Out on Infantry' (the latter not to be confused with Denis Plater's piece of the same title). As with other bands of the 19th century, the 2nd Somersets was often dependant on enlisted men transferring to musical duties, and Standing Orders dated 1895 suggest that once registered as a bandsman it was not easy to leave:

No man who has been trained as a bandsman or acting bandsman will be permitted to resign his appointment until he has found a substitute who is in every respect the equal of the man wishing to return to duty, and this leave to find a substitute will only be granted in special cases.

Returning home from the Boer War, where reports tell of the Band playing in the town square of Heidelberg, the 2nd Battalion remained in England until 1908, when it swapped overseas postings with the 1st. The senior Band immediately took up the round of public concerts that had been established by Mr Ancliffe and his successor, Mr MacDonald.

Elsewhere the 2nd Band under Mr MacDonald was visiting some of the major stations of the Empire: in Malta it played for both Edward VII and his nephew, the Kaiser, before proceeding to Tientsin in China and Quetta in India. The Bandmaster was noted both as a fine musician, accompanying concert items on the violin, and as a writer and



Above, Bugles and Band, 2nd Battalion The Somerset Light Infantry, London 1936 (Eagles/Ogilby)

Below, 1st Battalion The Somerset Light Infantry, the last British regiment to leave India on independence, arrives in Liverpool, 1948 (Eagles/Ogilby)



producer of plays, such as a farce entitled 'Mixed Drinks'. His wife too was a keen performer and appeared at concerts through to the post-war period: a performance at Ranikhet in 1921 featured two songs from Mrs MacDonald and violin accompaniment by her husband.

During the war years, and for some time afterwards, the 4th and 5th also had bands, with Mr W J Tobin DCM serving as Bandmaster of the 4th. Under his baton the two bands massed in August 1929 for a visit by the Duke of York.

When war broke out again in 1939, the 1st Battalion was in India whilst the 2nd was in Gibraltar; consequently both bands continued to function for at least the first years, though the 2nd musicians were called upon to serve on regimental duties as well as to maintain morale in a tense situation.

1948 saw both the disbandment of the 2nd Battalion and – arguably – the most decisive turning-point in the decline of the British Empire: the withdrawal from India. The men of the 1st Somersets were the last British forces to leave the country: in an historic ceremony an Indian Guard of Honour gave a Royal Salute and played 'God Save the King', to which the SLI replied with its own Royal Salute as the Band struck up the Indian national anthem, 'Vande Mataram'; the Somersets then marched away in slow time to the strains of 'Auld Lang Syne'.

Following service in Austria and Germany the Band found itself in Singapore. The standard and ambition of the men was seen in 1954 when bandsmen helped augment an orchestra conducted by Bandmaster Moore in a performance that included Grieg's Piano Concerto. The next posting was back home and to the depot to prepare for amalgamation with The Cornwall Light Infantry.

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'Prince Albert', which was at one time believed to have been written for the Regiment by the Prince Consort himself. This is now considered highly unlikely, though the authorship remains uncertain: it was probably written by Johann Hainrich Walch, a musician at the court of Gotha, but a manuscript dating back to the 1840s attributes it to Stephen Glove of London.

The slow march was 'Palace Guard', composed by Bandmaster A E James for use when the Regiment was on public duties in London in 1936.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY

1702	Fox's Regiment of Marines	1741	57th Foot
1704	Borr's Regiment of Marines	1748	renumbered 46th Foot
1715	32nd Foot	1782	46th (South Devonshire) Regiment
1782	32nd (The Cornwall) Foot		
1858	32nd (Cornwall) Light Infantry		
1881	The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry		
1959	amalgamated to form The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry		

An inspection report of the 46th Foot in June 1769 mentions a 'Band of Music' but there is little other information on its early years. When the 32nd Foot introduced a band is unknown, but certainly by the Peninsular War there was a Band functioning. Mostly the men were required to serve in a medical capacity, though there were also occasional opportunities for music.

During the Second Sikh War of 1848 the Band of the 32nd attempted to repeat the performance of the 13th by playing 'Ye're O'er Long o' Coming' as a welcome to the soldiers of the Bombay Presidency army, who arrived too late to fight in the conflict, but was stopped on grounds of diplomacy: more orthodox martial airs were played instead.

The musicians of the 46th also served in conflict in the mid 19th century, in their case in the Crimea. The Band headed what was left of the Regiment as it marched into camp following the battle of Inkerman in November 1854.

In 1877 the two regiments took up quarters in Bodmin, with the men billeted for the most part with the local townspeople. Because of this arrangement, bugle calls were sounded through the day at street corners, though it was not long before problems arose. One morning the bugler overslept and reveille was not sounded in most parts of the town, with the result that many of the soldiers were allowed a lie-in; the Adjutant, however, had heard the call and refused to listen to any excuses, until it was discovered that the bugler for the day was billeted opposite the Adjutant's



46th Regiment of Foot, Gibraltar c1880, Bandmaster J Campbell (Eagles/Ogilby)

quarters, had sounded the call through his bedroom window and then gone back to bed.

The band at the Bodmin depot was itself considered a fine ensemble and its best musicians doubled up with the Royal Marines Band at Plymouth: both Philip Elford and then William Ough played solo cornet for the Marines, despite being Cornwalls.

The first meeting of the two battalions following the amalgamation of 1881 came at Malta five years later, where the 1st was stationed and through which the 2nd was passing en route for home.

The 2nd Battalion served in the Boer War, with the majority of the bandsmen taking their place in the ranks for the battle of Paardeberg, but the most distinguished service came during the Great War. On 20 November 1914 Bdsm Thomas Edward Rendle was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery near Wolverghem in attending to the wounded and rescuing men from blown-

out trenches under enemy fire; most notably he crawled across open ground carrying a badly wounded officer on his back, despite being in full view of the Germans. His courage was matched only by his modesty: when asked for an interview by a local newspaper, he shrugged off the incident, saying 'there is really nothing in it.' At the end of the war, Mr Rendle returned to the Band, ending his career as the Band Sergeant of the 1st Battalion.

The 1st Battalion was to spend the inter-war years abroad: posted to India in 1922, it remained there until 1941. The Band found plenty of work, most of it seemingly at race-courses: during the 1929 season, for example, the men played at the Tollgunge Races, Calcutta Races, Darjeeling Races, Barrackpore Races, Calcutta Rowing Club, Empire Theatre, Begg Dunlop Hall, Agnus Mills and the Victoria Gardens, Darjeeling. The following

February there was a break, with the Band and Bugles taking part in the Calcutta Tattoo.

The Band Sergeant of the time was John Bailey, later to become Bandmaster of The Sussex Regiment and Director of Music with the Gurkhas. Mr Gebbels himself left after ten years with the Regiment to take up the post of Director of Music to the Governor of Bombay. He was succeeded by Gerald Irvin, who remained with the Band until 1938 when he was commissioned into the Regiment as Quartermaster.

The 2nd Battalion meanwhile had appointed its most famous bandmaster in 1926 in the shape of Alfred Young. An outstanding musician, showman and performer, he was immediately at work organising regimental concerts. A report in the regimental journal, *The One and All*, on a variety concert he produced ('no better has ever been given in the Battalion') attempted to summarize his talents:

Of individual performances, Mr Young's was outstanding, for besides his work off, he was in most of the numbers on the stage. He sang, danced, changed, blacked his face and washed it again and played various instruments throughout the evening, and whatever he was doing he

did it well; but perhaps his most popular turn was a syncopated piano duet with his sister, Miss Young, whose playing throughout the evening was very good.

Another member of the Young family to participate in the musical activities was the Bandmaster's daughter Olive, who was later to become the resident vocalist with the Henry Hall Orchestra. Alf Young himself was to end up as Director of Music of the Royal Engineers.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 the 1st Battalion was in Lahore. In November 1941 it moved to Iraq and then to the Western Desert, where it was effectively destroyed in the fighting at Gazala the next year. The band, however, had been separated from the Battalion and, under Mr Walden Mills, had become the HQ Army Band, in which capacity it made tours of Kurdistan, Persia, Egypt, Palestine, the Lebanon, Africa, Trans-Jordan and the Sinai Desert. In April 1943 it embarked for Tripoli where it played for George VI, Generals Alexander and Montgomery and the victorious Eighth Army. The following February it played for a review of the 10th Armoured Division by General Maitland-Wilson, after which it returned home to Bodmin to refit.

1st Battalion The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Bulford 1912, Bandmaster HN R. (Eagles/Ogilby)



1st Battalion The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Jamaica c1954-57, Bandmaster PW Parkes (S Templeman)

Several of the bandsmen then transferred to the 2nd Battalion, but a strong enough 1st Band survived to be sent to the Channel Islands to receive the German surrender in May 1945; it remained there to play again for the King on his visit to the islands in June.

The band that had been raised at the depot under Bandmaster Hands also saw overseas service towards the end of the war, going to join the troops in North-West Europe in August 1944; VE Day found the Band in Luneburg, playing four shows a day – it was at Luneburg, of course, that the German Army finally surrendered.

By October 1947 the demobilization programme had severely reduced both bands, and they combined in an unofficial amalgamation that prefigured the disbandment of the 2nd Battalion in 1948. With that change Mr Walden Mills retired and Mr Hands took over the regimental Band. In November that year it accompanied the KSLI on public duties and the following March sailed to Mogadishu to join the 1st Battalion.

In 1951 the Regiment moved to Germany. Highlights for the Band over the next few years including an 'Outstanding' grade in a Kneller Hall inspection in 1953 and, to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the founding of the Light Brigade by Sir John Moore, massing with the other bands of the Division to sound retreat at Aldershot, RMA

Sandhurst, Folkestone, Hythe, Maidstone and finally on Sir John Moore's Plain at Shorncliffe. After playing during the interval of the 'Devon and Cornwall' v 'All Blacks' rugby match, the *Daily Press* wrote that if the rugby could have equalled the precision and punch with which the Band performed, it would indeed have been an excellent match.

Peter Parkes became the Bandmaster early in 1954 and shortly afterwards the Battalion was posted to the West Indies. Despite many being sick on board ship, the Band played on deck during the voyage. Whilst in the West Indies it played for such distinguished visitors to the islands as President Adenauer, John Foster Dulles and Princess Margaret as well as at a Government House Dinner attended by President Eisenhower, Mr Foster Dulles, Harold MacMillan and Selwyn Lloyd.

A return to Germany saw the Band broadcast on 15 November 1957 to commemorate the centenary of the Battle of Lucknow. Two years later the Regiment faced another amalgamation.

Regimental Music

The quick march was an arrangement, authorized in 1934, of two Cornish tunes: 'One and All' (previously the march of the 32nd Foot) and 'Trelawney'. (For the latter see *The King's Own Royal Regiment*.)

When the 2nd Battalion was presented with new colours in 1931, Bandmaster Young wrote a new slow march entitled 'The 46th Slow March', part of which consists of an arrangement of the hunting song, 'Drink Puppy Drink'.

THE SOMERSET AND CORNWALL LIGHT INFANTRY

1959 The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry
1968 redesignated 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry

The two regiments officially amalgamated on 6 October 1959, with Mr Peter Parkes becoming the Bandmaster of the new unit. At a time when many bands were taking the easy option and focusing on light music, even venturing into pop, Mr Parkes had a reputation for upholding the classical repertoire of the military band; typical of his programmes is the following concert given in Coevorden, Holland in 1960:

March	Tannhauser	Wagner
	Academic Festival Overture	Brahms
Intermezzo	Pas des Fleurs	Tobani
Trumpet Trio	Trumpets Wild	Walters
	(soloists: R Harris, W Bailey, J South)	
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Trombone solo	Lend Me Your Aid	Gounod
	(soloist: G Tune)	
	Slavonic Rhapsody No 1	Friedermann
	- interval -	
March	March Heroique	Saint-Saens
Descriptive	a. On The Trail	Grofe
	b. Blue Tailed Fly	Grundman
Xylophone solo	Helter Skelter	Lemon
	(soloist: E Poole)	
Selection	Les Sylphides	Chopin
Fantasy	British Sea Songs	Wood
	Rhapsody Norwegian	Lalo
	Belgian National Anthem	
	God Save The Queen	

Also included in the programme, for the purposes of community singing, are the words for 'Tipperary', 'Pack up your Troubles', 'There's a long, long Trail', 'Nellie Dean', 'If you were the only

Girl in the World' and 'Take me back to dear old Blighty'.

The Band took part in the 10th Anniversary Celebrations of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe on 6 April 1961, near Paris; the ceremony took the form of a symbolic lowering and raising of the flags of the NATO nations, followed by a review of military detachments representing the fifteen countries of the Alliance.

The title of The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry was changed in July 1968 to the 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry when the four regiments comprising the Light Infantry Brigade became one large regiment.

Regimental Music

The regimental quick march was an arrangement of 'Prince Albert' and 'Trelawny' by Bandmaster Peter Parkes; the slow march was 'Palace Guard' with 'Keel Row' as the double past.

THE 1ST BATTALION THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1968 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry

The Vesting Parade to celebrate the birth of the new Regiment was held by the 1st Battalion at Gravesend on 6 July 1968.

The Band continued mostly unaffected by the change. In its ranks was David Marshall, who had enlisted in 1960 and who left in the early '70s to attend the bandmasters course at Kneller Hall; in his final year there he won a total of eight prizes including the medal for best all-round student, a haul that indicated the great future that awaited him, first at the Worcester & Sherwood Foresters and then in the Coldstream Guards.

The last Bandmaster in the history of what had been The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry was Mr K W Napier, appointed in 1974. Under his baton the Band played at such major events as the massed bands display for the Armex '75 show in Harrogate, the Hong Kong Silver Jubilee celebrations in 1977 with the Brigade of Gurkhas and the Hong Kong Police Band, and a one-day Services Spectacular at Wilton House, Salisbury in 1978.



1st Battalion The Light Infantry, 1975, Bandmaster KW Napier (RMSM)

In 1984 the Regiment decided that rather than have three small battalion bands each of 21, it would prefer two larger bands each of 35. The Corunna and Salamanca Bands thus came into being.

Regimental Music

When the large regiment of The Light Infantry was formed, Denis Plater's march 'The Light Infantry' was formally adopted as the regimental quick march. The double past chosen was 'The Keel Row'. The individual battalions still maintained their county links by using the old regimental marches on concerts and purely battalion occasions.

For the 1974 Sounding of Retreat on Horse Guards Parade, London, Captain Roy Fitch made an arrangement of the old Light Infantry regimental marches, titling it 'Five to One'.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY

1807-1817 HURST, Sjt (BM) 1/13 Ft c1802; retd c1814.

1860-1862 McPHERSON, G. Born 1877 died 1862. Enl 1/13 Ft; Sjt (BM) 1/13 Ft 9/7/60; died whilst serving 21/10/62.

1862-1867 BARRY, Charles. Born 1877 died 1867. Enl 1/13 Ft; Sjt (BM) 22/10/62; died whilst serving 19/5/67.

1867-1886 VEVERS, James. Born 1842 died 1886. Enl 1/13 Ft 23/9/60; Sjt (BM) 1/13 Ft 20/5/67; died whilst serving 5/2/86.

1886-1917 MITCHELL, Thomas Arnold. Born 1860 died 1933. Enl RA (Wool) 21/1/74; WO (BM) 1 SLI 6/2/86; retd 26/11/17.

1917-1918 BURKMANN, James John. Born 1889 died

1918. Enl 2 King's Own R 29/1/03; WO1 (BM) 1 SLI 27/11/17; retd 3/11/18.
 1918-1926 **EVANS**, Arthur. Born 1884 died 1938. Enl 1 R Sussex R 7/9/99; WO1 (BM) 1 SLI 3/11/18; retd 30/4/26.
 1926-1936 **WOOLCOTT**, Edwin James. Born 1900 died 1977. Enl 2 Wilts R 29/6/18; WO1 (BM) 1 SLI 1/5/26; retd 31/10/36; DoM Governor of Bombay's Band 1936-1948.
 1936-1955 **MOORE**, William Henry ARCM. Born 1906 died 1957. Enl 2 Green Howards 4/1/22; WO1 (BM) 1 SLI 15/12/36; WO1 (BM) Gurkha Rifles 17/7/55; retd Jul 57.
 1955-1959 **HIRST**, Norman Frederick. Born 1922. Enl 1 W York R 17/1/38; WO1 (BM) 1 SLI 18/5/55; retd 6/10/59.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY

1864-1879 **MOORE**, Frederick John. Sjt (BM) 2/13 Ft 13/2/64; retd 24/6/79.
 1879-1893 **ROWE**, Arthur John. Born 1847 died 1913. Enl 95 Ft 17/3/62; Sgt (BM) 2/13 Ft 25/6/79; retd 31/12/93.
 1894-1908 **ANCLIFFE**, John. Born 1854 died 1916. Enl 38 Ft 15/6/69; WO (BM) 2 Suffolk R 27/8/84; WO (BM) 2 SLI 1/1/94; retd 31/10/08.
 1908-1924 **MacDONALD**, Alexander C. Born 1878 died 1944. Enl 1 R Hampshire R 6/3/93; WO (BM) 1/11/08; retd 5/11/24.
 1924-1939 **JAMES**, Alfred Edward. Born 1887 died 1977. Enl RA (Plym) 22/8/04; WO1 (BM) 2 SLI 6/11/24; retd 4/12/39.
 1939-1948 **COLEMAN**, Thomas Wiliam ARCM. Born 1910. Enl 7H 15/2/27; WO1 (BM) 2 SLI 5/12/39; retd 1948.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY

1860-1867 **MILLER**, John. Enl 1 Rifle Bde; Sgt (BM) 32 Ft 20/1/60; Sgt (BM) 2/14 Ft 6/1/68; retd 30/9/77.
 1867-1875 **GLENNON**, C. Sgt (BM) 32 Ft 23/10/67; retd 30/6/75.
 1875-1886 **GOULD**, Michael. Born 1845 died 1934. Enl 42 Ft 26/11/59; Sgt (BM) 32 Ft 1/7/75; retd 9/2/86.
 1886-1891 **HALLEWELL**, William George. Born 1855 died 1935. Enl 1/2 Ft 14/9/69; WO (BM) 1 DCLI 10/2/86; retd 24/2/91.
 1891-1896 **BLENCH**, Thomas. Born 1864 died 1939. Enl 1/8 Ft 11/6/78; WO (BM) 1 DCLI 25/2/91; WO (BM) 1 E Lan R 1896; retd 10/6/04.

1896-1898 **RUSSELL**, Frederick Charles (see 1 E Lan R)
 1898-1903 **MILLER**, George John MVO MBE LRAM psm. Born 1877 died 1960. Enl 4 KRRC 20/1/96; WO (BM) 1 DCLI 22/11/98; WO (BM) RA (Port) 1/4/03; WO (BM) 1 LG 16/10/07; Lt (DoM) 1/3/19; Lt (DoM) Gren Gds 4/10/21; Snr DoM Bde Gds 1937; retd 19/1/42 rank of Lt-Col.

1903-1914 **REILLY**, Henry Norton. Born 1872 died 1927. 1 York & Lanc R 26/4/88; WO (BM) 1 DCLI 1/4/03; retd 25/4/14.

1914-1924 **HARRISON**, Lawrence Kendle LRAM. Born 1885 died 1977. Enl 1 LG 21/10/03; WO1 (BM) 1 DCLI 26/4/14; retd 1/10/24; DoM Royal Canadian Regt 1925-1948.

1924-1935 **GEBBELS**, Henry Theodore Jefferies ARCM. Born 1891. Enl 2 Ox & Bucks LI 2/10/05; WO1 (BM) 1 DCLI 2/10/24 retd 8/6/35; DoM Governor of Bombay's Band 9/6/35; retd 1936.

1935-1938 **IRVIN**, Gerald ARCM. Enl 1 Devon R 1/10/21; WO1 (BM) 1 DCLI 9/6/35; retd 18/6/38.

1938-1948 **MILLS**, William Henry Walden LRAM ARCM. Born 1909. Enl RA (Mtd) 31/7/23; WO1 (BM) 1 DCLI 19/6/38; retd 1948.

1948-1954 **HANDS**, Joseph Ronald (see 2 DCLI)

1954-1959 **PARKES**, Peter William LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1928. Enl 1 Leicester R 20/9/45; WO1 (BM) 1 DCLI 2/2/54; WO1 (BM) SCLI 6/10/59; Lt (DoM) RTR (Alamein) 22/5/62; Capt (DoM) RE (Chat) 9/5/64; Capt (DoM) Gren Gds 19/10/70; Maj (DoM) RAMC 1977; retd 7/5/79.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY

1876-1897 **CAMPBELL**, John. Born 1842 died 1933. Enl 1/21 Ft 30/9/57; Sgt (BM) 2 DCLI 1/9/78; retd 28/2/97.
 1897-1905 **HEWETT**, John George. Born 1867 died 1977. Enl 2 Ox & Bucks LI 25/8/82; WO (BM) 2 DCLI 1/3/97; retd 15/5/05; BM Nottingham Police 1905.

1905-1915 **ROBERTS**, William Thomas. Born 1871 died 1915. Enl 2 DLI 22/6/92; WO (BM) 2 DCLI 16/5/05; retd 4/3/15.

1915-1926 **HILDYARD**, Wentworth Hastings. Born 1883 died 1977. Enl 1 Rifle Bde 12/11/15; WO (BM) 2 DCLI 5/3/15; retd 16/12/26.

1926-1938 **YOUNG**, Alfred ARCM psm. Born 1900 died 1975. Enl 2 DLI 29/5/13; WO1 (BM) 2 DCLI 17/12/26; WO1 (BM) RASC 24/5/38; Lt (DoM) RE (Chat) 1/2/44; retd 16/3/58 rank of Major; Professor of Instrumentation RMSM 1959-1966.

1938-1944 **DEAN**, James Frederick MBE ARCM psm.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1968-1974 **SLATER**, Eric (see SCLI)

1974-1985 **NAPIER**, Kenneth William. Born 1945. Enl 3 RGJ 18/1/61; WO1 (BM) 1 LI 1/8/74; retd 17/4/85

Born 1909 died 1962. Enl 1 R Lincoln 3/4/24; WO1 (BM) 2 DCLI 14/8/38; Lt (DoM) RASC 23/9/44; retd 27/12/62 rank of Major.

1944-1948 **HANDS**, Joseph Ronald. Born 1912. Enl RA (Port) 8/3/32; WO1 (BM) 2 DCLI 23/9/44; WO1 (BM) 1 DCLI 1948; retd 1/2/54.

BANDMASTERS OF THE SOMERSET AND CORNWALL LIGHT INFANTRY

1959-1962 **PARKES**, Peter W (see 1 DCLI)

1962-1967 **STOREY**, Barry LRAM. Born 1931. Enl 1 Welch R 28/6/45; WO1 (BM) SCLI 18/5/62; retd 30/11/67.

1967-1968 **SLATER**, Eric ARCM. Born 1933. Enl 1 E Lan R 30/6/47; WO1 (BM) SCLI 1/12/67; WO1 (BM) 1 LI 10/7/68; retd 31/7/74.



Band and Bugles The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Sounding Retreat aboard HMS Triumph, Kingston Harbour, Jamaica February 1955, Bandmaster PW Parkes (S Templeman)

BANDS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE LIGHT INFANTRY



THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1755	53rd Foot	1839	2nd Madras
1757	renumbered		(European
	51st Foot		Light Infantry)
1782	51st (2nd		Regiment
	Yorkshire, West	1858	2nd Madras
	Riding, Light		(Light
	Infantry)		Infantry)
	Regiment		Regiment
1809	51st (2nd York-	1861	105th (Madras
	shire, West		Light Infantry)
	Riding, Light		Regiment
	Infantry)		
	Regiment		
1821	51st (2nd York-		
	shire, West		
	Riding, The King's		
	Own Light		
	Infantry) Regiment		
1881 (May)	The South Yorkshire Regiment		
	(King's Own Light Infantry)		
1881 (July)	The King's Own Yorkshire		
	Light Infantry		
1968	2nd Battalion, The Light		
	Infantry		

Early inspections of the 51st Foot mention fifes and drums ('handsome young men, very well dressed and play well') but there is no record of a band until the letters of Private Wheeler of the Regiment, written during the Napoleonic Wars.

These letters provide an insight into how bands were perceived by their senior officers in the early 19th century. Music being, like the colours, a symbol of a regiment's honour, it was apparently to be used only when pride had been earned: on 17 February 1810, for example, Pte Wheeler wrote: 'This was another of the Colonel's proud days, he had brought the Colours and band with him, as he said to do us the honour.' The entry for 17 June the same year, however, shows the other side of the coin:

After a field day when everything went wrong, as we were returning home and was just entering the town, as is usual, the Musick struck up a quick

march. The Colonel spurred his horse and dashed into the centre of the band, nearly upset the big drummer, whirled his horse about, drove the musicians in all directions, shouting 'They shall have no music, the Poltroons, let them sneak through the town like a set of thieves.'

The first recorded bandmaster of the 51st was appointed whilst the Regiment was stationed in the Ionian Islands in 1821-24, though beyond his name – Mr Thompson – little is known of him. He was, however, British at a time when many of his contemporaries were foreign, a fact that must have endeared him to a regiment that was frequently posted abroad: from Corfu it moved to Burma and India as well as to England and Ireland.

The line of succession after Mr Thompson is unknown, and even when names do exist they appear only briefly. In 1865 a German musician, Mr Oertell, is reported as being Bandmaster, but the following year a serving soldier, Sgt Murray, was appointed. He lasted just a year (he became the Regimental Quartermaster), as did his successor,

Sergeant Edward Hare, before a more permanent incumbent, Albert Green, was sent from Kneller Hall.

Mr Green joined the 51st at Aldershot in 1868, and remained in his post for twenty years, during which time he served in Ireland, India and Burma, including a spell during the Afghan War. The Band at this time was at a strength of 39 musicians, which included 17 acting bandsmen.

What was to become the 2nd Battalion of the KOYLI started life as the 2nd Madras European Regiment, raised in 1839 and coming under the authority of the British Army (rather than the East India Company) in 1861. When it first formed a band is uncertain, the earliest reference dating from 1868 when a civilian, Mr Flaners, was Bandmaster. He left when the Regiment was posted to Aden in 1872 and his place was taken by a serving NCO, Mr Richards. The first Kneller Hall graduate to take up the position was George Battershall, followed in 1881 by John Le Grove.

The longest serving bandmaster in the Regiment's history – 24 years with the two Bands –

2nd Battalion The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Aldershot c1909-10, Bandmaster HW Simpson (Eagles/Ogilby)



Mr Le Grove is also one of the best documented, since he wrote a series of articles in the 1920s for the regimental journal, *The Bugle*. He acquired a reputation for leading a strong Band during his stay with the 2nd Battalion and spent two successful years in Malta, but the conditions in India, where the Battalion arrived in February 1887, proved too much for his family:

[In] Karachi, I found that my youngest son was very ill and my wife's health failing; our little boy died on the 22nd June 1887. The doctor said my wife would not survive another hot weather in India and that he would lay her case before the Invaliding Board. They decided to send her home at the first opportunity, so we left Karachi at the beginning of January 1888.

Arriving in Gosport, Mr Le Grove was assigned to the 1st Battalion, whilst Mr A A Wilson – who been sent from Kneller Hall to replace Albert Green – was posted to India to take over the 2nd.

The bandsmen that Mr Le Grove inherited were, he recalled, far from satisfactory, having recently been involved in the Burmese war: 'They were in a poor condition both as to their playing and discipline and there was no Band Sergeant.' He dispensed with the services of some musicians and obtained permission to spend six months with the others having no duties save for band practice. By the end of this period the Band returned to engagements at a garden party held by the officers, to the evident approval of the Colonel. Among its more prestigious engagements over the next few years was playing for the Kaiser's visit to the Isle of Wight. Mr Le Grove went on to serve in Belfast and Gibraltar, before retiring in 1905.

His immediate replacement was Henry Simpson, though it was not a lengthy appointment, Mr Simpson leaving in 1910 to become Bandmaster of the Carabiniers, the regiment into which he had originally enlisted. It was therefore left to F G Moss to take the Band through the upheavals of the Great War.

The 2nd Battalion Band – which had previously been involved in the Boer War – was also affected badly by the Great War, with many musicians killed or wounded, including Bdsman Astbury, killed in action in 1915.

For the 1st Battalion there was scant opportunity for re-building after the Armistice. Sent to India in 1919, it subsequently moved to Mesopotamia, where the bandsmen were again required to put down their instruments for active service. In 1924,

however, the Battalion returned to the UK and two years later Charles Raison, perhaps the most distinguished bandmaster of the regiment's history, arrived from Kneller Hall, where he had won the considerable reputation as a musician and composer. Under his command the Band enjoyed a glorious period at home, playing all the major seaside resorts and establishing itself as one of the key ensembles of the time. It also played in the villages and towns around Blackdown and Tidworth, where the Battalion was stationed, and on one occasion had the honour of playing to an audience that included Ivor Novello: the famous composer presented a silver cup to be competed for each year by the bandsmen.

This golden era came to an end in December 1934 when the men were posted abroad to Gibraltar. At the King's Birthday Parade the following year, the bandsmen played alongside Spanish mounted trumpeters under the command of one General Franco. During the later civil war that made Franco's fortune, the Band's trips into mainland Spain were restricted, and it concentrated exclusively on regimental duties on the Rock; the result was that when the Band was visited in 1939 on its return home by the Kneller Hall Inspectorate, Lt-Col Adkins himself commented that the marching band was the best in the Army. Soon afterwards the Band came to an end, with the musicians going to Europe as medical orderlies.

During this period the 2nd Battalion was stationed in India, where musical duties were balanced by activities on the ever-troubled North-West Frontier. There was, however, time to create a string orchestra, which made its debut in 1927 and, alongside the dance band, became a standard fixture of battalion life. In 1934 the 2nd moved to Burma, where it was to remain until forced to retreat by the Japanese in 1942.

The move to Maymyo coincided with the arrival of a new Bandmaster, Mr Martin, but there were also departures, both from retirement and disease: Band Boy Crisp died in 1937, whilst Boy Ross was sent home and invalided out of the Army (happily George Ross later achieved success in another field as editor of the *Sporting Life*). For those who remained, the horrors of 1942 and its aftermath were costly indeed: fourteen bandsmen died in action or as prisoners-of-war, and the band was never re-formed.

At home, Charlie Raison was given the task of creating a band from twenty band boys and various

Bandmaster CE Raison, 1st Battalion The King's Own
Yorkshire Light Infantry, Tidworth 1934
(Eagles/Ogilby)



conscripts and reservists, with the usual round of morale-boosting engagements to fulfil, including a monthly appearance on the BBC's *Music While You Work*.

The wartime Band boasted an impressive lineup. The Band Sergeant was Ben Simpson, who had played Eb clarinet pre-War in the 1st Battalion and had served with the 2/4th in France before being evacuated. When several members of the Coldstream Guards Band were killed in a German rocket attack in 1944, he transferred to that Regiment as a replacement and ultimately became its Band Sergeant; on his retirement he was appointed Bandmaster of the Honourable Artillery Company. His replacement in the KOYLI was Horatio Kenney, later to become Director of Music of the Welsh Guards, whilst other musicians included the even more famous 'Jiggs' Jaeger.

The aftermath of the War brought major changes to this Band. Messrs Kenney and Jaeger moved on to Kneller Hall and their own bands, whilst many others departed in the demobilization programme. Then Mr Raison himself retired (to become a Captain in the Barbados Police), and the new incumbent, C T Beare, effectively had to start over again.

Although Mr Beare took the Band to Germany in 1946, to re-join its Battalion, he did not stay for long, taking up instead an offer to lead the Ugandan Police Band. His replacement was even more short-lived. George Craig had been studying at Kneller Hall when war was declared and passed his bandmasters' examination in 1940 when the School was located at Churchill Barracks in Aldershot; with no bands available, however, he had been appointed to the General Staff, where he rose to the rank of Major. At the cessation of hostilities he returned to Kneller Hall as a senior student and was posted to the KOYLI in 1947. It appears, however, that he had not fully recovered from the effects of the War, and within the year he retired.

Under Harry Balshaw the Band served in Germany, the UK and then – with the 1948 amalgamation – Malaya. In this latter station, despite the disruptions of the guerrilla war, the dance band became a strong live attraction; at one dance in the NAAFI Club in George Town, a facility shared with the Royal Navy, a full-scale fight broke out between soldiers and sailors that threatened to destroy the Band's equipment – showing commendable presence of mind, the Band Sergeant started the National Anthem and, whilst everyone stood to attention, organized a hurried evacuation of the instruments.

Returning to Germany in 1951, the Band received an 'Outstanding' grade in a Kneller Hall inspection. A subsequent posting to Kenya provided opportunities for music, particularly for the dance band, but also for military activity, since the Regiment was under-strength and needed all the manpower it could get in the continuing conflict with the Mau Mau. The globe-trotting tradition of the Regiment continued through to the 1968 amalgamation: there were regular stays in Britain, but there were also visits to Malaya, Brunei (where a patrol of bandsmen captured the first and only rebel to be taken prisoner by the Regiment), Thailand and Berlin.

It was in Berlin that on 10 August 1968 the KOYLI became part of the newly formed Light Infantry.

Regimental Music

The regimental quick march was 'With Jockey to the Fair', a song which was first published in the 18th century. It is said that the song was a particular favourite of RSM Murray of the 51st Regiment in the 1870s whilst the Regiment was in India; Mr Murray's brother-in-law was Bandmaster Green, who was prevailed upon to arrange the piece – it was officially adopted in 1882.

Band and Bugles, 1st Battalion The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, York 1900 (Eagles/Ogilby)



2ND BATTALION, THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1968 2nd Battalion, The Light Infantry

In July 1968 what had now become the Band of the 2nd Light Infantry staged a floodlit pageant in Berlin, in which the histories of the four constituent parts of the new Regiment were depicted and the four regimental marches performed. The following year, Mr M Cadwallader was appointed Bandmaster, a post he held until the arrival of John Simmonds in 1974. The strength of the Band in this period can be judged from the fact that by 1982 there were three student bandmasters at Kneller Hall from the Battalion, together with five pupils; of the former, Tex Carlton went on to become Bandmaster of the Black Watch, and Bob Hatton that of the 15th/19th Hussars.

In 1981 Mr Simmonds took a regimental commission and was succeeded by A S 'Jack' Leeming, a former bandsman of the Yorkshire Light Infantry who had gone on to become Bandmaster of the 3rd Green Jackets. He in turn was followed by Bandmaster D Burton. When the Light Infantry



Band of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions The Light Infantry being inspected by Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, Colchester 1971 (Eagles/Ogilby)

decided to form two bands instead of three, Mr Burton became Bandmaster of the new Salamanca Band.

Regimental Music

See 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1824-18?? **THOMPSON**, William. Sgt (BM) 51 Ft 1824; retirement date not known

18??-1865 Von **WINKEER**, Civ BM 51 Ft 18??; retd 1865.

1865-1866 **OERTELL**, George. Civ BM 51 Ft 1865; retd 1866.

1866-1867 **MURRAY**, Edward Thomas. Born 1837 died 1888. Sgt (BM) 51 Ft 1866; retd 1867.

1867-1868 **HARE**, Edward C F ARAM. Sgt (BM) 51 Ft 1867; retd 1868.

1868-1888 **GREEN**, Albert. Born 1841 died 1898. Enl 51 Ft 30/4/56; Sgt (BM) 51 Ft 19/9/68; retd 13/2/88.

1888-1905 **LE GROVE**, John (see 2 KOYLI)

1905-1910 **SIMPSON**, Henry William MBE. Born 1875 died 1948. Enl 6 DG 15/3/90; WO (BM) 1 KOYLI 14/5/05; WO (BM) 6 DG 25/2/10; RA (Gib) 12/1/22; WO1 (BM) RA (Sal Pl) 8/9/22; retd 4/3/35.

1910-1926 **MOSS**, Frederick George. Born 1880 died 1947. Enl 2 Rifle Bde 20/7/95; WO1 (BM) 1 KOYLI 25/12/10; WO1 (BM) RTC 10/12/26; retd 3/9/35.

1926-1946 **RAISON**, Charles Edwin MBE ARCM. Born 1896 died 1977. Enl 2 R Fus 30/4/14; WO1 (BM) 1 KOYLI 10/12/26; retd 14/5/46; BM Barbados Police 1946-1963.

1947 **CRAIG**, George A ARCM. Enl 2 E York R; Lt (wartime commission) RASC 27/8/42; promoted to Maj prior to resigning commission 14/1/46; Cpl (Std)

RASC/RMSM 15/1/46; WO1 (BM) 1 KOYLI 1/2/47; retd 17/7/47.
 1947-1957 **BALSHAW**, Harry. Born 1912. Enl 1 Kings 26/6/26; trans RA (Port) 1937; WO1 (BM) 1 KOYLI 18/7/47; retd 26/11/57; DoM Ethiopian Police 1957.
 1957-1958 **FIRTH**, Frank Geoffrey. Born 1928 died 1984. Enl Glosters 24/4/44; WO1 (BM) 1 KOYLI 27/11/57; retd 29/9/58; WO1 (BM) 8 Midd'x R (TA) 1959-1966.
 1958-1968 **OFFORD**, John. Born 1929. Enl 1 Devon R 8/11/43; WO1 (BM) 1 KOYLI 30/9/56; WO1 (BM) 2 LI 10/7/68; retd 31/12/68.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1868-1872 **FLANERS**, John. Civ BM 105 Ft 1868; died whilst serving 1872.
 1872-1874 **RICHARDS**, (or **RICHARDSON**) Charles. Enl 105 Ft; Sgt (BM) 105 Ft 1868; retd 13/3/74.
 1874-1881 **BATTERSHALL**, George Thomas. Enl 67 Ft; Sgt (BM) 105 Ft 14/3/74; retd 15/1/81.
 1881-1888 **LE GROVE**, John. Born 1851 died 1934. Enl 55 Ft 14/8/67; WO (BM) 2 KOYLI 16/1/81; WO (BM) 1 KOYLI 14/2/88; retd 13/5/05.
 1888-1902 **WILSON**, Alexander Alfred. Born 1860 died 1915. Enl 52 Ft 22/10/74; WO (BM) 2 KOYLI 15/2/88; retd 8/10/02.
 1902-1911 **ARNOLD**, Walter. Born 1867 died 1932. Enl 1 R W Kent R 12/7/81; WO (BM) 2 KOYLI 9/10/02; retd 11/7/11.
 1911-1924 **MOON**, Charles Samuel. Born 1874 died 1977. Enl 2 R Fus 13/6/92; trans R Gar R 1904; WO (BM) 2 KOYLI 12/7/11; retd 8/4/24.
 1924-1934 **SPANHOLTZ**, Charles. Born 1891 died 1977. Enl 2 R Hamps 5/4/05; WO1 (BM) 2 KOYLI 9/4/24; retd 23/1/34.
 1934-1942 **MARTIN**, John Christopher James ARCM. Born 1904. Enl 2 Worc R 17/3/19; WO1 (BM) 2 KOYLI 24/1/34; retd 3/4/42.
 1942-1947 **BEARE**, Cyril Thomas ARCM. Born 1912. Enl 1 Ox & Bucks LI 11/8/27; WO1 (BM) 2 KOYLI 4/4/42; retd 1947; BM Kampala Police, Uganda 1947-1957; DoM Jamaica Police 1957-1966.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1968 **OFFORD**, John (see 1 KOYLI)
 1969-1974 **CADWALLADER**, Michael Edgar. Born 1937. Enl 1 KSLI 25/7/55; WO1 (BM) 2 LI 1/1/69; WO1 (BM) LI Depot 24/9/74; retd 1/8/77.
 1974-1982 **SIMMONDS**, John E. Born 1940. Enl 3 RRF 12/12/60; WO1 (BM) 2 LI 17/9/74; retd 11/12/82.
 1982-1984 **LEEMING**, Arthur Spencer (see 3 RGJ)
 1984-1985 **BURTON**, Dennis ARCM psm. Born 1956. Enl RAOC 1/9/72; WO1 (BM) 2 LI 4/1/84; WO1 (BM) LI (Sal) 31/3/85; WO1 (BM) Trg & Dev RMSM 7/5/91; Capt (DoM) RAC (RL) 3/5/94.

Bandmaster FJ Moore, 2/13 Ft, c1864 (RMSM)



THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1755	55th Foot	1759	85th Light Infantry, or Royal Volunteers
1757	renumbered 53rd Foot	1778	85th (Westminster Volunteers) Foot
1782	53rd (Shropshire) Foot	1783	disbanded
		1794	85th (Bucks Volunteer) Foot
		1808	85th (Bucks Volunteers) (Light Infantry) Regiment
		1815	85th (Bucks Volunteers) (Duke of York's Own Light Infantry) Regiment
		1821	85th (Bucks Volunteers) (King's Light Infantry) Regiment
1851	The Shropshire Regiment (King's Light Infantry)		
1881	The King's Shropshire Light Infantry		
1968	3rd Battalion, The Light Infantry		

Neither the 53rd nor the 85th has any early records of bands, even the Inspection Reports of the late 18th century failing to make any reference to music. It is probable that at least the 53rd had some kind of band by the Napoleonic era, though the 85th – who could boast of having been the very first light infantry regiment raised in Britain – may well have relied exclusively on fifes, and later on bugles, for some time. During the long war with France the 53rd raised a second battalion, which had the honour during its brief existence of forming part of the guard on St Helena when the former Emperor was exiled after Waterloo; regrettably it is not known whether it had any music with which to entertain the great man.

Presumably the 53rd's Band accompanied the Regiment on its overseas postings; certainly it was present during the Indian Mutiny, for the diary has survived of Lance Sergeant M Devery of the Band

BANDS OF THE 3RD BATTALION

THE LIGHT INFANTRY





BAND AND BUGLERS, 2nd BATTALION THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, c1898, Bandmaster J Forrest (Eagles/Ogilby)

(later to become Bandmaster of the 3rd Dragoon Guards). There is little indication of music during the Mutiny, and L/Sgt Devery's description of an encounter with the rebels at Toolsepoire in December 1858 suggests that the bandmen were directly involved in the action, only finding time to play when the shooting had stopped:

The firing ceased at about 4pm, when we halted and got a dram. We fell in then and marched to camp. As we were about to march away one of our Light Company (Manning) shot himself by accident. We marched back to camp, the band playing 'Castles in the Air'.

There were still occasions, however, for peaceful pursuits; on 19 January 1859 'Lord Carr came in and the band played at Mess', whilst on 8 February: 'The officers performed "All the World's a Stage" and "Miss in her Teens". Mr Rolls sang "Billie Barlow" and "Rueben Wright".' It is likely that members of the Band accompanied these renditions and it seems that they proved satisfactory, judging from the entry a week later: 'Col Payne and Mr Rolls

went away. The latter gave me a bottle of Burgundy.'

The Army's fondness for alcohol whilst in India is a recurrent theme of writings in the 19th century, and in this context it is worth noting L/Sgt Devery's entry for 17 February 1859: 'When the drummers beated Tattoo the regiment was nearly all drunk... a Frenchman came in with brandy.'

More respectful behaviour was observed in 1877 when the Duke of Connaught presented new colours to the Regiment at Parsonstown; it is reported that the Band sang the appropriate hymn 'Brightly Gleams our Banner' on parade.

The first bandmasters known to have served with the two regiments are both Kneller Hall graduates: J Murphy with the 53rd and D Connor with the 85th. A photograph taken of the latter in Meerut in 1872 shows him with a Band of 24, together with four boys. Between them, Mr Connor and his successor, J Forest, led what became the 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry for 33 years, presiding over a period of great stability. The next incumbent was less fortunate; E P Edwards took over in September 1899, just months before the Boer



1st Battalion The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Shrewsbury 1944, Bandmaster WE Davidson (Eagles/Ogilby)

2nd Battalion The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Shropshire 1947, Bandmaster FW Dennett (Eagles/Ogilby)



War forced an emergency posting to South Africa and the transferral of musicians to the ranks.

Though the 1st Battalion escaped this conflict, it too had difficult overseas postings, particularly in Hong Kong in 1893-94 where there was an outbreak of bubonic plague. Much more welcome was a home stationing in the early years of the new century, where in 1909 the Battalion spent a month on public duties in London. On their being greeted at the railway station by the Band of the Grenadier Guards, it was agreed that the two bands would play alternately on the march to the barracks; when the Shropshires struck up at their characteristic 135 paces to the minute, however, it is reported that the Guards were deeply shocked and never got the chance to play, having instead to concentrate on running to keep up.

The Great War brought the usual disruption to both battalions, and even the Armistice provided no immediate security for the 1st; A J Wilson, who had been Bandmaster since 1912, left in 1919 and A W Woodham took over just in time to accompany the Battalion on an overseas posting that was to last for nearly two decades.

Most of this time was spent in India in a variety of stations, including Poona, which was described in the regimental journal as being 'from a band point of view probably the best in India'; there were plenty of opportunities for playing with no need for travelling. Amongst its engagements were an appearance at the Calcutta Military Tattoo in 1927 and performances in 1934 in Delhi for the Viceroy. In addition to the military band, a string orchestra and an eight-man dance band were also much in demand.

The 2nd Band meanwhile was enjoying the benefits of being at home during the glory years of military music. Despite the Battalion spending the middle years of the '20s in Cologne (where Bandmaster Burnell was the last to conduct the National Anthem before the withdrawal of British forces in 1926), the Band played the regular round of paid civilian engagements as well as appearing at both the 1924 and 1925 Empire Exhibitions at Wembley. In 1935 it made its first broadcast, whilst three years later it was at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition and playing at the Services Display at Ibrox stadium.

Mr Burnell retired in 1931 after 41 years service, but the Battalion was fortunate enough to secure the appointment of F W Dennet, a colourful and experienced individual who was to take the Band through the war years. Mr Dennet was a veteran of the Great

War – when he had been in the 4th Dragoon Guards – and of the Irish Civil War; during the latter he had serious head injuries and having the money he had won on Loch Lomond in the Irish Derby stolen from him. His credentials also included having been chosen as the Trumpeter to the Prince of Wales on the latter's visit to India in 1921, and having been a member of the All India (Army) Championship cricket team.

In 1939 the 2nd Battalion was sent to the West Indies, where the Band was stationed on Bermuda. Throughout the regimental journal of the period there is a certain amused curiosity at the American culture that dominated the colony; what, for example, did a local newspaper mean exactly when it described a concert as having presented 'a peach of a programme – snappy, sparkling, lilting and beautifully rendered'?

With the outbreak of war and the fall of the Netherlands in 1940, the 2nd Battalion was kept in the West Indies, protecting the Dutch oil refineries. When the United States entered the war, these guard duties were taken over by US troops and the Battalion, together with the band, made a public relations tour of America, including a memorable appearance in New York.

Mr Dennet's influence was scarcely discernible after the cessation of hostilities. He had led the wartime Band, and even when the two battalions merged in 1948 and he retired, it was his arrangement of the regimental march that was played on the amalgamation parade.

The '50s were spent not only on the normal postings in the UK and Germany, but also further afield. In 1949 the Battalion was sent to Hong Kong, where the Band found regular bookings and broadcasts, and later had an involvement in the Korean War; though the Band was not on active service it did tour both Korea and Japan. In 1955 it moved to Kenya where Band operations were temporarily hampered when a transport lorry crashed off the road into a stream; instruments were damaged and music destroyed, but some replacements were obtained from the 23rd King's African Rifles, and normal service was resumed. A massed band display in Nairobi's African Stadium saw the men link up with their benefactors and with the 3rd KAR (from Tanganyika) and the 7th KAR (from Uganda).

In 1957 Richard Ridings was appointed Bandmaster, later to become Lt-Col Ridings of the Coldstream Guards. His greatest innovation came in the early '60s when, inspired by an American

Regimental Music

The 53rd Foot originally used 'I'm Ninety Five' as a quick march, but in 1875 this was supplanted by 'The Captain with his Whiskers', a song for which the music has sadly been lost:

*As they marched through the town with their
banners so gay,
I ran to the window to hear the band play;
I peeped through the blind very cautiously then,
Lest the neighbours should say I was looking at
the men.
Oh, I heard the drums beat and the music so
sweet,
But my eyes at the time got a much greater treat
For the troop was the finest I ever did see,
And the Captain with his whiskers took a shy
glance at me.*

The 85th used 'La Ligne' until 1846 when Donizetti's 'Daughter of the Regiment' was adopted.

On amalgamation a new quick march was introduced in the form of 'Old Towler', a popular hunting song written by the Master of the King's Musick, William Shield.



Bandmaster RA Ridings, 1st Battalion The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Ponefract 1962 (Eagles/Ogilby)

band's performance, he developed a unique marching display: to the sounds of 'The Charleston' and 'Tiger Rag', the bandsmen executed a perfectly rehearsed dance routine that owed more to show business than to orthodox military traditions. The performance was a huge success with the majority of its audiences and was even broadcast on ITV, but despite Mr Ridings' argument that 'An Army must always move with the times', it was decreed that this was a step too far and the routine was abandoned before other bands could take up the challenge.

The last couple of years of the Shropshires were again spent in far-away lands. Posted to Singapore in 1966 (where Bdsm Farahar won a judo black belt), the Band and Bugles enjoyed a two-month tour of Australia before the Regiment was subsumed into the new Light Infantry.

3RD BATTALION, THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1968 3rd Battalion, The Light Infantry

Stuart James had been appointed Bandmaster of the Shropshire Light Infantry in 1967, and it was under his baton that the Band beat retreat in Terendak in July 1968 to herald the new incarnation of the Regiment. As a student at Kneller Hall, Mr James had been School Band Sergeant Major and it was thus entirely appropriate that his first role when he left the 3rd Light Infantry in 1974 should be to return as School Bandmaster.

His replacement was Michael Evans, who was to take the Band through the next seven years, until he was succeeded by Bandmaster Michael Lever. Amongst the latter's tasks was the welcoming of ships back from the Falklands in 1982, including the frigate HMS *Brilliant*. In 1984 Mr Lever took over the newly formed Corunna Band.

Regimental Music

See 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1880-1895 **MURPHY**, John. Born 1854 died 1912. Enl 56 Ft 23/1/68; Sgt (BM) 53 Ft 10/3/80; retd 19/11/95; BM Duke of York's Royal Military School 22/5/97-31/8/05.

1895-1912 **MOSS**, William Henry. Born 1862 died 1946. Enl KDG 13/10/75; WO (BM) 1 KSLI 20/11/95; retd 30/11/12.

1912-1919 **WILSON**, Alfred John. Born 1883 died 1977. Enl 2 Glosters 10/2/98; WO (BM) 1 KSLI 1/12/12; retd 29/3/19.

1919-1933 **WOODHAM**, Albert William. Born 1888 died 1977. Enl 11H 29/5/02; WO1 (BM) 1 KSLI 30/3/19; WO1 (BM) 1 DLI 1/5/33; retd 19/5/36; BM Lagos Police 1936-1946.

1933-1945 **DAVIDSON**, William Edward ARCM. Born 1902. Enl 1 York & Lanc R 17/4/16; trans SG 1924; WO1 (BM) 1 KSLI 7/2/33; retd 23/7/45.

1945-1954 **HEY**, Cornelius Wiegner George ARCM. Born 1914. Enl 1 Cheshire 23/6/30; WO1 (BM) 1 KSLI 24/7/45; retd 8/8/54; BM North Rhodesian Police 2/9/54.

1954-1957 **HALL**, George Richard (see 1 R Innis Fus)

1957-1967 **RIDINGS**, Richard Annison OBE ARCM psm. Born 1929. Enl 1 Foresters 30/5/44; WO1 (BM) 1 KSLI 24/5/57; WO1 (BM) Lowland Bde (RS) 8/1/67; Capt (DoM) RE (Ald) 17/6/68; Capt (DoM) RE (Chat) 19/10/70; Maj (DoM) Coldm Gds 4/3/74; Snr DoM Household Division 1977; Lt Col 1979; retd Jan 1986.

1967-1968 **JAMES**, Stuart Everard Munday ARCM LGSM psm. Born 1932. Enl 3 Para 18/7/49; WO1 (BM) 1 KSLI 8/1/67; WO1 (BM) 3 LI 10/7/68; WO1 (BM) LI Depot 29/1/74; WO1 (BM) RMSM 2/9/74; Lt (DoM) Iranian Land Forces 24/11/75; A/Maj (DoM) Brunei Malay Regt 15/12/75; retd 11/4/81.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1867-1886 **CONNOR**, David. Born 1833 died 1908. Enl 85 Ft; Sgt (BM) 85 Ft 14/3/67; retd 30/3/86.

1886-1899 **FORREST**, James. Born 1856 died 1977. Enl 1/14 Ft 15/11/70; WO (BM) 2 KSLI 21/3/86; retd 4/9/99.

1899-1908 **EDWARDS**, Edmund Pinching. Born 1865 died 1923. Enl 1 The Buffs 30/3/83; WO (BM) 2 KSLI 5/9/99; WO (BM) 2 R U Rifles 22/10/08; retd 20/10/15.

1908-1915 **FEATHERSTONE**, William Albert (see 2 R U Rifles)

1915-1922 **JONES**, Robert LRAM. Born 1878 died 1943.

Enl 1 Lan Fus 26/9/92; WO (BM) 1st West India Regt 22/5/06; WO1 (BM) 2 KSLI 1/7/15; retd 26/9/22.

1922-1931 **BURNELL**, Frank (see 2 R Ir R)

1931-1947 **DENNETT**, Frederick William MBE ARCM. Born 1897 died 1991. Enl 4/7 DG 14/1/12; WO1 (BM) 2 KSLI 1/4/31; retd 1947; WO1 (BM) 4 KSLI (TA) 1948.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1968-1974 **JAMES**, Stuart Everard Munday (see 1 KSLI)

1974-1981 **EVANS**, Michael John LTCL (Mus Ed). Born 1943. Enl 25/7/66; WO1 (BM) 3 LI 1/1/74; WO1 (BM) LI Depot; WO1 (BM) AJSM (Bov); retd 24/7/88.

1981-1985 **LEVER**, Michael ARCM. Born 1950. Enl 2 Para 3/4/66; WO1 (BM) 3 LI 30/7/81; WO1 (BM) LI (Cor) 31/3/85; retd 20/10/90.

Bandmaster S James, KSLI, c1967 (RMSM)



THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

1756	2nd Bn, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1826	2nd Bombay European Regiment (East India Company)
1758	68th Foot	1840	2nd Bombay European Light Infantry
1782	68th (Durham) Foot	1858	2nd Bombay Light Infantry
1812	68th (Durham) - Light Infantry) Foot	1862	106th Bombay Light Infantry
1881	The Durham Light Infantry		
1968	4th Battalion, The Light Infantry		
1968	disbanded		

The origins of the Band of the 68th Foot are uncertain: there is no record of it in early Inspection Reports, and even an account of the Regiment in the Peninsular War – when bands were becoming common throughout the Army – is equivocal. Private John Green's memoirs of that campaign, published in 1827 as *The Vicissitudes of a Soldier's Life*, describe the entry of the 68th and others into Madrid in 1812: 'The people shouted and rejoiced as we marched along, and the bands of the different regiments enlivened the scene by frequently playing "The Downfall of Paris".' It will be noted that Pte Green does not mention that the 68th itself had a band at this time, though in the same year he does state that since the Regiment had been converted into a light infantry unit, it now 'manoeuvred by the sound of the bugle, instead of the word of command.' It is possible that bugles provided the only music in the 68th for some time.

It is assumed, however, that at some point in the early decades of the century a band did emerge, and that it accompanied the Regiment to the Crimea. There a close relationship was struck up with the 95th Rifles (later The Rifle Brigade), out of which emerged the adoption of 'I'm 95' as the regimental quick march; this was later supplanted by 'The Light Barque'.

The 68th had only a brief respite after returning home from the Crimea, and in 1857 was posted to India. Prior to its departure a dinner was given for the men by the officers at Crystal Palace; the music,

BANDS OF THE 4TH BATTALION

THE LIGHT INFANTRY



it is recorded, was provided by the Band of the Grenadier Guards, suggesting that either the 68th Band was too weakened by war to perform or that the bandsmen were too busy enjoying the celebration along with their comrades to play.

Whilst in India the Regiment appointed its first known Bandmaster, W Neuzerling, who – despite his foreign-sounding surname – was not a civilian, but a Kneller Hall graduate. It is unclear what relationship Mr Neuzerling was to Albert Neuzerling, who enlisted into the 68th around this time and in 1874 became Bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot; given the proximity of their dates, the latter was perhaps a younger brother. Mr Neuzerling's successor was also from the School: Mr B Skelton, who retired in 1879, the same year that the Regiment became involved in the Afghanistan campaign.

Though the 68th could thus claim some knowledge of military life in India, this was as nothing compared to the experience of the regiment that would later become the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry. Raised in 1826 as an East India Company regiment, the 2nd Bombay Light Infantry

came under British Army command in 1862 along with the other units of the Company; it was not until 1874 that it left India for the first time.

Early records of its Band are even more scarce than those of the 68th, though it is known that the 106th used 'Paddy Carey' as its regimental march up to 1878. In that year the Regiment was able to take advantage of its home posting to engage its first Kneller Hall bandmaster, James Davis; possibly it was under his influence that 'Paddy Carey' was replaced by 'Ap Shenkin' – certainly he was to see its departure, for with the 1881 amalgamation 'The Light Barque' was adopted for the new Regiment.

1881 also saw the 1st Battalion officers resolve to contribute to a fund for the establishment of a string orchestra, though music was to take a back seat soon afterwards with the Battalion's emergency departure to Egypt for the Sudanese Campaign. The 2nd Durhams meanwhile had yet another posting to India, having spent just eight years at home. It was not to be until 1902 that the Battalion could once again enjoy the peace of England – it was still at home when the Great War broke out.

1st Battalion The Durham Light Infantry, India 1906 (RMSM)



Band and Bugles, 2nd Battalion The Durham Light Infantry, Catterick 1931, Bandmaster A Grice (Eagles/Ogilby)

In the aftermath of war the 2nd Battalion was again on its travels. A short stay in Britain was followed by nineteen years abroad, much of it again in India, though there was a six-month excursion to Shanghai in 1927. The band engaged in the usual round of activity, playing in Mess and at the Calcutta Tattoo, and forming a dance band for smaller bookings.

Notwithstanding its less-than-glamorous existence, missing out on the prestigious engagements available to those stationed in the UK, the 2nd Durhams could boast an extremely high standard of musicianship during this period, evidenced by the fact that it produced two of the great bandmasters of the century. Alf Young had enlisted in 1912 and was to rise to become Director of Music of the Royal Engineers (Chatham), whilst Richard Tulip had served through the War in the 4th Battalion before transferring to the 2nd and subsequently taking over the Band of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers – he was then appointed Professor of Piano at Kneller Hall, where he remained until his death in 1974.

The 1st Battalion also produced a brace of bandmasters in the early years of the century: Trayton

Adams of the Northants and Thomas Noble of the 16th/5th Lancers. It had the benefit of remaining in the UK through the '20s and most of the '30s, with a full complement of musical combinations – military band, dance band and male voice choir – available to play in public and to broadcast, but increasingly regimental commitments came to dominate life. There were recruiting marches through County Durham, and there was training for medical orderly and traffic control duties: in 1936 the Band won the Connaught Shield in the annual Aldershot stretcher-bearing competition.

In 1937 the 2nd Battalion moved to the Sudan, en route for England, whilst the 1st made a final appearance in the Aldershot Tattoo, before leaving for Shanghai. Christmas 1938 was spent in China, with the dance band particularly busy, but thereafter both bands were disbanded, leaving the bandmaster with the difficult process of rebuilding once authorization had been received from the War Office.

F H Rose, who had been with the 2nd Battalion since 1934, was primarily responsible for this task, but in 1945 he handed over duties to George

Crowhurst who was to stay with the Regiment for a decade, transferring to the 1st Battalion when the 2nd was disbanded. It was under his baton that the Band became the first to broadcast from Broadcasting House in Hamburg on the newly launched British Forces Network, and that the 1st Battalion was greeted in Liverpool when it finally came home from war in 1948.

The following year the Battalion was posted to Germany, where Mr Crowhurst added a dance orchestra to the Regiment and, at Christmas 1950, pre-empted *Starlight Express* with a production of *Cinderella* that included a roller-skating ballet; he also led the Band on summer tours of the recruiting area, playing at Durham Cathedral, at Roker Park for the football and at the South Shields Tattoo. The result of all this activity was that when the Band was visited by the Kneller Hall Inspectorate in 1952 it was graded 'outstanding'.

Orders were given in 1951 for the 2nd Battalion to be re-formed and Stanley Peacock was appointed Bandmaster. His task evidently took some time to complete, for, when new colours were presented to the Battalion in Germany in May 1953, it was the

1st Band that provided the music; within a few months, however, Mr Peacock had built a band to his satisfaction, and it made its first broadcast in November.

1953 also saw the 1st Durhams Band participate in an even more significant event – the Coronation Parade – and move to Egypt, where it rejoined the Battalion, returning from a year in Korea. By now that the Battalion could boast not only a string section – unusual for a line infantry band of the period – but also two separate dance bands. When Mr Crowhurst's retirement coincided with the disbandment of the 2nd Battalion in 1955, Mr Peacock brought many of his musicians from the 2nd to create a band nearly 50-strong.

Though this substantial unit was to be reduced over time, Mr Peacock's brief tenure was to provide an appearance at the 1956 Royal Tournament and a debut album. Mr Peacock retired whilst the Regiment was in Cyprus, leaving Band Sergeant Major Collins to fill the gap until his replacement arrived, though in fact the Band spent much of this time on guard duties rather than music.

1st Battalion The Durham Light Infantry, South Shields Tattoo 1955, Bandmaster SR Peacock (Eagles/Ogilby)



Bandmaster RC Berry with the Rt Hon Edward Heath during inspection of 1st Battalion of The Durham Light Infantry, c1965 - 68 (RC Berry)

The remaining years of the Band's existence saw the men active in a wide variety of locations. In 1960 they played 80 engagements in three months in County Durham, the following year they performed at the Queen's Birthday Parade in Berlin, and in 1953 they were posted to Hong Kong. Here there was an appearance by an eighteen-man dance band as guests at a Shirley Bassey concert, regular work for the Nite-Beats group and a trip to Korea in 1965 that was witnessed by George Crowhurst, now Director of Music of the Brunei Police Band.

In 1966 the Regiment returned to the United Kingdom. Two years later it was on the move again, with a posting to Cyprus. It was here in July 1968 that a parade was staged to herald the Durhams' absorption into the Light Infantry; the Band played the regimental marches of the four constituent regiments.

The incarnation as the 4th Battalion, Light Infantry was to be very shortlived. Within the year

the battalion had been disbanded and the traditions of the 68th and 106th Foot were lost to the British Army.

Regimental Music

As mentioned above, the quick march was 'The Light Barque', also known to the Royal Ulster Rifles as 'Off, Off, Said the Stranger':

*'Off, off,' said the stranger. 'Off, off and away.'
And away flew the light barque, o'er the silvery bay.
And she had forsaken her palaces and halls,
For the chill breeze and the light which falls
O'er the pure wave from the Heavens above.
'Off, off,' said the stranger. 'Off, off and away.'
And away flew the light barque, o'er the silvery bay.*

The slow march was 'The Old 68th', a piece of some antiquity that was lost for many years before being rediscovered and re-adopted.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

1866-1872 NEUZERLING, W. Enl 68 Ft; Sgt (BM) 68 Ft 4/8/66; retd 29/1/72.

1872-1879 SKELTON, B. Enl 2nd West India Regt; Sgt (BM) 68 Ft 5/2/72; retd 10/1/79.

1879-1893 BULTITUDE, Philip Frank. Born 1851 died 1935. Enl 44 Ft 4/2/65; Sgt (BM) 68 Ft 11/1/79; retd 25/6/93.

1893-1895 LIDDLE, Silas. Born 1862 died 1977. Enl 55 Ft 27/2/78; WO (BM) 1 DLI 26/6/93; WO (BM) 2 Green Howards 10/4/95; retd 30/11/01.

1895-1908 HIND, Arthur. Born 1865 died 1977. Enl 16L 11/10/79; WO (BM) 1 DLI 10/4/95; retd 30/11/08.

1908-1916 DOUGLAS, Archibald. Born 1879 died 1977. Enl 1 BW 8/12/94; WO (BM) 1 DLI 1/12/08; retd 17/4/16.

1916-1933 FRICKER, Sidney Frank. Born 1878 died 1951. Enl 7H 27/2/1894; WO1 (BM) 1 DLI 19/4/16; retd 26/4/23; WO1 (BM) 9 DLI (TA) 1933-1939.

1933-1936 WOODHAM, Albert William (see 1 KSLI)

1936-1948 RIPPON, Ernest Frederick ARCM. Born 1909 died 1977. Enl 1 York & Lanc R 23/12/24; WO1 (BM) 1 DLI 20/3/36; WO1 (BM) 3 Para 31/3/48; retd 10/6/56.

1948-1955 CROWHURST, George Robert (see 2 DLI)

1955-1958 PEACOCK, Stanley Robert (see 2 DLI)

1958-1961 BENTLY, Lionel Charles Warwick (see 1 Manch R)

1961-1968 BERRY, Ronald Charles ARCM. Born 1930. Enl 1 Lincoln R 16/10/45; WO1 (BM) 1 DLI 16/9/61; WO1 (BM) 4 LI 10/7/68; Lt (Asst Adjutant) 4 LI 1/1/69; QM British Forces Sharjah, Persian Gulf 1969; retd 13/3/85.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

1878-1886 DAVIS, James. Born 1846 died 1929. Enl 56 Ft 2/10/60; Sgt (BM) 106 Ft 1/1/78; retd 6/7/86.

1886-1891 HEALY, Daniel. Born 1857. Enl 4 KRRC 30/6/70; WO (BM) 2 DLI 7/7/86; retd 7/7/91.

1891-1904 SNELL, James. Born 1863 died 1929. Enl 102 Ft 28/5/77; WO (BM) 2 DLI 8/7/91; retd 30/4/04.

1904-1910 NEWTON, John William. Born 1873 died 1916. Bdsn Norfolk Artillery 23/2/86; BM Sligo Artillery 1894-1900; WO (BM) 2 DLI 1/5/04; WO (BM) RM (Plym) 1/10/10; died whilst serving 26/6/16.

1910-1920 ELDRIDGE, Henry. Born 1884 died 1926. Enl 1 Rifle Bde 7/7/99; WO1 (BM) 2 DLI 1/10/10; WO1 (BM) RA (Plym) 15/6/20; Lt (DoM) LG 4/10/21; died whilst serving 23/9/26.

1920-1934 GRICE, Albert. Born 1885 died 1977. Enl 3 Lan Fus 24/7/99; WO1 (BM) 2 DLI 25/10/20; WO1 (BM) 1 S Lan R 8/5/35; retd 23/5/56.

1934-1945 ROSE, Frank Hubert ARCM. Born 1900 died 1977. Enl 2 DWR 4/8/15; WO1 (BM) 2 DLI 10/3/34; retd 1945.

1945-1948 CROWHURST, George Robert. Born 1916 died 1978. Enl 1 Border R 29/11/37; trans RA (Port); WO1 (BM) 2 DLI 15/12/45; WO1 (BM) 1 DLI 31/3/48; WO1 (BM) RA (Wool) 10/3/55; retd 12/12/63; BM Royal Brunei Police 13/12/63.

1948-1952 disbanded

1952-1955 PEACOCK, Stanley Robert. Born 1919. Enl 1 Essex R 29/7/38; trans 2 SLI 28/6/46; WO1 (BM) 2 DLI 4/9/32; WO1 (BM) 1 DLI 10/3/55; retd 1958.

1955 Disbanded

BANDMASTERS OF THE 4TH BATTALION THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1968 BERRY, Ronald Charles (see 1 DLI)

1968 Disbanded.

Bandmaster J Snell, 2 DLI c1898, (RMSM)



THE CORUNNA BAND OF THE LIGHT INFANTRY

Bandmaster Lever – formerly of the 3rd Battalion – was succeeded in 1990 by Ed Keeley. That same year the Band participated in perhaps the biggest ever engagement of any Light Infantry band: a performance of Roger Walters' work *The Wall*, staged in Berlin and attracting a television audience estimated at one billion viewers. As the transformation of Germany continued, the Corunna Band also made an exchange visit with a Red Army Band in the East – where it was presented with a brass T62 Soviet tank – and played in Karl Marx Platz for the unification ceremony.

Further overseas bookings saw the Band spend six days in Poland in 1991, a visit centred on the Krakow Music Festival, and an excursion to Canada for the 125th Nova Scotia International Tattoo the following year.

In 1993 the Division staged its last Beating Retreat parade – Horse Guards, and the next year the Royal Tournament witnessed the last ever performance by the four Bands of the Light Division, before they were merged to form the new Band demanded under Options for Change.

THE SALAMANCA BAND OF THE LIGHT INFANTRY

Bandmaster Burton moved from the 2nd Battalion to lead the new Band, and spent the next four and a half years based in Germany. It played every year at the Corps Commander's concert in Sonthofen, appeared at the Halle Munsterland massed bands show, and made visits to Belgium and Holland.

Returning to England in 1989, the Salamanca Band found itself busily engaged on regimental duties but also played for such events as the Liberation Parade in Guernsey in 1992. The same year it played in the massed bands of the Light Division, beating retreat at the historic depot in Winchester, before the depot was transformed into the Army Training Regiment, Winchester.

Following the merger of the bands after the 1994 Royal Tournament, the new divisional Band made its debut beating retreat at the Nato headquarters in Belgium. It then moved to Cyprus.

THE CORUNNA BAND AND THE SALAMANCA BAND OF

THE LIGHT INFANTRY

BANDMASTERS OF THE CORUNNA BAND, THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1985-1990 LEVER, Michael (see 3 LI)
1990-1994 KEELEY, Edwin Harvey BBCM psm. Born
1957. Enl Queens (Queb); WO1 (BM) LI (Cor) 14/3/90;
WO1 (BM) L Div 1994.

BANDMASTERS OF THE SALAMANCA BAND, THE LIGHT INFANTRY

1985-1991 BURTON, Dennis. (see 2 LI)
1991-1994 TAYLOR, Brian Mark. Born 1959. Enl QLR
9/9/75; WO1 (BM) LI (Sal) 7/5/91; retd 1994.



Corunna Band of The Light Infantry Berlin 1991, Bandmaster EH Keeley (Light Division)

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1741	54th Foot	1755	54th Foot
1748	43rd Foot	1757	52nd Foot
1782	43rd (Mon- mouthshire) Foot	1782	52nd (Oxfordshire)
1803	43rd (Mon- mouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment	1803	52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry) Regiment

1881 The Oxfordshire Light Infantry
1908 The Oxfordshire and
Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
1958 redesignated 1st Green Jackets
(43rd and 52nd)
1966 redesignated 1st Battalion, The
Royal Green Jackets

The 54th Foot is noted as having a 'Band of Music'
as early as 1768, an ensemble that had grown to '11
(4 young)' by 1792. Shortly after this
date, the Standing Orders of the Regiment
in 1795 make clear how established the Band
had become; having specified that the Master of the
Band is to be considered as a Sergeant, they add:

*In order to prevent disputes relative to the distri-
bution of any money which may be given to the
Band, it is ordered that all money may be divided
into one more share than there are of the Band
present, of which each is to receive one, and the
Master of the Band two. Cymbals, bass-drum,
tambourine &c., when employed, are to be con-
sidered as belonging to the Band and receive their
share.*

It is unclear what happened to this Band when
the Regiment was converted to Light Infantry in
1803 and thus acquired bugles. Accounts from the
Peninsular War seldom make mention of a band
being present, save for an anonymous Irish
sergeant in the 43rd who described in his memoirs
'the emotion felt on one occasion, merely because,
on commencing a march, the band struck up the
national air of "St Patrick's Day in the Morning"'.
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

BANDS OF THE

1ST BATTALION

THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS





43rd Light Infantry, Portsmouth 1866, Bandmaster EH Lay (Eagles/Ogilby)

The 2nd Battalion of the 43rd (which existed between 1804 and 1817) also had a Band, and an Explanatory State of the Battalion compiled in 1816 in Plymouth shows the musical strength standing at one sergeant, one corporal, four buglers, fourteen privates and seven extra buglers. It seems likely therefore that the senior battalion, too, would have had music.

The 43rd Band went abroad with the Regiment, and thus suffered proportionately when a ship from the West Indies brought yellow fever to Gibraltar in 1828: 90 men of the Regiment lost their lives. Yet more difficulties were experienced in the early 1850s when the 43rd became involved in conflict in South Africa, though the venture started out peacefully enough; Arthur Ponsonby, an officer in the Regiment, noted in his journal for 1851 that as the men marched to their embarkation point in Ireland, 'the band played 4 or 5 tunes and the men in great spirits, sang the whole way and marched beautifully.' En route for the colony, he recorded: 'Band played in afternoon, very jolly indeed.'

Despite casualties in South Africa, the 43rd Band was clearly in a healthy state around this era; a photograph taken in 1866 shows it at a strength of 33 musicians in addition to the (unnamed) Bandmaster. And there were more pleasant activities: a playbill from 1874 survives of a double-bill production of 'Don't Lend Your Umbrella!' and 'I've Eaten My Friend', for which the Band under Mr H Dowdall played Schubert's overture 'Rosamunde'. The Regiment was then stationed in India; en route it had stopped off in Malta, where it was welcomed by the Band of the 52nd Foot. As the troopships left, the 52nd Band played 'Auld Lang Syne', an appropriate choice for two regiments whose auld acquaintance was to be cemented in 1881 by their amalgamation to form The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The 52nd had also endured the privations of life abroad. Present in India during the Mutiny, when the Bandmaster was a Mr Embury, it was hit again whilst stationed in Jhansi in 1862 - a cholera epidemic killed 80 men, women and children. It is

perhaps therefore not surprising that a photograph taken two years later shows just Mr Embury and sixteen musicians. The Band recovered, however, and in 1883 won the first prize of £20 in a contest staged in Cork, beating off competition from six other bands. (Mr Embury, regrettably, had already departed by this stage, with comments on his confidential reports that while his musical ability was 'very good', his conduct was 'unsatisfactory'.)

Unlike many other amalgamations, that of the 43rd and 52nd was, if not actively sought, at least not resented, for the two regiments had forged an historic alliance during the Peninsular War as part of the famous Light Division. Under the new arrangement both bands continued to thrive, and in the early '90s the 1st Battalion even relaunched its string band, which had disappeared a quarter of the century earlier: the revival was an initiative of the bandsmen themselves, who bought their own instruments in order to expand their musical range. The 2nd Battalion also had a string orchestra.

The strength of the 1st Band at this stage stood at the Bandmaster and 22 men, but this level fell when the Battalion was called upon to serve in the Boer War. Perhaps the greatest loss to military music in the Regiment during the hostilities was the death of Major Charles Day at Paardeberg; an excellent musician in his own right and something of an authority on bands, Major Day's stated ambition

had been to become Commandant of Kneller Hall, in which capacity he would undoubtedly have been a great success.

With the coming of peace, Bandmaster Lamb rejoined the Battalion and was soon conducting the Band in less stressful engagements, such as the 1902 dinner for the King of Portugal, the Colonel of the Regiment. The following year the 1st returned to England for a brief period before swapping postings with the 2nd, then in India.

The 2nd Battalion was still in England when war broke out in 1914, and Bandmaster Neville - who had earlier received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal - switched to the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion at the depot. By 1915 he was leading a Band of 25 men and ten boys on a recruiting march through Oxfordshire; later that year a photograph of the Band shows it to be 38-strong.

It proved impossible to maintain such high numbers in peacetime with the demobilization programme, and a further photograph taken in Germany in 1919, after Mr Neville had rejoined his Battalion, shows him accompanied by just fifteen musicians.

Both battalions were involved in the Irish war, with the bandsmen serving as stretcher-bearers, but thereafter the most bellicose activity for nearly two decades seems to have been the boxing career of Bdsman Hobson of the 1st Battalion: as a middle-weight he won the Army and the inter-services

1st Battalion The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Ireland 1894 (Eagles/Ogilby)





1st Battalion The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Hampshire 1933. Bandmaster DJ Plater (G Turner)

championships and represented the Army in international matches.

The 1st Battalion spent most of the inter-war period in Britain, though there was a posting to occupied Germany in the mid-'20s and a Band visit to Brussels in 1934. This latter expedition nearly ended in disaster when Bandmaster Plater lost his attaché case containing not only the funds for the trip but also the return tickets; fortunately it was discovered and re-united with its grateful owner. Amongst other engagements of the era were regular appearances at the Colchester Oyster Feast, whilst a newly formed accordion band rivalled the military band as a live attraction. More formal duties saw the Band play for the laying of the foundation stone of the Bodleian Library extension by Queen Mary in 1937, and in the same year a performance in the Aldershot Tattoo, playing Denis Plater's prize-winning march 'The King's Men'.

Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion was stationed in India, where the Band was severely weakened in

1924 by the departure of many senior members. By 1928, however, it had recovered sufficiently to play for the laying of the foundation stone of the new Bengal Legislative Council building and to appear at the Calcutta Searchlight Tattoo; two years later it could boast both a dance band and even a boys' band - the former at least found plenty of work, and it is reported that for the first time in many years the band fund went into profit.

In 1939 Bandmaster Feltham of the 1st Battalion was sent to the depot, where he was joined the following year by Bandmaster Taylor of the 2nd. Unusually there appears to have been an effort to maintain two separate bands during the war, a difficult endeavour but one that at least ensured a degree of continuity for when peace eventually came.

The major event of the war years, from the perspective of regimental history, was the bicentenary of the 43rd in 1941. At a celebratory parade all available bandmen and buglers played a succession of

favourite marches, whilst an evening concert saw the men tackling some of the older pieces associated with the two regiments: 'Britons, Strike Home' was reportedly played by the 52nd during the storming of Savandroog in 1791 and 'The Fall of Paris' was likewise a standard piece during the Peninsular War. The old regimental double-past, 'Weel may the Keel Row', was also revived by the wartime bands.

In August 1944 the 1st Band made a tour of Northern France, visiting its Battalion amongst others, while the 2nd under Bandmaster Taylor was sufficiently strong to be playing civilian concerts as soon as the war ended, including a season at Southend in June 1945. Soon afterwards the 2nd Band sailed for Palestine, where the Battalion was engaged in anti-terrorist activities, but it was to be a short-lived reunion, for the 2nd was put into suspended animation in March 1947 prior to the amalgamation of the two battalions. The 1st was also abroad: in Germany in 1948, where the Band won the inter-platoon cricket competition (Mr Feltham scoring 43 not out in the final), in Greece, where a 1949 Beating Retreat at Salonika attracted an audience of over 18,000, and then in Cyprus.

Other overseas tours followed, with less pleasant duties: the bandsmen spent much of their time in Suez on guard duties and returned to Cyprus in 1956 at a time when terrorist activity made music less important than security. In between came the bicentenary of the 52nd, celebrated in Osnabruck with the last parading of the old colours - Bandmaster Kenney wrote a march 'The 52nd Colours' to commemorate the occasion.

In 1958 the Regiment was redesignated the 1st Green Jackets, an event marked by a parade in Cyprus with the performance of the marches of all the constituent regiments, but there was little disruption to everyday operations. More significant was the move to England the following year - the first time that the Battalion had been stationed at home since 1939. The massed bands of the Green Jackets made their debut performance soon after at Wembley for an England-Italy football international, though unfortunately the wrong Italian national anthem was played, which must have caused some offence.

Bandmaster Kenney moved to the Royal Artillery (Plymouth) in 1960, having said farewell at a concert in the Albert Hall, leaving behind a band of a very high standard. It needed to be, for the last five years of its existence before the implementation of further defence changes were hectic ones. Two years were spent in the Far East - mostly in Malaya,

where the band played for the King and Queen of Thailand, and Borneo - before a move to Berlin, where the Regiment was inspected by the Queen.

On 31 December 1965 the Regiment was redesignated the 1st Battalion, the Royal Green Jackets.

Regimental Music

Up to 1863 the 43rd used the popular 'I'm Ninety-Five' as its quickstep, but in that year an air from the opera *Das Nachtlager von Granada* by German composer Conradin Kreutzer was adopted, possibly under the influence of a German bandmaster. New words were added to make it 'A Rifleman Am I'. The 52nd meanwhile used an old Irish tune, 'The Lower Castle Yard', which had been found whilst stationed in Dublin in the 1830s. On amalgamation, an arrangement was made bringing the two pieces together.

THE 1ST BATTALION, THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

1966	1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (43rd and 52nd)
1968	redesignated 1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

Stationed in Berlin at the time of the amalgamation, the 1st Green Jackets continued its standard round of engagements, including the Queen's Birthday Parade in 1966, before moving to Cyprus the following year. Subsequent postings were mainly concentrated on England and Germany, though there was a trip to Hong Kong in 1978 and frequent visits to the Battalion in Northern Ireland.

More pleasant duties included playing for the England vs Wales football match at Wembley in 1969 - when the Band and Bugles were at a strength of 60 men - and a rugby international between the same two countries the next year at Twickenham, but any account of the eighteen years of the existence of the 1st Green Jackets is inevitably dominated by the horrors of 20 July 1982, when the Band was the target of one of the IRA's most appalling outrages.

A terrorist bomb planted underneath the bandstand at Regent's Park, London, exploded during a routine lunchtime concert by the Band, killing seven



1st Battalion The Royal Green Jackets (RMSM)

musicians: WO2 (BSM) Graham Barker, Sgt Robert Livingstone, Cpl John R McKnight and Bandsmen John Heritage, George J Mesure, Keith Powell and Laurence Smith. Others were wounded, some very seriously, and when the Band regrouped five weeks later just nine men were present, headed by Bandmaster David Little.

Despite enduring the worst post-war tragedy in Army music, the Band was determined to rebuild as soon as possible and – with the assistance of musicians brought in from other bands in the Division and with the donation of new instruments and music – it was functioning again by Christmas that year. The task was given a huge boost by the massive wave of public support that followed the bombing; amongst the many events staged to raise money for the emergency fund was a star cabaret evening in Bournemouth organized by the former Bugle Major of the 1st, John Jackson, and his wife, the actress Ruth Madoc of *Hi-de-Hi* fame.

In 1983 Mr Little conducted the Band in a concert on the rebuilt bandstand to commemorate

the unveiling of a plaque by Margaret Thatcher to those who had been murdered. In a happy postscript to the tragedy, and as a testament to the enduring spirit of the Band, its last Kneller Hall inspection in April 1984 saw it awarded the highest grade possible: outstanding.

Regimental Music

In 1965 a new march written by Ray Pinkney, Bandmaster at the Rifle Depot, was adopted by the Green Jackets as part of the attempt to give the three battalions a more uniform identity. Titled 'The Royal Green Jackets', it was an arrangement of 'The Huntsmen's Chorus' and 'The Italian Song', the latter having been adopted by the 4th Battalion of the Oxs & Bucks whilst in Lombardy during the Great War. (For 'The Huntsman's Chorus' see The King's Royal Rifle Corps.)

Mr Pinkney also made a new arrangement of 'The Road to the Isles', previously the double-past of The Oxs & Bucks and now adopted by the new Regiment.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1863-1868 **LAY**, E H. Born 18?? died 1869. Sgt (BM) 43 Ft 1/1/63; Sgt (BM) 2/21 Fus 1/6/68; died 25/7/69 whilst serving.

1868-1872 **CLARKE**, John Power (see 1 Loyal R)

1872-1879 **DOWDALL**, H. Enl 48 Ft; Sgt (BM) 43 Ft 23/7/72; retd 28/2/79.

1879-1890 **SANGWELL**, Joseph. Born 1843 died 1908. Enl 2/2 Ft 29/1/58; Sgt (BM) 43 Ft 1/3/79; retd 13/5/90.

1890-1905 **LAMB**, Albert. Born 1859 died 1936. Enl 41 Ft 15/6/75; WO (BM) 1 Ox & Bucks LI 27/5/90; retd 21/11/05.

1905-1907 **SYLVESTER**, Frederick William. Born 1872 died 1934. Enl RA 4/12/86; WO (BM) 1 Ox & Bucks LI 22/11/05; retd 3/12/07.

1907-1914 **DUFFY**, Thomas Michael. Born 1876 died 19???. Enl 1 DWR 27/12/92; WO (BM) 4/12/07; retd 7/6/14.

1914-1926 **SMITH**, Edward. Born 1886 died 19???. Enl 4 Wore R 26/1/1900; WO (BM) 1 Ox & Bucks LI 8/6/14; retd 10/8/14.

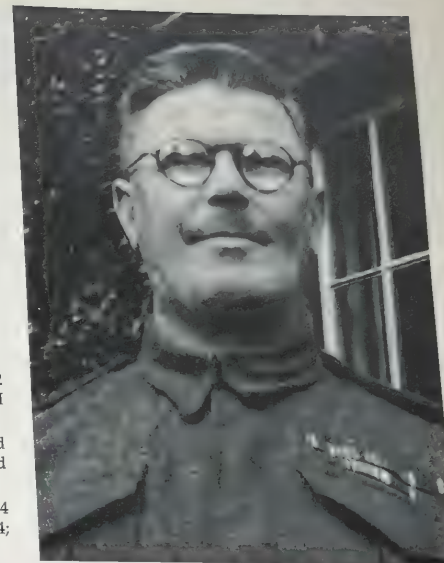
1926-1938 **MAFFER**, Denis James LRAM ARCM. Born 1895 died 1957. Enl 3 Midd'x R 14/3/11; WO1 (BM) 2 S Wales Bdr 28/11/23; WO1 (BM) 1 Ox & Bucks LI 11/9/26; WO1 (BM) RTC 4/5/38; Lt (DoM) REME 1/10/47; died whilst serving 25/5/52 rank of Maj.

1938-1949 **FELTHAM**, Dudley Keith LRAM ARCM. Born 1910. Enl RA (Port) 20/1/27; WO1 (BM) 1 Ox & Bucks LI 4/5/38; retd 25/11/23; DoM Valley Forge Academy USA 1949-19??.

1949-1958 **KENNEY**, Horatio Arthur LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1919 died 1994. Enl 2 SLI 15/6/34; trans 1 KOYLI 4/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Oxs & Bucks LI 22/9/49; WO1 (BM) 1 GJ 6/9/58; Lt (DoM) RA (Plym) 6/4/60; Lt (DoM) RTR (Alamein) 23/4/61; Capt (DoM) WG 22/5/62; retd 19/10/69 rank of Maj.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

1845-1851 **VAN MAANEN**, J C. Born 1827 died 1899. Sgt (BM) 52 Ft 1845; Sgt (BM) 1 Ft 1851; Sgt (BM) Bengal Artillery 1856; Sgt (BM) Scots Fus Gds 1869; BM Royal Irish Constabulary 1875; died in service.



Bandmaster H G Pipe, 2 Ox & Bucks LI c1939 (RMSM)

1851?-1874 **EMBURY**, H. Enl 52 Ft; probably Sgt BM from 1851 but official records give his appointment on graduation from Kneller Hall: Sgt (BM) 52 Ft 11/12/67; retd 31/8/74.

1874-1881 **EDWARDS**, Henry. Enl 52 Ft; Sgt (BM) 52 Ft 1/9/74; retd 29/9/81.

1881-1885 **RICHARDS**, George. Born 1851. Enl 2/25 Ft 26/7/65; WO (BM) 2 Ox & Bucks LI 30/9/81; retd 29/12/85.

1885-1887 **BRENNEN**, Charles Joseph. Born 1857 died 1887. Enl 99 Ft 6/11/72; WO (BM) 52 Ft 30/12/85; retd 13/5/87.

1887-1912 **BRADLEY**, Francis. Born 1857 died 1933. Enl 2/24 Ft 4/1/72; WO(BM) 2 Ox & Bucks LI 14/5/87; retd 12/5/12; Civ BM RAMC 6/12; retd 7/22.

1912-1925 **NEVILLE**, Nathaniel Richard Cyril. Born 1880 died 19???. Enl 1 RS 1/6/94; WO (BM) 2 Ox & Bucks LI 13/5/12; retd 29/4/25; Civ BM R Signals 2/9/25-31/12/25; BM 311th Company RE (TA) 1928-39.

1925-1943 **PIPE**, Henry Gilbert ARCM. Born 1898 died 19???. Enl 2 LG 11/2/13; WO1 (BM) 2 Ox & Bucks LI 30/5/25; retd 1947; Professor of Clarinet RMSM 1947-1969.

1943-1946 **TAYLOR**, Frank Edmund ARCM. Born 1909 died 1982. Enl 2 Cameronians 18/10/24; appointed WO1 (BM) 3 DG 30/5/42 but served with 2 Ox & Bucks LI until 1946 when he returned to 3 DG; retd 11/4/57.

1946-1947 **PENNELL**, Sydney William ARCM. Born 1908 died 1951. Enl 1 S Lan R 21/2/24; WO1 (BM) 1 Cameronians 8/4/39; WO1 (BM) 2 Ox & Bucks LI 5/12/46; WO1 (BM) 1 Para 1/11/47; retd 9/3/51.



Bandmaster J McTomney, 1st Bn RGJ, 1968 (RMSM)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

1958-1960 **KENNEY**, Horatio Arthur LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1919 died 1994. (For full details see 1 Ox & Bucks LI).

1960-1965 **SIMPSON**, Basil Emslie. Born 1925. Enl 1 Bedfs & Herts R 31/7/39; WO1 (BM) 1 RGJ 6/4/60; retd 1/2/65.

1965-1968 **HAYES**, Frank ARCM. Born 1932. Enl 1 E Lan R 9/6/47; WO1 (BM) 1 RGJ 2/2/65; WO1 (BM) Malawi Rifles 4/12/68; retd 1977.

1968-1974 **McTOMNEY**, John. Born 1934. Enl 1 HLI 13/9/50; WO1 (BM) 1 RGJ 4/12/68; Lt (Regt com) 1 RGJ 29/7/74; retd 1977.

1974-1976 **MATTHEWS**, Frederick William. Born 1945. Enl 1 Cameronians 15/6/60; trans. 1 RS 14/5/68; WO1 (BM) 1 RGJ 29/7/74; retd 28/3/76.

1976-1984 **LITTLE**, David Gordon. Born 1946. Enl 13/18H 11/5/62; WO1 (BM) 1 RGJ 1/1/76; WO1 (BM) RGJ (Normandy) 1984; retd 20/10/84.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

1755	62nd (Royal American) Foot
1756	renumbered 60th (Royal American) Foot
1824	60th (Duke of York's Rifle Corps)
1830	60th, or The King's Royal Rifle Corps
1881	The King's Royal Rifle Corps (four battalions)
1958	redesignated 2nd Green Jackets (The King's Royal Rifle Corps)
1966	redesignated 2nd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (The King's Royal Rifle Corps)

There was music in the 60th Foot at an early date, as an Inspection Report for the 1st Battalion dated 19 December 1783 demonstrates: '2 black pioneers borne on strength of each company. 3 Fife cases wanted. Band tolerable. Now as much British as any other Corps in the service.' With the change of the Regiment into a light infantry unit, however, the idea of having a band seems to have been reduced in priority; a report of the 5th Battalion in 1804 mentions '22 Bugles and Buglemen's swords' but no other instrumentation, and when the 60th petitioned Horse Guards for permission for a man 'to be borne on the strength of the Regiment as a Serjeant, he not being an enlisted soldier, for the purpose of being employed as a Master of the Band', the request was turned down.

This situation was gradually to change and by the middle of the century bands had been firmly established in all four battalions, with the earliest recorded bandmasters being A Emanuel (1st Bn, appointed 1856), W Woodcock (2nd Bn, 1865), J Coleman (3rd Bn, 1864) and G Light (4th Bn, 1874). Of these, the last three were all Kneller Hall graduates, but the 1st Battalion held on to the old tradition of the civilian musician as long as possible – Mr Emanuel served through to 1871, when he was succeeded by Giacomo Raineri, another civilian. It was only when the 1881 reforms of the Army insisted that all bandmasters should be accredited by Kneller Hall that Mr Raineri enlisted into the Regiment and attended the School on the bandmasters' course.

William Woodcock of the 2nd Battalion had been born into the Regiment, his father then serving

BANDS OF THE 2ND BATTALION

THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS





A battalion of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Blackdown 1912 (Eagles/Ogilby)

with the Battalion in Dublin. By the time the young Mr Woodcock enlisted at the age of fifteen, he had already seen foreign postings to Gibraltar and Corfu, but his days as a bandsman were to be even more eventful. In the early 1850s the 2nd Battalion was posted to South Africa where it was involved in the protracted fighting of the era; presumably the musicians too were called upon to serve, but the *Kaffrarian Observer* reported in 1857 that the Band was present (playing 'lively airs') as the 60th Rifles entered King William's Town, suggesting that it had not been too heavily damaged by the war.

Even then the 2nd's campaigning was not done, for in 1860 it moved to China where the bandsmen were on active duty in the fighting at Taku Forts and Peking; they also played at the funerals of Mr Bowlby, the war correspondent of *The Times*, and of various prisoners who died in Chinese custody. Having served through these postings, William Woodcock was promoted to Sergeant in 1862, sent to Kneller Hall and then appointed Bandmaster, though the years abroad seem to have weakened him: in 1870, whilst stationed in India, he fell ill and was discharged from the Battalion,

though he subsequently found a more comfortable berth with the 3rd East Surrey Volunteers.

The record of overseas service in the Regiment continued with the 1st and 4th Battalions' involvement in the Boer War: in 1909 the Band of the 1st played at Winchester Cathedral for a ceremony in which the Prince of Wales unveiled a stained glass window in memory of those who had fallen.

Other accounts from the turn of the century tell of the 1st Band playing for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Malta in 1903 (the couple then proceeded to India, where they were welcomed by the Band of the 2nd Battalion), and of the 3rd Battalion in Crete in 1908: here there was a regimental production of 'Humpty Dumpty' with Band Sergeant E France taking the part of the Queen of Humptiland. A more serious engagement for the 3rd came a few years later with the Delhi Durbar, at which Sjt France was appointed assistant Sergeant Major for the massed bands; Durbar medals were presented to Bandmaster Henry Lovell, Sjt France, Sjt W Pearson, Cpl J H Shirley, L/Cpl G E Stokes and Bdsman H G Gibbs.

Mr Lovell was a highly regarded musician, who served with the 3rd right through to its dis-



Left, Bandmaster WJ Dunn, 2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps, c1913 (Eagles/Ogilby)

Below, 2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Aldershot 1936, Bandmaster D McBain (Eagles/Ogilby)

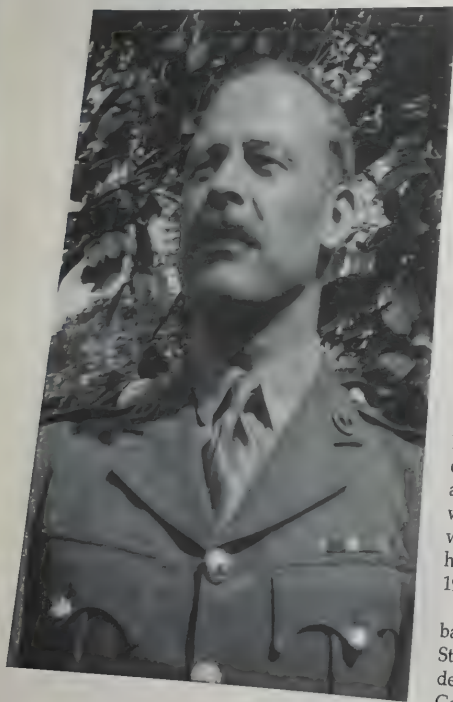


bandment in 1922, but the most distinguished Bandmaster of the era was William Dunn of the 2nd Battalion. Appointed in 1908, 'Paddy' Dunn came from a musical family, his father and brother having been in the 33rd Foot Band (see *The Duke of Wellington's Regiment*), whilst his other brother was then Bandmaster of the 1st Irish Fusiliers. Under Paddy's influence the 2nd Battalion became the first 'silver band' in the Army, with a complete set of silver-plated instruments. Whilst playing at the 1912 Paris Exhibition, he found an even more distinctive instrument, the Unaphone, a keyboard comprising an octave-and-a-half of tuned bells. The first performance was given by Mrs Dunn at a regimental guest night; when the commanding officer discovered that the Unaphone had not yet been paid for, he passed around a menu card for donations from the officers – the money was raised immediately. This unique instrument now resides in the Kneller Hall Museum.

Mr Dunn's greatest contribution came in 1914. The 2nd Battalion was dispatched to France as soon as war was declared, and Mr Dunn – having been refused leave to accompany them – disguised himself as a rifleman and joined the draft secretly; he was subsequently given command of the 2nd Brigade Ammunition Column, in which capacity he won the Military Cross.

In the aftermath of the War the 3rd and 4th spent a brief period in India before being disbanded, whilst the 1st served in Ireland and then India, and the 2nd was posted to Cologne. Photographs of the two surviving bands in the '20s show them at a strength of nearly 50 musicians each, and both had a deservedly high reputation: when the 2nd Band entered a competition in Ostend in 1923, it triumphed over 300 civilian and military bands from France, Belgium, Holland and Germany to take the first prize.

Bandmaster A Hibbert, 1st Bn KRRC c1937 (RMSM)



When Mr Dunn moved on to an appointment as another towering figure of military music, David McBain, who later became Director of Music at Kneller Hall. Under his baton the 2nd Band Lt-Gen Sir William Pitcairn Campbell as 'one of the three best bands in the British Army' – and even broke new ground, playing at Buckingham Palace and becoming the first line band to broadcast on the BBC. Amongst those to emerge from its ranks was Bandboy Bashford, winner of the Horn Prize in 1935 and later to follow Mr McBain as Director of Music at Kneller Hall.

The 1st Battalion too had the benefit of an outstanding Bandmaster: Arthur Hibbert was appointed in 1930 whilst the Battalion was in India. One of the most gifted musicians of his time, Mr Hibbert had – uniquely – passed the psm examination even before leaving Kneller Hall to take over his band; whilst at the School he had also designed the new bandstand, known as The Rock. Although there were few opportunities in '20s India for making a musical reputation, Mr Hibbert found himself busy playing at parades, dinner nights and concerts; there were also tattoos, though this term could sometimes give a misleading impression of grandeur: at the Mandalay Tattoo in 1937, for example, the 1st KRRC was the only band.

In 1939 the 2nd Battalion went to France, with the bandsmen reverting to their stretcher-bearer roles, though they took their instruments for use when possible. Any opportunities that may have existed were short-lived – as the German advance swept the Allies back through France, the 2nd and 7th KRRC found themselves engaged in an heroic defence of Calais that was absolutely vital in covering the escape from Dunkirk, but cost the Regiment dearly. When the position was finally overrun, all the survivors were captured, including the whole band save for a trombonist who had been killed earlier in the siege. The instruments were also amongst the casualties – the truck in which they were stored was crushed by a German tank and all were destroyed, amongst them the French horn that had been given to Rodney Bashford as his prize in 1935.

New bandmasters had been appointed to both battalions shortly before the War, Albert Jarvis and Stephen Baker. The former was able to rebuild at the depot, and in 1945 took his Band on a tour of Germany, but Mr Baker and the few musicians unfit

for active service were sent on loan to the Cairo Area Military Band. It was not until the end of the conflict that all KRRC bandsmen assembled together at the depot; by 1 September 1946 there were 60 musicians – two bandmasters, two band sergeants, forty men and sixteen boys. The residual strength of the men can be gauged by the fact that this total included three future bandmasters, Messrs Bashford, Hilling and Watkins.

The principal task of these musicians was to welcome in troopships at Southampton; more than one hundred such vessels were greeted during the winter of 1945-46, amongst them the *Corfu*, the first ship to return with former prisoners-of-war from Japan. They also played for the departure of the 2nd Battalion, which sailed for Tripoli in October 1945. It was to be only a brief posting, however, for less than two years later the Battalion was disbanded, with the majority of the musicians moving to the 1st, though a few accompanied Bandmaster Baker on his transfer to the 3rd Hussars.

In 1951 the order was given for the 2nd Battalion to be re-formed and in May of that year Reginald Rodgers was appointed Bandmaster, or to put it in his own words:

On Monday the edict went forth that the 2nd Battalion of The King's Royal Rifle Corps would form a Band. Contact was immediately established with the Factory for the Production of Bandmasters, Mark 1, Army, for the use of, at Kneller Hall who sent one of their specimens.

During the five years of the Band's existence it made tours of UK summer resorts, massed with the 1st Band to beat retreat at Sennelager and served in Germany and the Middle East. It also made a return broadcast on BBC radio and survived long enough to celebrate the bicentennial of the Regiment in 1955 in a combined parade at Tidworth with the 1st Battalion.

The 2nd Battalion was disbanded forever in 1956 and two years later the KRRC was officially redesignated the 2nd Green Jackets, though this had little immediate effect on the Band. Ted Jeanes continued as Bandmaster until 1961 when he was succeeded by Stuart Swanwick, formerly of the 3rd King's African Rifles. When Mr Swanwick returned to Africa three years later, to become the musical advisor at the British Military Mission in Libya, his place was taken by Ray Tonks, who was still in command when the title of the Regiment was once again changed in 1966.

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'Lutzow's Wild Hunt', which comprised two tunes: a German hunting song entitled 'Jaegerleben', written around 1827, and an air written by Weber in 1814. Prior to this being adopted in 1905, the march had been another piece by Weber, 'The Huntsman's Chorus' from his opera *Der Freischütz*.

The doublepast was 'Monymusk' and the slow march was 'The Duke of York'. The latter was composed by Christopher Eley of the Grenadier Guards towards the end of the 18th century.

THE 2ND BATTALION, THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

1966	2nd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (The King's Royal Rifle Corps)
1968	redesignated 2nd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

In May 1969 Mr Tonks was succeeded as Bandmaster by Jack Boden, who built on the legacy of his predecessors. Under his command the Band was extremely popular wherever it travelled, a fact not unrelated to the support Mr Boden received from Band Sgt Maj 'Digger' Ashby (a talented flautist) and Bugle-Major Colin Green, the latter one of the most famous NCOs in the military band world, with his moustachioed appearance and immaculate turn-out.

Subsequent bandmasters were 'Don' Donaldson, Peter Road-Knight and Ian Harding. For the most part the Band alternated in these years between the UK and Germany, with highlights coming at the Wembley Pageants of 1971 and 1973 and whilst doing public duties at Buckingham Palace in 1972. In 1975 the Battalion moved to Cyprus, where the Band played on a Silver Jubilee Parade in 1977.

When cuts were made to regimental bands in 1984, the Royal Green Jackets decided to have two medium-sized bands rather than three small ones, and Mr Harding was appointed Bandmaster of The Peninsular Band, taking the majority of his musicians with him.

Regimental Music

See the 1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

1856-1871 **EMANUEL**, A ARAM. Born 1819 died 1877. Believed to have been a civilian bandmaster.

1871-1884 **RAINERI**, Giacomo. Born 1831 died 1884. Civ BM 2/60 Rifles 2/10/71; enl to become WO (BM) 1 KRRC 11/11/82; retd 11/2/84.

1884-1903 **TYLER**, Frederick. Born 18?? died 1926. Enl 2/23 Ft 5/12/70; WO (BM) 1 KRRC 12/2/84; retd 19/10/03.

1903-1922 **BROWN**, Thomas Conway. Born 1869 died 1977. Enl RA 16/3/81; WO (BM) 1 KRRC 20/10/03; retd 14/7/22.

1922-1930 **DOBINSON**, Harold Serjeant (see 4 KRRC)

1930-1938 **HIBBERT**, Arthur LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1901 died 1942. Enl 1 R War R 21/1/16; WO1 (BM) 1 KRRC 27/6/30; WO1 (BM) R Signals 1/1/39; died whilst serving 11/7/42.

1939-1947 **BAKER**, Stephen Alfred LRAM ARCM, Born 1910. Enl 2 Seaforth 14/8/28; WO1 (BM) 1 KRRC 1/1/39; WO1 (BM) 3 H 1/10/47; retd 20/3/54; DoM Pakistan School of Music 1954-59.

1947-1950 **JARVIS**, Albert William (see 2 KRRC)

1950-1958 **JEANES**, Edward William LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1916 died 1991. Enl 2 SLI 26/8/30; transf Recce Corps 24/10/41; transf 5 Innis DG 25/6/47; WO1 (BM) 1 KRRC 9/1/50; WO1 (BM) 2 RGJ 6/9/58; Lt (DoM) RE (Ald) 1/9/61; Capt (DoM) RHG 11/10/62; retd 21/73 rank of Major.



Bandmaster C Antony, 2nd Bn KRRC c1890 (RMSM)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

1865-1871 **WOODCOCK**, William. Enl 2/60 Rifles 1857; Sgt (BM) 2/60 Rifles 28/8/65; retd 1/5/71.

1871-1879 **McBEATH**, James H. Born 1836 died 1877. Enl 2/60 Rifles 1857; Sgt (BM) 2/5/71; retd 6/11/79.

1879-1897 **ANTONY**, Christopher. Born 1854 died 1930. Enl 1/15 Ft 7/11/79; Sgt (BM) 2/60 Rifles 7/11/79; WO (BM) 2 KRRC 1/7/81; retd 23/1/97.

1897-1906 **SAGE**, James Henry. Born 1865 died 1928. Enl 1 Welsh R 26/7/81; WO (BM) 2 KRRC 24/1/97; retd 12/11/06.

1906-1927 **DUNN**, William James MVO MC psm. Born 1875 died 1937. Enl 1 DWR 15/8/89; WO (BM) 2 KRRC 13/11/06 Lt (DoM) RHG 8/11/27; retd 14/8/35 rank of Major.

1927-1938 **McBAIN**, David OBE HonRAM FGSM HonFTCL ARCM psm. Born 1901 died 1963. Enl 2 RS 1917; WO1 (BM) 2 KRRC 8/11/27; WO1 (BM) RA (Mtd) 12/12/38; Lt (DoM) 11/8/47; Capt (DoM) RHG 14/1/48; Lt-Col (DoM) RMSM 20/1/54; retd 22/4/61.

1938-1947 **JARVIS**, Albert William LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1909 died 1991. Enl 1 North'n R 11/12/28; WO1 (BM) 2 KRRC 12/12/38; WO1 (BM) 1 KRRC 1/10/47; Lt (DoM) RTR (Rhine) 9/1/50; Maj (DoM) Jnr Ldis Regt RAC 7/60; retd 7/11/61.

1947-1951 disbanded

1951-1957 **RODGERS**, Reginald Frederick MBE ARCM. Enl 1 DCLI 12/4/34; WO1 (BM) 2 KRRC 2/5/51; WO1 (BM) Green Jackets Bde Depot 4/57; retd 27/4/64.

1957 disbanded

BANDMASTERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

1864-1873 **COLEMAN**, J. Enl 29 Ft; Sgt (BM) 3/60 Rifles 1/1/64; retd 30/6/73.

1873-1877 **CLAPPE**, A. Enl 2/13 Ft 1863; Sgt (BM) 3/60 Rifles 1/7/73; retd 14/5/77.

1877-1884 **WALKER**, Alfred. Born 1847 died 1977. Enl 78 Ft 17/9/61; Sgt (BM) 3/60 Rifles 15/5/77; WO (BM) 3 KRRC 1/7/81; retd 30/9/84.

1884-1899 **CROFT**, Edward. Born 1854 died 1935. Enl 1/7 Ft 8/9/68; WO (BM) 3 KRRC 1/10/84; retd 7/4/99.

1899-1901 **ELSE**, Edward James. Born 1866 died 1950. Enl 71 Ft 6/9/79; WO (BM) 3 KRRC 5/4/99; WO (BM) RA (Gib) 16/8/01; retd 22/3/10.

1901-1906 **SLATTERY**, James. Born 1874 died 1977. Enl 10 H 13/7/89; WO (BM) 3 KRRC 18/1/01; WO (BM) 7 H 17/9/06; retd 20/10/11.

1906-1908 **HARVEY**, John James. Born 1853 died 1913. Enl 14 H 17/4/67; WO (BM) 7 H 1/1/87; WO (BM) 3 KRRC 17/9/06; retd 16/4/08.

1908-1922 **LOVELL**, Henry Benjamin. Born 1876 died 1977. Enl 1 Cameronians 14/11/90; WO(BM) 3 KRRC 18/4/08; retd 2/5/22.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 4TH BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

1874-1875 **LIGHT**, George. Enl 39 Ft; Sgt (BM) 4/60 Rifles 1/10/74; Sgt (BM) 3 H 1/2/75; retd 13/12/75.

1875-1883 **DUNN**, Osmond. Enl 4/60 Rifles 1867; Sgt (BM) 4/60 Rifles 1/4/75; retd 3/4/83.

1883-1892 **HEALY**, Patrick. Born 1850 died 1977. Enl 4/60 Rifles 11/7/66; WO (BM) 4 KRRC 4/4/83; retd 1/11/92.

1892-1900 **HASSELL**, Charles Hazard, OBE. Born 1864 died 1934. Enl 95 Ft 18/5/78; WO (BM) 4 KRRC 2/11/92; WO (BM) IG 21/11/1900; Lt (DoM) IG 1/3/19; retd 18/3/29 rank of Capt; DoM Metropolitan Police 1929-1934.

1900-1909 **PARKES**, Arthur. Born 1864 died 1939. Enl 3 KRRC 13/4/89; WO (BM) 4 KRRC 21/11/1900; WO (BM) 2 West India Regt 26/12/09; retd 21/6/13.

1909-1912 **GRINTER**, Henry. Born 1868 died 1919. Enl 1 Leins R 14/4/82; WO (BM) 2 West India Regt 22/12/99; WO (BM) 4 KRRC 26/12/09; retd 13/4/12.

1912-1922 **DOBINSON**, Harold Serjeant (there is some doubt as to whether this second name is genuine). Born 1884 died 1963. Enl 1 BW 31/1/99; WO (BM) 4 KRRC 14/4/12; WO1 (BM) 1 KRRC 15/7/22; retd 26/6/30; BM Gordon Boys School 1930-31; WO1 (BM) 2 London Regt (TA) 1931-33.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

1958-1961 **JEANES**, E W (see 1 KRRC)

1961-1964 **SWANWICK**, Stuart Kilner ARCM. Born 1930. Enl QO Hldrs 11/10/45; WO1 (BM) 3rd King's African Rifles 11/4/58; WO1 (BM) 2 RGJ 1/9/61; WO1 (BM) British Military Mission (Libya) 2/4/64; WO1 (BM) RA (Malta) 1966; WO1 (BM) att Rifle Depot 24/5/69; retd 1970.

1964-1969 **TONKS**, Raymond. Born 1930. Enl 1 Ox & Bucks LI 29/11/45; WO1 (BM) 1st King's African Rifles 4/2/61; WO1 (BM) 2 RGJ 2/4/64; WO1 (BM) Rifle Depot 28/5/69; retd 14/12/69.

1969-1975 **BODEN**, John Thomas. Born 1936. Enl KOYL 5/11/52; WO1 (BM) 2 RGJ 28/5/69; WO1 (BM) Rifle Depot 23/9/75; retd 15/6/77; DoM Royal Guard of Oman 1977.

1975-1982 **DONALDSON**, Christopher Robert. Born 1942. Enl 1 R Fus 31/1/61; WO1 (BM) 2 RGJ 23/9/75; retd 30/1/83.

1982-1984 **ROAD-NIGHT**, Peter Charles. Born 1945. Enl RA (Alan) 11/1/61; WO1 (BM) 3 RRF 4/11/74; WO1 (BM) LI Depot 20/2/80; WO1 (BM) 2 RGJ 23/6/82; retd 17/9/85.

BANDS OF THE
3RD BATTALION

THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS



THE RIFLE BRIGADE (PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN)

- 1800 An Experimental Corps of Riflemen; also The Rifle Corps
- 1802 95th (Rifle) Regiment
- 1816 The Rifle Brigade (four battalions)
- 1862 The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade
- 1881 The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade)
- 1920 The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
- 1958 redesignated The 3rd Green Jackets (The Rifle Brigade)
- 1966 redesignated 3rd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (The Rifle Brigade)

The 95th Foot was raised in 1800 at a time when the concept of light infantry was first being explored by the British Army, and so great was its contribution to the Peninsular War that on the Duke of Wellington's recommendation it was taken out of the numbering system altogether shortly after the defeat of Napoleon.

There were bugles present from the inception and Major George Simmons of the 95th mentions in one of his letters from the Peninsula the presence of a Band:

Our men are in very high spirits and we have a most excellent band of music and thirty bugle horns which, through every country village, striked up the old tune 'Over the hills and far away'.

A later entry in Maj Simmons' diary describes the crossing of the Ebro in June 1813:

Our Band struck up 'The Downfall of Paris'; we were amused at their wit on this occasion, and we had it followed by a National tune or two to remind us of Old England and absent friends.

There is also mention of music playing during the fighting to take Nive.

The first recorded bandmaster with the Regiment was William Miller, born in the year of



1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade, India c1923, Bandmaster EA Bethell (RMSM)

2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, Aldershot 1924, Bandmaster SJ Young (Eagles/Ogilby)





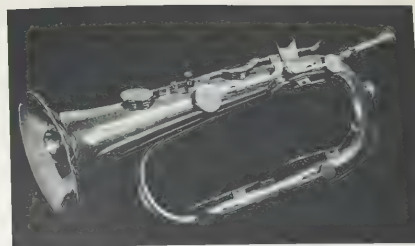
Band and Bugles of the 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade in the Coronation Procession, 1937 (Eagles/Ogilby)

Waterloo and the son of a soldier in The Rifle Brigade. He joined the 1st Battalion in March 1828 and became the duty bugler in the Band, which then numbered fifteen musicians led by a Sergeant. It was from this time that his nickname, Billy the Bugler, dated - it was to remain with him throughout his service career.

Mr Miller joined the Battalion whilst it was stationed in North America and was promoted to Bandmaster in 1842 when in Malta. There followed a brief stay in Corfu - where he was presented with the Greek diploma of Licentiate of Music - but thereafter the Battalion became embroiled in two wars in South Africa in the space of just seven years, leaving the bandsmen with little opportunity to play music. Perhaps as a consequence of this experience, Mr Miller began to reconsider his position and in 1854, having returned to England, he purchased his discharge from the Army and was immediately hired by the officers as a civilian bandmaster.

This did not mean, however, that Mr Miller shirked his duty in any way. The same year he accompanied the Battalion to Bulgaria and then proceeded to the Crimea, where the 2nd Battalion Band also saw service. The bandsmen were used in the conflict as stretcher-bearers, being turned - according to a contemporary writer - into 'beasts of burden, human ambulances.' The task was made more difficult by the need to carry the wounded to the rear of the line, a distance of over a mile, and was fraught with danger: the 1st Battalion Band had

Bandmaster W Miller, 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade, c1880 (Eagles/Ogilby)



Mr Miller's silver Kent Bugle; the inscription reads: 'Presented by the Officers of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to Mr William Miller in token of their regard and appreciation of the zeal and energy which he has always displayed as Bandmaster of the Battalion, Canterbury, Oct 5th 1850.' (RMSM)

been 45-strong when it arrived in the Crimea - within a year it had been reduced to just sixteen men. In response to this urgent situation Mr Miller sent home to form a new band, whilst Bugle-Major Peachey took over responsibility for what remained of the Band and Bugles.

When the Battalion returned there were twelve men and a few buglers left, but they were met by Mr Miller and a new 40-strong Band; when the forces merged, there was a Band to rival any other in the Army. A photograph taken in Ottawa in 1885 shows Mr Miller and a band of 50 musicians, including Bandboys Holland and Peachey (see below). Writing to Major Verner some years later, William Miller could boast that: 'My turn with the 1st Battalion was from '28 to '80, that was 52 years' service; never away from the green jackets, at home or abroad.'

The Rifle Brigade has always valued its musicians, both bandsmen and buglers, very highly and the regimental journal is one of the few that regularly published the names of the Bandmasters and Bugle-Majors. In 1891, for example, these posts were held by: 1st Bn - BM Peachey, Bgl-Maj McAllister; 2nd Bn - BM Connor, BSgt McGarry, Bgl-Maj Redman; 3rd Bn - BM Richardson, Bug-Maj Keene; 4th Bn - BM Quinn, Bgl-Maj Selston.

The Regiment also prided itself on its family traditions, and of these Bugle-Majors McAllister and Redman were sons of ex-riflemen whilst nine of the 4th Battalion bandsmen had fathers in the Regiment. Most impressive of all were the Peacheys. David Peachey, himself the son of a rifle-

man, had enlisted into the 1st in 1838 at the age of thirteen, and risen to be Bugle-Major, serving in South Africa and the Crimea alongside his great friend, William Miller. When Mr Miller finally retired, Mr Peachey's son, William, who had joined the Band in 1864, took over and served as Bandmaster for 22 years. Continuing the tradition, two of Bandmaster Peachey's sons also joined the Battalion; meanwhile three of Bandmaster Richardson's sons joined the 3rd Battalion, two of them becoming bandsmen.

Mr Connor of the 2nd Battalion may have lacked these familial ties, but he was undoubtedly a successful bandmaster, and under his command the string band, which had been formed whilst stationed at the Curragh in 1885, made great leaps forward and became capable of playing in public. A photograph dated 1894 shows a string section of sixteen violins, three violas, four cellos, three basses and two harps augmented by the usual woodwind and brass. (Mr Connor was to end his career at Sandhurst.)

The 1st Battalion was in India at the time, pursuing less elevated enterprises: a production of *Fra Diavolo* featured Bugle-Major McAllister (playing his part 'with great humour', according to the regimental journal), whilst his thespian talent was again evident at Christmas 1890 in a performance as Widow Twankey in a version of 'Aladdin'.

Mr Peachey retired in 1902 and was succeeded as Bandmaster of the 1st by Charles Barry, who had initially been appointed to the 4th Battalion but served only six months there. One of the few accounts of his time comes from the unpublished diary of Serjeant Shawyer, *Wanderings of a Windjammer*, which records a newly enlisted bandboy's impressions and which depicts Mr Barry in an unflattering light:

Band Sergeant Dimond was a clarinetist, and what a performer! I still think he was the best I have heard in the Army, and I have heard a few. The sounds that came from my instrument were awful when compared with other and more skilled performers, but gradually this also improved.

Unfortunately I found that I had bound myself to a man, who, as Bandmaster, was to dominate my life for quite a long time to come. To my mind, he was nothing less than a criminal brute to Band Boys. He had one method of instruction only: bash it into them.

His name was Mr Chas H Barry.

With the coming of war, Mr Shawyer and most of the other bandmen were mustered into the ranks as fighting soldiers or as stretcher-bearers. Amongst the fatalities was a trombonist, Percy Merritt, who had earlier won the Young Soldiers Cup for shooting, whilst Mr Shawyer himself was also a casualty, being wounded twice in December 1914 and October 1917.

When the Band regrouped at the end of hostilities, it was much weakened, though by 1919 it was deemed good enough to play at the Chelsea Flower Show. Band Sergeant Dennis was one of at least two men in the Band to have a Military Medal, awarded for his courage in the conflict.

In 1920 Sgt Shawyer had the pleasure of seeing his enemy, Bandmaster Barry, retire, but an extract from his diary – the Battalion was then in Mesopotamia – suggests that there were still those in the Regiment who had not quite grasped the subtleties of military music:

Change of routine when the Band headed the Battalion on a route march for two hours. I spent most of the journey, in between playing marches, trying to explain to CSM Tom Selway MC DCM, why it is that I, a six foot man, plays a small instrument like a clarinet, whilst Bandsman Brown, several inches shorter, plays a huge brass bass. I doubt if I succeeded in convincing the CSM who forwarded a policy of the biggest men playing the heaviest and largest instrument, in which case I should be the bass drummer.

In 1922 the 3rd and 4th Battalion were disbanded and many of the musicians absorbed into the remaining two bands.

Having spent fourteen years abroad, in India and the Sudan, the 1st Battalion returned home in 1934, whilst the 2nd moved to Malta, before transferring to India and Palestine as the decade came to an end. Through the war years it served in the Middle East and North Africa.

In 1945 Oliver Birkin was appointed bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion, though with the disbandment of 1948 he moved, together with the majority of his Band, to the 1st where he continued until 1952 and his commission into the REME.

Regimental Music

The quick march was 'I'm 95'. Originally a popular music hall song, it was arranged by Bandmaster

Miller in the 1840s and officially adopted around 1852:

*I'm 95, I'm 95,
And to keep single I'll contrive,
It's needles and pins, it's needles and pins
And when a man marries, his trouble begins.*

Prior to this the Regiment had used 'Over the Hills and Far Away' and then the 'Huntsman's Chorus' from the opera *Die Frieschütz*.

There was no official slow march so on the occasions when one was needed, 'I'm 95' was played at a slow tempo.

Another favourite of the 19th century was the song 'Colonel Coote Manningham':

*Oh! Colonel Coote Manningham, he was the man,
For he invented a capital plan;
He formed a Corps of Rifle Men,
To fight for England's glory!*

*He dressed them all in jackets,
And placed them where they couldn't be seen,
And put them in front, an invisible screen,
To fight for England's glory.*

THE 3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1966 | 3rd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (The Rifle Brigade) |
| 1968 | redesignated 3rd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets |

The 1958 redesignation made very little difference to the operations of the Regiment, and David Snowden remained as Bandmaster, serving through to 1964, when he moved to Sandhurst, ultimately to follow Oliver Birkin into the REME.

His successor was Bernard Skelton, during whose time the Band spent some time in the Far East in Malaya and Singapore, including a trip to Japan in 1966 alongside a Royal Marines band. It was he, too, who took the Band through the next change in title – a change that began to erode the regimental traditions of the old 95th. Amongst the modifications was the standardization of plumes through the Regiment in 1968 – previously the bandmen of the various battalions had worn

different colour plumes in celebration of the regimental histories.

At one stage it seemed as though this erosion was to become permanent, with an order in 1971 that the Battalion was to be reduced to company strength prior to disbandment. The 3rd was then in Cyprus and Bandmaster Jack Mutlow retired on its return. Less than a year later, however, the 3rd Battalion was re-formed and Jack Leeming, a young but extremely talented musician, was given the task of creating the Band again. Some of the original bandmen returned, others transferred from outside the Division and soon the Band was again appearing in public. A debut performance at the officers' mess with nine musicians in March 1972 developed into a stint on public duties at Buckingham Palace the following year, and a performance at Hampton Court Palace for a dinner in honour of the Chinese foreign minister, Chi Peng Fei.

Mr Leeming also accompanied the Band on a three-month Caribbean tour on board HMS *Bulwark* in 1976, before moving on the next year. Subsequent bandmasters were John Seddon and Ian Harding.

When the 1984 cuts necessitated the restructuring of the Green Jackets' Bands, Mr Harding was appointed to The Peninsula Band.

Regimental Music

See 1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE

1842-1880 **MILLER**, William. Born 1815 died 1901. Enl 1 Rifle Bde 1827; Sgt (BM) 1 Rifle Bde 1842; ret'd 1854; Civ BM 1 Rifle Bde 1854; ret'd 20/12/80.

1880-1902 **PEACHEY**, William David. Born 1851 died 1926. Enl 1 Rifle Bde 20/2/64; Sgt (BM) 1 Rifle Bde 21/12/80; ret'd 31/7/02.

1902-1920 **BARRY**, Charles Henry (see 4 Rifle Bde)

1920-1934 **BETHELL**, Ernest Archibald. Born 1895 died 1977. Enl 3 KRRC 11/7/10; WO1 (BM) 1 Rifle Bde 31/11/20; ret'd 10/12/34.

1934-1948 **WEST**, Charles Frederick. Born 1910 died 1977. Enl 2 R Fus 21/12/21; WO1 (BM) 1 Rifle Bde 15/12/34; ret'd 30/9/48.

1948-1952 **BIRKIN**, Oliver (see 2 Rifle Bde)

1952-1954 **HART**, George Dennis. Born 1920. Enl 2 Devon R 4/9/35; WO1 (BM) 1 Rifle Bde 17/9/52; WO1

(BM) att RMSM 25/2/54; WO1 (BM) LI Bde 18/8/54; WO1 (BM) British Military Mission (Libya) 1/9/55; WO1 (BM) Aden Protectorate Levies 8/59; ret'd 28/1/62, BM Duke of York's R Mil Sch 1962.

1954-1958 **SNOWDEN**, David ARCM psm. Born 1927. Enl Coldm Gds 23/7/45; WO1 (BM) Rifle Bde 26/3/55; WO1 (BM) 3 RGJ 7/11/58; Lt (DoM) RMA (Sand) 31/12/64; Capt (DoM) REME 21/4/69; ret'd 8/11/84 rank of Maj.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE

1874-1887 **CRAWLEY**, Arthur P. Born 1846 died 1977. Enl 2 Rifle Bde 11/10/60; Sgt (BM) 2 Rifle Bde 1/11/74; ret'd 1/3/87.

1887-1899 **CONNOR**, Thomas O. Born 1854 died 1939. Enl 2/7 Ft 6/10/70; WO (BM) 2 Rifle Bde 2/3/87; WO1 (BM) RMC 24/8/99; ret'd 5/10/74.

1899-1906 **WOOD**, Robert. Born 1874 died 1946. Enl 1 York & Lanc R 9/2/88; WO (BM) 2 Rifle Bde 24/8/99; ret'd 8/2/06.

1906-1911 **SALTER**, George Walter. Born 1871 died 1926. Enl R Fus 1/4/92; WO (BM) 2 Rifle Bde 9/2/06; ret'd 8/2/11.

1911-1928 **YOUNG**, Samuel John. Born 1880 died 1977. Enl 1 S Wales Bord 10/10/94; WO (BM) 2 Rifle Bde 9/2/11; ret'd 31/3/28.

1928-1945 **HARDY**, Geoffrey LRAM ARCM. Born 1901 died 1977. Enl 2 Lincoln R 6/1/19; WO1 (BM) 2 Rifle Bde 1/4/28; ret'd 27/7/45; BM Cyprus Police 1946-1951.

1945-1948 **BIRKIN**, Oliver MBE LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1918 died 1969. Enl 2 The Buffs 11/7/32; WO1 (BM) 2 Rifle Bde 28/7/45; WO1 (BM) 1 Rifle Bde 1949; Lt (DoM) REME 17/9/52; ret'd 2/9/61 rank of Capt.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE

1878-1900 **RICHARDSON**, Edward James. Born 1847 died 1917. Enl 76 Ft 17/3/59; Sgt (BM) 3 Rifle Bde 11/6/78; ret'd 14/5/1900.

1900-1921 **STEVENS**, Richard Thomas. Born 1871 died 1953. Enl 2 KSLI 10/9/86; WO (BM) 3 Rifle Bde 15/5/1900 ret'd 8/4/21; Civ BM RAOC 4/22; ret'd 31/12/38.

1921-1922 **PULLINGER**, Arthur. Born 1887 died 1942. Enl 2 Manch R 21/5/01; WO1 (BM) 3 Rifle Bde 8/4/21; WO1 (BM) 1 Border R 9/11/22; ret'd 5/7/26; WO1 (BM) Durham Heavy Brigade RA (TA) 1926-1935.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 4TH BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE

1873-1893 **QUINN**, William Charles. Born 1844. Enl 64 Ft 1/12/62; Sgt (BM) 4 Rifle Bde 1/4/73; ret'd 15/2/93.
1893-1902 **HARRIS**, Frederick James. Born 1865 died 1902. Enl 45 Ft 21/7/79; WO (BM) 4 Rifle Bde 16/2/93; died whilst serving 31/1/02.
1902 **BARRY**, Charles Henry. Born 1873 died 1947. Enl 12 L 6/7/87; Sgt (BM) 4 Rifle Bde 1/2/02; Sgt (BM) 1 Rifle Bde 1/8/02; ret'd 29/11/20.
1902-1913 **BRADY**, John. Born 1866 died 1930. Enl 1 Loyal R 12/10/82; Sgt (BM) 4 Rifle Bde 1/8/02; ret'd 17/1/13.
1913-1919 **BROWN**, Walter Franklin. Born 1881 died 19???. Enl 1 R Fus 5/2/97; WO (BM) 18/1/13; ret'd 6/12/19; WO1 (BM) 7 R War R (TA) 1931-1939.
1919-1922 **YORKE**, Stephen DCM. Born 1893 died 19???. Enl 2 S Lan R 23/4/08; WO1 (BM) 4 Rifle Bde 7/12/19; WO1 (BM) 1 Glosters 20/10/22; ret'd 2/2/34; BM Australian Broadcasting Corporation 1934-16/11/51.



Dance Band, 1st Battalion, The Rifle Brigade c1932, Bandmaster EA Bethel (centre with saxophone) (RMSM)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 3RD BATTALION THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

1958-1964 **SNOWDEN**, David (see 1 Rifle Bde)
1964-1969 **SKELTON**, Bernard LRAM ARCM. Born 1930. Enl 1 KRRC 19/4/45; WO1 (BM) 3rd King's African Rifles 16/4/61; WO1 (BM) 3 RGJ 28/4/64; ret'd 12/8/69.
1969-1971 **MUTLOW**, Jack Cyril ARCM. Born 1921 died 1974. Enl REME 8/2/46; WO1 (BM) Sierra Leone Regt 28/12/59; WO1 (BM) Lan Fus 2/4/64; WO1 (BM) 4 RRF 23/4/68; WO1 (BM) 3 RGJ 13/8/69; ret'd 7/8/71.
1971 disbanded
1972-1977 **LEEMING**, Arthur Spencer LGSM AmusLCM. Born 19???. Enl KOYLI 24/8/61; WO1 (BM) 3 RGJ 15/1/72; WO1 (BM) LI Depot 13/6/77; WO1 (BM) 2 LI; Lt (regt duty) 24/1/84; ret'd 25/1/89
1977-1983 **SEDDON**, John LRAM ARCM BBCM FVCM. Born 1943. Enl RTR (Alamein) 13/3/62; WO1 (BM) 3 RGJ 13/6/77; ret'd 14/10/83.
1983-1984 **HARDING**, Ian. Enl R Signals 21/3/69; WO1 (BM) 3 RGJ 14/10/83; WO1 (BM) RGJ (Lan) 1984; ret'd 19/4/92

THE NORMANDY BAND OF THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

Having been responsible for forming the Normandy Band, Bandmaster David Little, formerly of the 1st Green Jackets, was to remain for only just over a year before retiring. He was succeeded in December 1985 by Ian McElligott, a fine trumpeter and a musician with a reputation for being a perfectionist; under his leadership the still young Band went from strength to strength.

Major events in Britain in 1987-88 included a Sounding Retreat by the massed Bands of the Division on Horse Guards Parade, performances at the Royal Bath and West Show and the Edinburgh Tattoo, and a Kneller Hall inspection.

The following year brought a posting to Gibraltar, from where a tour was undertaken to Morocco to honour the 60th birthday of His Majesty King Hassan II. Accompanied by the bugles of the 3rd Battalion, the Band performed Sounding Retreat ceremonies at the Royal Palaces in Marrakech and Fez, and then in the slightly less elaborate surroundings of Rabat, Casablanca and finally Tangier.

Bandmaster McElligott moved to Kneller Hall in 1992 and was replaced by Barry Wassell. Two years later the Normandy Band amalgamated with the other three bands of the division to form the new Band of The Light Division. Bandmaster Barry Wassell moved to the newly formed Band of the Royal Lancers as Bandmaster (Training Officer).

THE PENINSULA BAND OF THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

Bandmaster Ian Harding, formerly of the 3rd Green Jackets, was appointed to the Peninsula Band on its formation and remained for eight years, giving a degree of stability to the new unit. Under his leadership the Band maintained the high standards and traditions of the Green Jackets.

In 1988 it visited Canada as the official band for the exercise Medicine Man 3. The trip offered the opportunity to participate in the Calgary Stampede and included marching displays at the Olympic Plaza.

THE NORMANDY BAND AND THE PENINSULA BAND OF

THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS



The Peninsula Band of The Royal Green Jackets, Germany, Bugle Major P Larrade (RMSM)



After four years in BAOR - from where tours of Sweden, Austria, Belgium, Holland and France had been undertaken - the Band returned to England in 1989. The men subsequently made a return visit to Canada for the 75th Anniversary of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, a regiment affiliated to the Royal Green Jackets.

Regimental connexions were also apparent at the opening of Fulham House in Putney for B Company, 4 (TA) RGJ. The salute on this parade was taken by Prince Nicholas von Preussen, the great-grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm II; this was particularly appropriate as the Kaiser had inspected the Queen's Westminster Rifles (ancestors of B Company) in 1891 and presented them with a portrait of himself.

In 1992 Mr Harding retired and was succeeded by Ian Macpherson. Two years later Mr Macpherson accepted voluntary redundancy when the Peninsula Band amalgamated with the other three in the division to form the new Light Division Band.

Left, Bandmaster I McElligott, Normandy Band of The Royal Green Jackets (RMSM)

BANDMASTERS OF THE NORMANDY BAND, THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

1984-1985 **LITTLE**, David Gordon (see 1RGJ)

1985-1992 **McELLIGOTT**, Ian David LRAM ARCM psm. Born 1957. Enl RAOC 4/5/74; WO1 (BM) RGJ (Norm) 17/12/85; WO1 (BM) RMSM 27/4/92; Capt (DoM) Para 6/6/94.

1992-1994 **WASSELL**, Barry psm. Born 1962. Enl 4/7/DG 5/82; WO1 (BM) RGJ (Norm) 7/4/92; WO1 (BM) RAC (RL) 1994; WO1 (BM) IG 1996.

BANDMASTERS OF THE PENINSULA BAND, THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

1984-1992 **HARDING**, Ian (see 3 RGJ)

1992-1994 **MACPHERSON**, Ian Bruce. Born 1962. Enl RS 17/7/79; WO1 (BM) RGJ (Pen) 19/4/92; retd 1994.



Salon orchestra of The Light Division 1997 (Light Division)

DISBANDED IRISH REGIMENTS

	1861		1881
18th Foot			Royal Irish Regiment
89th Foot)	Connaught
94th Foot)	Rangers
100th Foot)	Leinster
3rd Bombay Europeans	109th Foot)	Regiment
1st Bengal Europeans	101st Foot)	Royal Munster
2nd Bengal Europeans	104th Foot)	Fusiliers
1st Madras Europeans	102nd Foot)	Royal Dublin
1st Bombay Europeans	103rd Foot)	Fusiliers

All five of these Regiments were disbanded in 1922.

BANDS OF THE

ROYAL
IRISH
REGIMENTTHE BANDS OF THE ROYAL IRISH
REGIMENT

1684	The Earl of Granard's Regiment of Foot
1695	The Royal Regiment of Ireland
1751	18th (The Royal Irish) Foot
1881	The Royal Irish Regiment
1922	disbanded

The Royal Irish Regiment was transferred to the English establishment on 1st April 1684, although it had been formed several years previously. An Inspection Report dated 11 April 1767 states that the 'Regiment hath fifes and an excellent Band of Musick', and later that year the Regiment was posted to America where it was subsequently to become involved in the War of Independence; in the battle of Bunkers Hill, the 18th took such heavy casualties that it was deemed insufficiently strong to continue. The privates joined the 8th Foot whilst the officers, NCOs and drummers were sent home to rebuild the Regiment – it is assumed that any surviving bandsmen were included in the latter party.

The war with France at the end of the century saw the Regiment in a number of postings in the Mediterranean, culminating in the Egyptian campaign. Again it is believed that the Band was also present.

Thereafter information on the Band is scanty until the middle of the 19th century, when it is reported that the 18th arrived at Maartaban in 1852 to fight in the Second Burmese War and was accompanied by the Band playing 'St Patrick's Day'. The Bandmaster of the time was Henry Winterbottom, though it is unclear whether – as a civilian – he went abroad. Certainly he did not travel with the Regiment to the Crimea, for he transferred to the Royal Marines in 1854; the Band, however, did go to war and there are accounts of it playing in the aftermath of hostilities. Further active service was undertaken in Afghanistan in 1879.

A second battalion was raised in 1858 and a Band was formed shortly afterwards, with the first known bandmaster being Michael Quinn who served for ten years from 1866 until his death. He was appointed whilst the Battalion was in New Zealand, where it fought in the Maori Wars. The next two bandmasters had hardly settled before



2nd Battalion The Royal Irish Regiment, India 1899, Bandmaster J Phillips (Eagles/Ogilby)

they moved on: Sergeant-Bandmaster Madden stayed for three years, and then Thomas Martin, previously bandmaster with the 8th Hussars, transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards after just a year. Stability came with John Phillips who remained for quarter of a century, most of which time was spent in India. It was during his era that F J Ricketts joined the Band; under the name Kenneth Alford, Mr Ricketts was to become world-famous as the composer of 'Colonel Bogey.'

The 1st Battalion meanwhile was again in battle, this time in South Africa. It remained in the country after the end of the Boer War and the Band was much in demand, giving public concerts in the Transvaal, playing for parades and staging a benefit for a Soldiers' Home. The Bandmaster was Cecil Atherley, who had the reputation of being a fine musician; his last report from the Regiment recommended that he be given a staff band, though in the event he transferred to the 10th Hussars.

His counterpart in the 2nd Battalion was viewed with greater suspicion. Frank Burnell's

report in 1909 was unequivocal in its condemnation: 'Inefficient - failure as BM not due to lack of zeal or hard work - recommended his discharge.' Somehow Mr Burnell survived this crisis and even won over his critics: the following year there was a grudging acknowledgement that he had 'performed his duties satisfactorily during the past year'.

As the earlier report indicates, he worked hard at his job and when the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General J B Forster, presented the Battalion with a set of traditional Brian Boro pipes in 1908, Mr Burnell personally learnt how to play them before passing on his knowledge to two men in his Band. The resulting pipe section soon grew to a strength of eight pipers, four side drums and a bass drum. The first performance by this outfit came on Guernsey in 1910 and was clearly successful, for the pipes became a regular feature of regimental life, taking turns with the military band to play for the Battalion. Official recognition was finally obtained in 1920 with the authorization of one

sergeant piper and five pipers for each Irish infantry regiment.

After Guernsey the 2nd Battalion moved to Devonport but was there for less than a year before war broke out in 1914. Bandsmen over nineteen years of age went with the Battalion to France as stretcher-bearers; all but four were killed or captured in the retreat from Mons. Indeed so weakened was the Battalion that back home the 3rd Reserve Battalion immediately organized a recruiting tour; for eight weeks Bandmaster Burnell led a Band comprised mainly of boys through Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny and Tipperary, playing in the streets during the day and staging concerts of popular Irish songs in the evenings. The results were impressive - more than nine hundred recruits signed up during the tour. The Band was good enough to be chosen to play at St Patrick's Cathedral in 1916 for a Memorial Service for Lord Kitchener.

Thirty-nine bandsmen had departed in 1914, of whom just five returned. Thanks to the efforts of Mr Burnell, however, the Band - still predominantly boys - maintained a high standard, and when it was inspected by the Commandant of Kneller Hall in 1919 it was pronounced 'very good'. Soon afterwards it rejoined its Battalion, then stationed in Mons; both the men and the local population were impressed that such a young band should be playing works as advanced as the overture 'Oberon' and selections from *Samson and Delilah*, *Carmen*, *Faust* and *La Bohème*.

In 1920 the 2nd Battalion was posted to India where it played for Viceregal guard duties in Delhi. It also played for the Duke of Connaught, when he visited that year.

During the 2nd Battalion's absence, of course, its homeland had been torn apart by civil war and in 1922 it was announced that as a consequence of the partition of Ireland the Regiment was to be

2nd Battalion The Royal Irish Regiment, Waterford 1915, Bandmaster F Burnell (RMSM)



disbanded. In April 1922 Lord Rawlinson, the Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, approached the Bandmaster with a personal appeal from the Viceroy: 'Mr Burnell, everyone regrets that we shall soon be losing a fine regiment with a fine band. I have been deputed by the Viceroy to persuade some of your men to join the Vice Regal Band; would you put this proposition to the men now?' The request was enhanced by the fact that the Viceroy's Band was then under the command of Cecil Atherley, formerly of the 1st Battalion, but even so the musicians opted instead to return home.

The last-ever Bandmaster of the 1st Battalion, like Mr Burnell, had something of a shaky start in the Regiment. Joseph Gecks was appointed in 1908, and while his first confidential report gave him the benefit of the doubt ('Satisfactory; faults due to inexperience'), he was by 1910 being described as 'not a born musician'. Worse yet was the serious charge: 'More esprit de corps as to games wanted in band.' Again like Mr Burnell, however, Mr Gecks rode out the storm and served right through the Great War.

On the disbandment of the Regiment, Mr Gecks took up a post with the South Wales Borderers, whilst Mr Burnell similarly found a berth with the Shropshire Light Infantry. Several of the men transferred to other bands including the Irish Guards and the Royal Air Force, with four going on to the Band of the Civic Guard in Dublin.

Regimental Music

The quick march was the old Irish air 'Garry Owen', which first appeared in print in 1790 though it was by then already a popular tune. Prior to the 1881 changes the 1st Battalion used 'St Patrick's Day', whilst the 2nd used 'The War March of Brian Boru'.

The latter piece survived within the Regiment and was played together with 'Garry Owen' at the conclusion of St Patrick's Day festivities at the end of a smoking concert. The day traditionally started with the Band and Drums on parade after Reveille, followed by a church service and, in the afternoon, regimental sports.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT

1850-1854 **WINTERBOTTOM**, Henry. Born 18?? died 1856. Civ BM 1/7 Ft 1845; Civ BM 1/18 Ft 1850; MoB RM (Wool) 1854; retd 1856.

1854-1868 Bandmaster(s) not known

1868-1880 **FITZPATRICK**, C. Enl 2/17 Ft; Sgt (BM) 1/18 Ft 24/3/68; retd 16/5/80.

1880-1887 **HEMSLEY**, Henry. Born 1855 died 1939. Enl 6DG 5/8/71; Sgt (BM) 1/18 Ft 17/5/80; WO (BM) 1 R Ir R 1881; WO (BM) 14H 31/3/87; retd 13/11/10.

1887-1890 **FOSTER**, Robert. Born 1854 died 19???. Enl 36 Ft 18/9/69; WO1 (BM) 14H 5/12/83; WO1 (BM) R Ir R 31/3/87; retd 17/3/90.

1890-1899 **CHANDLER**, Richard Thomas. Born 1856 died 19???. Enl 46 Ft 3/6/71; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir R 18/3/90; retd 28/4/99.

1899-1908 **ATHERLEY**, Cecil Arthur. Born 1867 died 1936. Enl 2 S Stafford R 30/4/81; WO1 (BM) 1 R Ir R 30/4/99; WO1 (BM) 10H 1/12/08; retd 1/4/20; DoM Viceroy of India's Band 26/4/20; retd 1923.

1908-1922 **GECKS**, Joseph Louis. RCM. Born 1883 died 19???. Enl 1 RWF 10/1/98; WO (BM) 1 R Ir R 1/12/08; WO1 (BM) 1 S Wales Bord 26/9/22; retd 9/1/34.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION, THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT

1866-1876 **QUINN**, M. BM 2/18 Ft 1/8/66; retd 31/5/76.

1876-1878 **MADDEN**, Philip. Born 1841 died ? Enl 45 Ft; Sgt (BM) 2/18 Ft 1/6/76; retd 31/12/78.

1879-1880 **MARTIN**, Thomas. Born 1834 died 1903. Enl 8H 2/2/66; Sgt (BM) 8H 11/12/66; Sgt (BM) 2/18 Ft 1/1/79; Sgt (BM) 4DG 27/10/80; WO1 (BM) 1/7/81; retd 9/3/86.

1880-1905 **PHILLIPS**, John. Born 1850 died 19???. Enl 32 Ft 25/4/65; Sgt (BM) 2/18 Ft 27/10/80; WO (Sgt) 2 R Ir R 1881; retd 25/4/05.

1905-1922 **BURNELL**, Frank. Born 1875 died 1966. Enl R Berks R 10/2/90; WO (BM) 2 R Ir R 26/4/05; WO1 (BM) 2 KSLI 27/9/22; retd 9/2/31; BM London Fire Service 1932-1935.



2nd Battalion The Royal Irish Regiment June 1922, Bandmaster F Burnell (RMSM)

BANDS OF THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS



THE BANDS OF THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS

1760	88th (Royal Highland Volunteers) Foot	1760	94th (Royal Welsh Volunteers) Foot
1763	disbanded	1763	disbanded
1779	88th Foot	1779	94th Foot
1783	disbanded	1783	disbanded
1793	88th (Connaught Rangers) Foot	1794	94th (Irish) Foot
		1795	disbanded
		1803	94th (Scots Brigade) Foot
		1818	disbanded
		1823	94th Foot (Rangers) Foot

1881 The Connaught Rangers
1922 disbanded

Although the final incarnation of the 88th Foot was not raised until 1793 it was involved in the wars with revolutionary France and appears to have had a band early on. When the Regiment was posted to the Peninsula in the early years of the 19th century it included in its ranks Nicholas Thorpe, the son of a wealthy Lancashire merchant who had run away from home to join the 88th, and who showed such ability that he was appointed drum-major whilst still in his teens. During the campaign he fell in love with a local woman, Jacintha Cherito, who - much against the wishes of her father, a Spanish nobleman - reciprocated his feelings; when the Regiment moved out from the area, Jacintha eloped with Mr Thorpe, disguising herself as one of the black percussionists to escape her father's frantic searchings. The two were married at Monte Forte, though sadly it was a short-lived union, for Sgt Thorpe was killed at the battle of Toulouse in 1814, reportedly with the last shot of the conflict.

Other accounts from the Peninsular War mention the Band playing 'Savoureen Deelish' at Badajoz, and the capture at Salamanca of a jingling Johnny from a French regiment, which had itself captured the piece from the Moorish army. This magnificent relic measures seven feet and six inches and is made of brass with silver bells and attachment rings; the plumes are horsehair whilst the Napoleonic eagle on its summit is also cast in brass. Probably the finest surviving example of this



1st Battalion The Connaught Rangers, India (Burton)

now obsolete instrument, it now resides in the Kneller Hall museum.

The Band of the 88th also accompanied the Regiment to the Crimea; a report in *The Examiner* dated 8 April 1854 described the 88th marching from Preston to Liverpool to embark: 'The order was given to march, the Band playing St Patrick's Day, and the multitude cheering heartily as they set out.'

The final version of the 94th Foot was raised in 1823 and its first recorded bandmaster was Signor Pizanni, who left in 1835 to take up an appointment in Malta; the officers are reported to have 'made him a handsome pecuniary present on his departure'. There is then a gap in the records until the arrival of Charles Froenherdt, who was appointed Master of the Band in 1845 and served through to 1856, when he was succeeded by Carl Koelbel. A War Office letter dated 4 June 1863 survives which states that the Queen had been pleased to alter the

establishment of the 94th by the appointment of a trained bandmaster from Kneller Hall, but it is far from certain why this should have been an issue at such a juncture, since the first Kneller Hall graduate to join the Regiment was Sgt Smith in 1872.

It is probable that Mr Koelbel remained in office until the arrival of Sgt Smith and that he was therefore with the 94th when it was stationed in Mean Meer in 1861; if so, his task must have been far from easy, for in the second half of August that year the Regiment lost 110 men to cholera.

Bandmaster Smith also suffered from the hazards of overseas postings. Stationed in South Africa in 1880 during a period of conflict with the Boers, the 98th was marching from Lydenberg to Pretoria, with the Band playing 'Kiss Me Mother, Kiss Your Darling', when it encountered a Boer force. Although under a flag of truce, the enemy opened fire, killing Mr Smith amongst many others and wounding his wife and child. Despite

her injuries, Mrs Smith helped tend the wounded, tearing strips off her own clothing to produce makeshift bandages; she was later decorated by the Royal Red Cross, with the award being made by Queen Victoria. This is believed to have been the last time that marching columns in times of war included families.

The more serious confrontation with the Boers at the end of the century involved both battalions of what had now become The Connaught Rangers. Isaac Keely, who had joined the 1st as Bandmaster at Jullundar in 1886, was amongst those rushed to South Africa in 1901; he served in the action at Zuurvlakte and then had the task of building the band back up to the level it had reached prior to the loss of several key musicians.

Bdsm J Byrne of the 2nd Battalion was one of those injured - he received two Boer bullets, which

The Connaught Rangers, Egypt 1917 (Burton)



Bandmaster I E Keely
1st Bn Conn Rang, c1901 (RMSM)

had to be extracted on his return to the UK. Another veteran was David Scarlett, who had enlisted in the 1st Connaughts in 1897 and was also to fight through the Great War, before retiring in the rank of Colour Sergeant in 1920. His grandson later served with the bands of the King's Dragoon Guards and the Grenadiers, whilst his great-grandson, Captain Dennis Burton, is currently keeping the family tradition alive as the Director of Music of The Royal Lancers.

When Bandmaster Keely retired in 1910, he left behind not only a reconstructed military band but also a highly regarded string orchestra for his successor, Edwin MacDonald, both of which the new incumbent developed. A concert at Ferozepore in 1911 showed that the Band was capable of undertaking such works as Schubert's 'Unfinished Symphony' as well as works by Rossini, Bizet and Liszt; the concert also featured violin solos by Major Harbottle and songs sung by the Band President,

Captain Wraitislaw. Equally important in terms of regimental prestige was the boast that the Band cricket team was undefeated since 1903.

In 1911 the 2nd Connaughts played for the historic visit of George V and Queen Mary to Ireland, whilst later that year the 1st Band performed at the Delhi Durbar. On both occasions new colours were presented to the battalions.

Bandmaster Landrock of the 2nd Battalion formed a string band in 1914, though it was to have only a brief existence before the Great War disrupted musical proceedings. Similarly the recently created Rangers Minstrels of the 1st Battalion also disappeared in the War, though this was perhaps a less regrettable departure.

When the announcement of the Regiment's disbandment was made, the 1st Battalion was in Rawalpindi, whilst the 2nd was in Dover, having recently returned from Silesia. Both serving Bandmasters moved on to other regiments, whilst former Rangers were reported as having turned up in the Loyals, the Glosters and the West Yorkshires.

Echoes of the Connaughts continued to be heard, however. In 1924 the Irish Guards Band appeared at the Wembley Tattoo dressed in the uniforms of their countrymen, whilst the *Morning Star* of 31 July 1934 reported that:

...this year on March 11th, twelve years from the day since disbandment was ordered, representatives of all five Regiments joined for the first time in a march to the Cenotaph. Once again the Connaught Rangers carried their famous 'Jingling Johnny'.

More recently Sir Yehudi Menuhin requested that the Jingling Johnny might be made available for a performance of Beethoven's '9th Symphony' which he was conducting; the performer on this occasion was Student Bandmaster John Brigden. A recording of the concert was released as part of a tribute to Sir Yehudi on his 80th Birthday.

Regimental Music

The official quick march following amalgamation was 'St Patrick's Day', a patriotic Irish song dating back to the early 17th century (there are reports of the pipes of the Irish Brigade playing it during the exile of Charles II); it has also been known under the titles 'Barbary Bell' and 'Bacon and Greens'.

The 2nd Battalion continued to use its earlier march, a combination of 'Blue Bonnets' and 'Argyle

Is My Name'. The latter is an old tune with words believed to have been written by John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich.

Charles Martin, an officer who served with the Regiment 1888-1893, wrote a song 'The Connaught Rangers' which became popular when sung to the tune of 'Killaloe':

*You may talk about your Guards, boys, your
Lancers and Hussars, boys,
Your Fusiliers and Royal Artillerie - without
the guns!
The girls we drive them crazy, the foe we bate
them aisy,
The Rangers from Old Connaught - yarrgrh -
the land across the sea.*

('Yarrgrh' is an approximation of the famous 'Connaught Yell', also heard to good effect in 'Brian Boru'.)

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS

1860-1866 **McHUGH**, William. Enl 88 Ft; Sgt (BM) 88 Ft 1/5/60; retd 29/6/66.

1866-1886 **BRANIGAN**, Patrick. Born 1833 died 1914. Enl 88 Ft 3/4/47; Sgt (BM) 88 Ft 30/6/66; retd 23/2/86.

1886-1909 **KEELY**, (also spelled Keeley) Isaac E. Born 1857 died 1940. Enl 102 Ft 3/6/71; WO (BM) Conn Rang 24/9/86; retd 31/12/09; WO1 (BM) 2 Gurkha Rifles 1/1/10; Capt (regt comm) 1914; retd 1919.

1910-1922 **MacDONALD**, Edwin John. Born 1879 died 1954. Enl 1 Devon R 24/2/94; WO (BM) 1 Conn Rang 1/1/10; WO1 (BM) 1 W York R 20/9/22; retd 23/2/34.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION, THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS

1877-1835 **PIZANNI**, Signor. BM 94 Ft; retd 3/10/35.

1845-1856 **FROENHERDT**, Charles (Carl) Friedrich Herman. Born 1820 died 1890. Possibly civilian. BM 64 Ft 1845 (for a few months only); BM 94 Ft 1845; BM 2LG 1856; BM RM (Plym) 1/2/73; WO1 (BM) 1/7/81; retd 23/2/90.

1856-1872 **KOELBEL**, Carl Herman Julien. Civ BM 94 Ft 1856; Civ BM 7 DG 1/10/72; retd 31/7/74.

1872-1880 **SMITH**, Benjamin. Born 1847 died 1880. Enl 2/10 Ft; Sgt (BM) 94 Ft 1/10/72; killed in battle with Boers 7/9/80.

1880-1899 **EVANS**, James. Born 1846 died 1906. Enl 64 Ft 13/10/60; Sgt (BM) 94 Ft 8/9/80; ret'd 8/2/99.

1899-1904 **GREGORY**, Charles. Born 1867 died 19???. Enl LG 1/11/82; WO (BM) 2 Conn Rang 11/2/99; ret'd 3/8/04.

1904-1922 **LANDROCK**, Gustave LRAM. Born 1878 died 1960. Enl 1 Suffolk R 28/4/92; WO (BM) 2 Conn Rang 4/8/04; WO1 (BM) RA (Gib) 8/9/22; WO1 (BM) RA (Port) 19/3/29; ret'd 30/10/36.



The Connaughts' 'Jingling Johnny' with Sir Yehudi Menuhin and Student Bandmaster John Brigden. (J Brigden)

THE BANDS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT (Royal Canadians)

1761 100th (Highland) Regiment	1761 109th Foot
1763 disbanded	1763 disbanded
1794 100th (Gordon Highlanders)	1794 100th (Aberdeenshire) Foot
1805 100th (Prince Regent's County of Dublin) Foot	1854 3rd (Bombay European) Foot
1858 100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Foot	1861 109th (Bombay Infantry) Regiment

1881 (May)	The Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment
1881 (July)	The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) disbanded

Characteristically of regiments with such high numbers, both the 100th and the 109th Foot were raised and disbanded several times in the 18th and 19th centuries before finding more durable incarnations. For the 100th this came with the upsurge of loyalty in Canada at the time of the Indian Mutiny, though by the time the Regiment was ready to sail the Mutiny had been suppressed and it went instead to Gibraltar. Connexions with its original country, however, were maintained, and the 100th was the last British regiment to serve in Canada as well as being the only one to bear the name in a colonial title. The Prince of Wales referred to in the Regiment's name was the future Edward VII, whose first public engagement was the presentation of colours to the 100th in 1859.

It is probable that the Band was already in existence and present on this parade, but no records exist until the arrival of Sgt M Walsh as Bandmaster, appointed from Kneller Hall in 1865. The regimental history mentions 'the magnificent band' playing at a benefit for an actress in an Ottawa theatre in 1866, and the following decade the star of the Band appears to have been Bandsman Bob Quinn, the solo cornettist; Lt-Gen Sir Hope Grant was so impressed by Bdsman Quinn's performances that he presented him with a silver cornet.

BANDS OF THE

PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT (ROYAL CANADIANS)



Mr Walsh died whilst serving and was succeeded in 1875 by William Healy, a member of the Band who had fortuitously attended Kneller Hall on the bandmasters' course and was able to take over with minimal disruption.

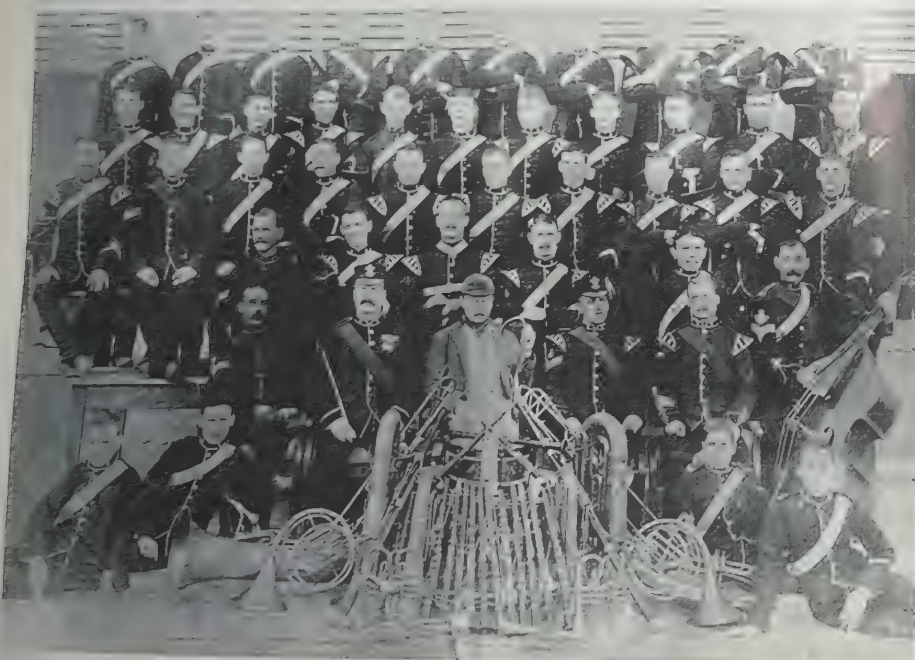
The 3rd Bombay European Foot, later to become the 109th and then the 2nd Leinsters, is believed to have had a band and a string section from its earliest days. It was however a bugler, Frederick Whirlpool, who was the most distinguished musician of the period, winning the Regiment's only Victoria Cross whilst fighting in the Indian Mutiny; the citation in the *London Gazette* read:

For gallantly volunteering on the 3rd April, 1858, in the attack on Jhansi, to return and carry away several killed and wounded, which he did twice under a very heavy fire from the wall; also for devoted bravery at the assault of Lohari, on the 2nd May, 1858, in rushing to the rescue of Lieutenant Doune, of the Regiment, who was dangerously

wounded. In this service Private Whirlpool received seventeen desperate wounds, one of which nearly severed his head from his body. The gallant example shown by this man is considered to have greatly contributed to the success of the day.

In the wake of the Mutiny the regiments that had been on the strength of the East India Company were transferred to the establishment of the regular British Army. The most immediate consequence for the Band of the 3rd Bombay European Foot appears to be that it lost its string band: such ensembles were not in favour with the authorities at the time, and though many commanding officers ignored such official disapproval, the relative inexperience of the new 109th made resistance difficult. The military band, however, survived and evidently continued to provide satisfaction, for an inspection in 1864 recorded that 'The Band which has given so much delight to the community at Karachi is second to none in excellence.'

1st Battalion The Leinster Regiment, India c1890, Bandmaster S Wright (Eagles/Ogilby)



The first bandmaster known to have served with what was to become the 2nd Leinsters was William Wilcox, who graduated from Kneller Hall in 1875. He spent only three years with the Regiment before moving on to the Warwicks, but the brevity of his tenure was more than compensated for by the next two incumbents, Francis Brown and Thomas Lane, who between them took the Battalion through 42 years.

During this period the 2nd Battalion bandmen were called upon to serve as stretcher-bearers during the Boer War, but after the cessation of hostilities there were opportunities for music; the Cape newspaper the *Middleburg Herald* reported in April 1904 that the Regiment had arrived in town 'accompanied by their well-known band, which band introduced yet more variety in Military Band music to the local inhabitants'. Other reports mention the Band giving concerts in aid of the Soldiers' Institute in November and December that year, at a wedding on Boxing Day and at a sports meeting in January 1905.

Around the same period the 1st Battalion was acquiring some rare trophies, including a trumpet from the Palace of the Rajah of Muniapore. Even more unusual was the drummer's apron; many regiments had tiger or leopard skins, deriving from the days of black percussionists, but uniquely the 1st Leinsters used a dog skin. For several years prior to his death in 1866 a Newfoundland dog named Sam had marched in front of the Band - when he died, the regiment had his skin tanned and turned into a bass drummer's apron.

In 1908 the 1st Battalion began to introduce pipes and drums, and the regimental journal reported that on St Patrick's Day 1909, as the men attended a service in Portsmouth, six Irish pipes were on parade for the first time. It was also recorded that the music for the Sergeants' Ball that day was provided by the string band under the baton of Sergeant Reilly.

Shortly after the Great War the 1st Battalion sailed for Bombay on SS *Sardinia*; on 4 January 1922 it held its final parade in Madras. Meanwhile Mr Lane, who had been Bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion since 1894, finally retired in 1920, and for the last two years of the Regiment's existence was replaced by William Abbott, formerly of the Cameron Highlanders. Within weeks of taking over he was touring the seaside resorts with programmes like the following, performed at Southend-on-Sea in July 1920:

PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT · 233

Quick March	Colonel John Ward, MP	Cheesman
Overture	Festival	Leutner
Fantasia from	'Yedda'	Metra
Japanese Ballet		
Valse	Septembre	Godin
Selection	Patience	Sullivan
	Interval	
Selection	Joy Bells	Chappelle
Three Dances from	Henry VIII	German
Entracte	A Russian Wedding	Hoby
Fox Trot	Dardanella	Barnard
Selection	Lilac Domino	Cuvillier
Regimental Marches	Come Back To Erin	
	The Maple Leaf	
	God Bless The Prince of Wales	

Regimental Music

The quick march was a combination of two tunes, 'The Royal Canadian' and 'Come Back to Erin'. Nothing is known of the former save that it was used by the 100th Foot prior to 1881; 'Come Back to Erin' is not - as often supposed - a traditional Irish tune, but was written by Claribel, the pen-name of the London-born Mrs C Barnard (1830-1869).

On Officers' Mess nights 'God Bless The Prince of Wales' was played in honour of the Colonel-in-Chief, whilst 'The Maple Leaf Forever' was played to celebrate the country where the 100th was raised.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT

1865-1875 **WALSH**, M. Enl 1/60 (KRRC); Sgt (BM) 100 Ft 24/11/65; died whilst serving 30/4/75.

1875-1880 **HEALY**, William. Enl 100 Ft; Sgt (BM) 100 Ft 1/5/75.

1880-1882 **WILKIN**, A. Enl RA (Wool); Sgt (BM) 100 Ft 14/4/80; Lt (regt com) 14/6/82.

1882-1888 **AYERS**, Patrick. Born 1843 died 1911. Enl 3DG 14/9/57; WO (BM) 1 Leins R 15/6/82; ret'd 28/2/88.

1888-1907 **WRIGHT**, Samuel. Born 1858 died 19?? Enl 2/4 Ft 10/2/72; WO (BM) 1 Leins R 29/2/88; ret'd 31/10/07.

1907-1922 **BEECHEY**, Ernest Edward. Born 1875 died 19?? Enl 2 Leins R 19/11/90; WO (BM) 2 North'n R 19/2/05; WO (BM) 1 Leins R 1/11/07; WO1 (BM) 2 N Stafford R 16/9/22; ret'd 27/7/25.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT

1875-1878 **WILCOX**, William H. Enl 100 Ft; Sgt (BM) 100 Ft 9/2/75; Sgt (BM) 1/6 Ft 1/6/78; ret'd 29/1/80.
 1878-1894 **BROWN**, Francis. Born 1848 died 1913. Enl 1/6 Ft 2/5/62; Sgt (BM) 109 Ft 1/6/78; ret'd 31/10/94.
 1894-1920 **LANE**, Thomas. Born 1864 died 1933. Enl 2 R Ir R 1/10/93; WO (BM) 2 Leins R 1/11/94; ret'd 31/3/20.
 1920-1922 **ABBOTT**, William Henry. Born 1874 died 1956. Enl 2 RS Fus 11/9/88; WO (BM) 1 Camerons 26/9/07; WO1 (BM) 2 Leins R 1/4/20; WO1 (BM) 1 R Norfolk R 30/6/22; ret'd 29/7/23



Bandmaster F Brown, 2 Leins R c1878 (RMSM)



Bandmaster S Wright, 1 Leins R c1890 (RMSM)

THE BANDS OF THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

1759 East India Company's Bengal (European) Regiment	1839 East India Company's 2nd Bengal (European) Regiment
1840 East India Company's 1st Bengal (European) Regiment	1850 East India Company's 2nd Bengal (European) Fusiliers
1841 East India Company's 1st (Bengal European) Light Infantry	1858 2nd Bengal Fusiliers
1846 East India Company's 1st (Bengal European) Fusiliers	1861 104th Bengal Fusiliers
1858 1st Bengal Fusiliers	
1861 101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	

The Royal Munster Fusiliers
disbanded

Both constituent regiments of what was to become The Royal Munster Fusiliers were originally raised by the East India Company, and spent most of their existence in the sub-continent. Both fought in the Indian Mutiny – during which Drummer M Ryan of the 101st won the Victoria Cross – and, in the aftermath of that traumatic episode, both were brought on to the strength of the regular British Army.

When bands were first formed is not known, but it is believed that both regiments had bands and corps of drums in their days with the East India Company, with many players recruited locally; certainly the 1st Bengals had drums during the Sikh War of 1846.

The first known bandmaster of the 104th was James Cooke, posted out from Kneller Hall in 1863. He appears to have been a competent musician, though lacking in the qualities necessary for a successful bandmaster; his 1865 report reads: 'Conduct – indifferent; musical ability good; general usefulness – not satisfactory.' In 1871 he was reduced in rank and relieved of his duties. Thereafter there is a gap in the records, but given that the Regiment had

BANDS OF THE

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS





2nd Battalion The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Cairo 1920, Bandmaster GA Loftus (Eagles/Ogilby)

just been posted to the United Kingdom for the first time in its existence, it is inconceivable that the Band would have ceased to exist – possibly, after the failure of Sgt Cooke, the officers decided to employ one of the many civilian bandmasters then looking for work.

The 101st had also come to Britain, arriving in 1869 as the first of the old East India Company regiments to see service at home. It immediately appointed James Brophy, formerly of the 21st Foot, as Bandmaster. Although Sgt Brophy was to remain for just four years before again moving on (this time to the 3rd Dragoon Guards), he seems to have established the Band, and he was followed by the most successful bandmaster of either regiment. Henry Dunkerton was an excellent musician who served with what became the 1st Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers for nineteen years, and was ultimately rewarded in 1893 with an appointment to the Scots Guards, one of the most senior posts available.

Both battalions, together with their bands, were involved in action in South Africa during the Boer

War, after which the 1st returned to India whilst the 2nd went back to Ireland.

The final bandmasters of the Regiment both served for long periods, Daniel Parfitt being appointed to the 1st in 1905 and George Loftus to the 2nd in 1907. Both had to contend not only with the Great War, but also with the thankless task of rebuilding their bands only to see them disbanded in 1922. A report from Cairo in 1920 of the 2nd Battalion shows Mr Loftus accompanied by a band sergeant, two corporals, one lance corporal, ten bandsmen and fourteen band boys, suggesting that the Band was still a very young unit, promising greater things to come.

In 1922 the 1st Battalion was stationed in Silesia and the 2nd in Alexandria; both returned home for the disbandment parade. Mr Parfitt moved to the 2nd Glosters, and Mr Loftus retired but maintained his activities as musician, eventually becoming civilian Bandmaster of the unofficial Medical Corps Band. Some bandsmen opted for discharge, though others transferred to other bands. A few eventually joined the military band of the new Irish Free State

army, which had been formed under the leadership of a German musician, Fritz Brase – a situation that recalled the early days of British bands.

Regimental Music

Being a fusilier regiment, the Royal Munster Fusiliers used 'The British Grenadiers' as the quick march, whilst as an Irish regiment it also used 'St Patrick's Day'. In memory of having spent 110 years in India, the 1st Battalion also adopted 'Won't You Come Home to Bom-Bombay', a popular music hall song from the turn of the century.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

1869-1874 BROPHY, James. Enl 6 Ft; Sgt (BM) 1/21 Ft 13/8/67; Sgt (BM) 101 Ft 18/1/69; Sgt (BM) 3DG 1/10/74; retd 16/2/80.

1874-1893 DUNKERTON, Henry Thomas. Born 1843 died 1919. Enl 56 Ft 20/10/57; WO (BM) 1 R Mun Fus 3/10/84; WO (BM) SG 26/8/93; retd 4/1/1900.

1893-1897 AGNESS, William John. Born 1864 died 19?? Enl 1RB 7/4/79; WO (BM) 1 R Mun Fus 26/8/93; retd 12/8/97.

1897-1905 ELCOX, Herbert. Born 1868 died 1940. Enl 1 Lincoln R 15/8/82; WO (BM) 1 R Mun Fus 13/8/97; retd 21/11/05

1905-1907 ELLIOTT, George. Born 1872 died 1951. Enl 2 Cameronians 17/9/86; WO (BM) 1 R Mun Fus 22/11/05; retd 28/5/01.

1907-1922 PARFITT, Daniel. Born 1874 died 19?? Enl The Royals 28/1/89; WO (BM) 1 R Mun Fus 29/5/07; WO1 (BM) 2 Glosters 30/6/22; retd 6/2/24.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION, THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

1863-1871 COOKE, James. Enl 69 Ft; Sgt (BM) 104 Ft 1/4/63; discharged 1871.

1871-1882 WILTSHIRE, Michael George. CivBM, exact dates not known.

1882-1884 GILDEA, William. Born 1852 died 1884. Enl 2 R Ir Fus 31/12/67; WO (Sgt) 2 R Mun Fus 12/7/82; died whilst serving 22/1/84.

1884-1894 WHEELER, John. Born 1855 died 1920. Enl 1 R Ir R 23/2/71; 2 R Mun Fus 23/1/84; retd 5/3/94.

1894-1907 LIVINGSTONE, John. Born 1866 1852. Enl 2 Worc R 23/9/81; WO (Sgt) 2 R Mun Fus 6/3/94; retd 22/9/07.

1907-1922 LOFTUS, George Annesley. Born 1871 died 1935. Enl 2 Green Howards 11/2/87; WO (Sgt) 2 R Mun Fus 23/9/07; retd 28/8/22; BM Royal Hibernian Military School April 1923 – June 1924; Civ BM RAMC April 1927 – 30/4/33.

BANDS OF THE

ROYAL
DUBLIN
FUSILIERSTHE BANDS OF THE
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS

1648 Madras European Regiment	1661 The Bombay Regiment
1702 East India Company's European Regiment	1668 East India Company's Bombay (European) Regiment
1830 East India Company's Madras (European) Regiment	1839 East India Company's 1st Bombay (European) Regiment
1839 1st Madras (European) Regiment	1844 East India Company's 1st Bombay (European) Fusiliers
1843 1st Madras (European) Regiment	1858 1st Bombay Fusiliers
1858 1st Madras Fusiliers	1861 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers
1861 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers	
1881 The Royal Dublin Fusiliers	
1922 disbanded	

Although The Royal Dublin Fusiliers existed for just forty years, the roots of the Regiment go back much further to the Madras European Regiment, raised in 1648, and the Bombay European Regiment, raised in 1661; when all East India Company regiments were transferred to the Crown in 1860, these were renumbered as the 102nd and 103rd Regiments, whilst still retaining their original geographical associations.

Virtually nothing is known of bands in either regiment prior to 1861, and one account claims that neither had a band at all until the mid 19th century, though both had drums and fifes (the official establishment for European infantry, which was set down in 1796, allowed for 22 drummers and fifers). It is also believed that the Madras Regiment had pipers at some point in the early years of the century, though they are not in evidence in an 1863 photograph of the Band which shows it at a strength of 25 musicians plus a Sergeant Bandmaster.



102nd Fusiliers, India c1863 (Eagles/Ogilby)

No record survives of who this bandmaster was, the first certain incumbent in the Regiment being Carl Luschwitz, who was appointed in 1871, shortly after the 102nd had arrived in England for the first time. Mr Luschwitz had previously been Band Sergeant and had attended a course at Kneller Hall, though the fact that he enlisted at the age of forty-one just two years before his appointment as Bandmaster suggests that he was recruited specifically for the purpose of taking over the Band. The first known Bandmaster of the 103rd was William

Guerin, formerly of the 92nd Foot and also a Kneller Hall graduate.

The 102nd spent six years in England before going abroad again, this time to Gibraltar and Ceylon. The 103rd also came home for the first time in the early 1870s, but was more fortunate with a thirteen-year posting that enabled Sgt Guerin and his successor Sgt Browne plenty of time to recruit and re-build; it was effectively a new Band that moved to Gibraltar in 1884.

The next posting, however, was to South Africa

in 1897 and the period of consolidation was ended by service in the Boer War, during which several of the Band were killed and wounded at the storming of Talan Hill and at the battle of Colenso. It was at this latter engagement that fourteen-year-old Bugler Dunne of the 2nd Battalion was severely wounded and invalided home, where he was received as a hero and carried shoulder-high through the streets of Portsmouth. Interviewed by a local newspaper, he recalled the conflict:

At Colenso our company was in the fighting line, and we had to swim across the Tugela and attack the Boer trenches. It was late in the day that I was wounded. We were doubling towards the Boer lines, and I was in the front with the officers when I got hit on the muscle of my upper right arm with a piece of shell, and also got my chest somewhat bruised. I was so excited that I didn't feel any pain from the wound, but my arm dropped powerless to my side, and I shifted my bugle to my left hand and ran on. About five minutes later I fell to the ground, from loss of blood.

2nd Battalion The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Aldershot 1911, Bandmaster W Scragg (Eagles/Ogilby)



Asked where his bugle was, he explained that he had lost it in the Tugela; Queen Victoria later presented him with a suitably engraved replacement.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, meanwhile, was having problems of an entirely different nature. Charles Price was appointed Bandmaster in 1900 and his report the following year enthused over his work: 'Most industrious, sober, excellent, most zealous; band improved.' On 29 April 1903, however, he was reduced to the rank of private by a Court Martial and discharged from the Army; despite the earlier comment that he was 'sober', it appears that drink was the problem.

In 1907 the Duke of Connaught presented new colours to the 1st Battalion, then stationed in Alexandria. The parade itself mainly comprised Irish airs, but a programme later in the day showed greater variety:

Grand Coronation March
Three Dances from Nell Gwynne
The Moon hath Raised her Lamp
Tannhäuser
The Count of Luxemburg

Partita
Gemma
Benedictus
Wagner
Lehar

BANDMASTERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS

1871-1884 **LUSCHWITZ**, Carl. Born 1828 died 1884. Enl 102 Ft 13/10/69; Sgt (BM) 102 Ft 1/5/71; retd 4/9/84.

1884-1890 **WILBY**, Henry. Born 1850 died 1890. Enl 2/5 Ft 1/7/68; Sgt (BM) 102 Ft 1/5/71; retd 24/1/90.

1890-1900 **ELLIOTT**, Robert. Born 1858 died 1900. Enl 2 R Innis Fus 23/4/73; WO (BM) 1 R Dub Fus 25/1/90; retd 10/1/1900.

1900-1903 **PRICE**, Charles Henry. Born 1869 died 19???. Enl 2 Glosters 8/5/83; WO (BM) 1 R Dub Fus 11/1/1900; retd 25/4/03.

1903-1909 **FAWCETT**, Albert. Born 1869 died 1953. Enl DLI 25/9/89; WO (BM) 1 R Dub Fus 30/4/03; WO (BM) British Guiana Militia 24/12/09; retd April 1935.

1909-1922 **CAULFIELD**, Charles Edward. Born 1872 died 1946. Enl 3 KRRC 16/10/86; WO (BM) 1 R Dub Fus 24/12/09; retd 31/7/22.

BANDMASTERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS

1866-1878 **GUERIN**, William. Enl 92 Ft; Sgt (BM) 2/102 Ft 1/7/66; retd 1882.

1878-1890 **BROWNE**, James John Barrett. Born 1841 died 1906. Enl 45 Ft 8/9/59; Sgt (BM) 56 Ft 1/9/64; Sgt (BM) 103 Ft 14/5/78; retd 18/12/90.

1890-1895 **ROBINSON**, John. Born 1859 died 1905. Enl 1 R Sussex R 27/3/73; WO (BM) 2 R DUB Fus 19/12/90; retd 1/3/95.

1895-1907 **MULLINS**, John Patrick. Born 1859 died 19???. Enl RE (Chat) 12/1/76; WO (BM) 2 R Dub Fus 2/3/95; retd 31/5/07.

1907-1917 **SCRAGG**, William. Born 1876 died 19???. Enl 1 W York R 26/10/94; WO (BM) 2 R Dub Fus 1/6/07; retd 27/6/17.

1917-1922 **GRAVES**, Walter Paramour. Born 1881 died 19???. Enl 1 RS 18/1/96; WO1 (BM) 2 R Dub Fus 28/6/17; WO1 (BM) 2 RS Fus 9/9/22; retd 17/1/33.

Two Hungarian Dances
Spring Song
Tales of Hoffman

Brahms
Mendelssohn
Offenbach

When war broke out in 1914 the 1st was in Madras and the 2nd in England. Instruments were packed away once more, but this time for a longer period than the bands had known before. By the end of 1919 they were both functioning again fairly normally. For the last two years of the Regiment's existence, the 1st Battalion was stationed in Bordon and the 2nd in India.

On disbandment some bandsmen transferred to other regiments in the British Army, though others opted to be discharged - amongst the latter were several who went on to find employment with bands in the new Irish Republic.

Regimental Music

The Dublin Fusiliers used 'The British Grenadiers' as a quick march and also the Irish standard 'St Patrick's Day'.

There was a successful music hall song from the turn of the century entitled 'Bravo, Dublin Fusiliers', which was written by G D Wheeler in celebration of the Regiment's action at the battle of Colenso:

Some dare to say that Irishmen should refuse to fight for Britain's crown.

Some dare to suggest that they should prepare to turn and strike the English down.

What cowardly traitors, to try and entice our soldiers to become mutineers!

Those agitators have had their reply from the gallant Dublin Fusiliers.

Bravo, Dublin Fusiliers! You're no craven mutineers!

You bravely stormed and won the Glencow Heights,

Put four thousand crafty Boers to flight.

'Twas a grand and glorious sight.

Bravo, Dublin Fusiliers.

APPENDIX

CORRECTIONS TO VOLUMES ONE AND TWO

We are again grateful to all those readers who have written to us in response to the first two volumes in this series. Again there were many who pointed out errors in our information, and we are pleased to be able to correct these mistakes now. We are particularly grateful to Mr Robert Johnston, Mr Alan Le Vicount and Mr Charles Smith.

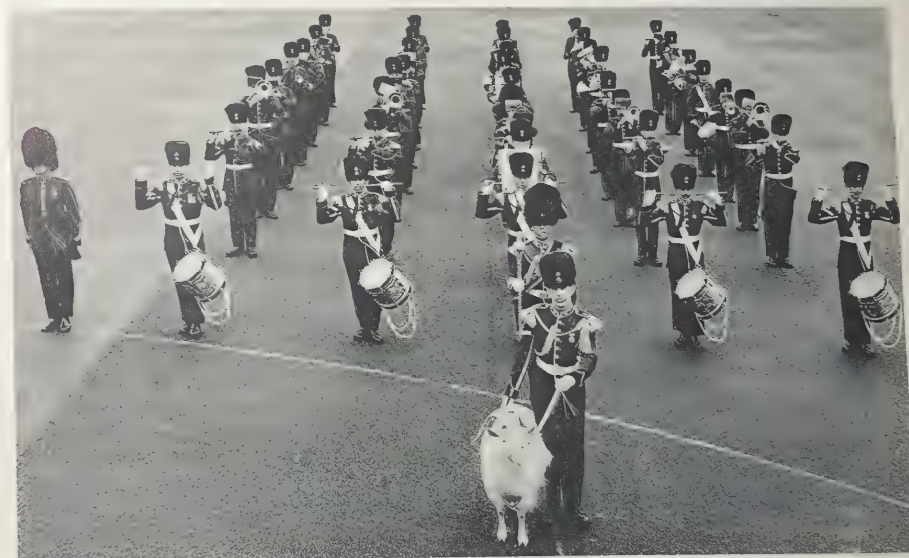
Volume 1

- p.22 CJ Reeves: LTCL and psm omitted (also p.131)
- p.28 RG Tomlinson succeeded B T Keeling in 1986 not 1984.
- p.70 C Hazell retired 7/12/98 not 7/12/96.
- p.77 H Fitzpatrick: for correct retirement date, see 1 Manchesters in Vol 3.
- p.131 AR Pinkney: Capt RA (Larkhill), not Lt.
- p.133 SV Hays: Capt RA (Woolwich) 1955, subsequently promoted to Maj.
- p.142 N Flux: see correct details Vol 1 p.131

Volume 2

- p.21 PW Parkes: Lt RE (Chatham) 1964, promoted Capt 1966 (also in Vol 1, p.115)
- p.21 DR Kimberley: Capt Gren Gds 1977, subsequently promoted Maj.
- p.25 line 19 reference to Williams should read Windram.
- p.26 TL Sharpe appointed DoM RMSM 1974 not 1972.
- p.27 RA Ridings promoted Maj 1977, Lt-Col 1979.
- p.42 A Harris: Snr DoM Bde Gds 1929.
- p.42 TS Chandler: Snr DoM Bde Gds 1944
- p.49 Cornelius Edwin Smith should read Charles Edwin Smith
- p.50 CJ Reeves: psm omitted
- p.55 The 74th Foot also discontinued wearing kilts in 1809.
- p.58 W Allen: Capt RCT 1969, promoted Maj 1973.
- p.59 HC Jarman: retd 1954, not 1952.
- p.59 RAY Mitchell: Lt RAOC 1962, retd 1968 rank of Capt.
- p.64 DH Mackay: retd 1984, not 1982.
- p.69 CH Pike: psm omitted (also Vol 1, p.115).
- p.89 WGJ Lemon: Maj (DoM) RE (Chatham) 1961.
- p.94 RG Tomlinson: retd 1994 not 1993.

- p.118 DE Pryce: MBE and psm omitted (also Vol 1, p.144); Maj (DoM) RE (Chatham) 1982.
- p.118 JPC Bailey: MBE omitted; retd 1960 rank of Maj.
- p.126 IR Peaple: psm omitted.
- p.146 P Hannam: Lt-Col 1990 not 1989 (also Vol 1, p.176).
- p.152 CC Attril: psm omitted.
- p.152 PR Clark: psm omitted.
- p.160 A Vlacco: details are incorrect, see 2 Manchesters in Vol 3.
- p.178 A Underwood: Lt (DoM) RA (Plymouth), not WO1, Capt RA (BAOR) 1958 (also Vol 1, p.133).
- p.180 GH Leask: psm omitted.



Band and Drums, The Royal Welch Fusiliers 1975, Bandmaster BA Hughes (RMSM)

REGIMENT AND CORPS ABBREVIATIONS

All abbreviations are taken from the official Army Lists that were in use at the time.

1 Ft	1st, or The Royal Regiment	16/5 L	16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers
1 RTR	1st Royal Tank Regiment	17 Ft	17th (Leicestershire) Regiment
2 Ft	2nd, or Queen's Royal Regiment	17/21 L	17th/21st Lancers
2 LI	2nd Battalion, The Light Infantry	18 Ft	18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment
2 RTR	2nd Royal Tank Regiment	19 Ft	19th (1st Yorkshire, North Riding) Regiment
2 Wessex	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (Wessex) Band (TA), The	19 H	19th Royal Hussars (Queen Alexandra's Own)
3 DG	3rd Dragoon Guards (Prince of Wales's) before 1922. 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards) after 1922	20 Ft	20th (East Devonshire) Regiment
3 Ft	3rd (East Kent - The Buffs) Regiment	21 Ft	21st (Royal North British) Regiment
3 H	3rd Hussars	21 Fus	The Royal Scots Fusiliers
3 RTR	3rd Royal Tank Regiment	21 L	21st Lancers (Empress of India's)
4 Ft	4th, or The King's Own Regiment	22 Dns	22nd Dragoons
4 H	4th Hussars	22 Ft	22nd (Cheshire) Regiment
5 Ft	5th, or Northumberland Fusiliers	23 Ft	23rd (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers
5 Innis DG	5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards	23 H	23rd Hussars
5 L	5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	24 Ft	24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment
6 DG	Carabiniers (6th Dragoon Guards), The	24 L	24th Lancers
6 Ft	6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment	25 Dns	25th Dragoons
7 Ft	7th (Royal Fusiliers)	25 Ft	25th (King's Own Borderers) Regiment
7 H	7th Hussars	26 Ft	26th Cameronian Regiment
8 Ft	8th (The King's) Regiment	26 H	26th Hussars
8 H	8th Hussars	27 Ft	27th (Inniskilling) Regiment
9 Ft	9th (East Norfolk) Regiment	27 L	27th Lancers
9 L	9th Lancers	28 Ft	28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment
9/12 L	9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's)	29 Ft	29th (Worcestershire) Regiment
10 Ft	10th (North Lincolnshire) Regiment	30 Ft	30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment
10 H	10th Hussars	31 Ft	31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment
11 Ft	11th (North Devonshire) Regiment	32 Ft	32nd (Cornwall) Light Infantry
11 H	11th Hussars	33 Ft	33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment
12 Ft	12th (East Suffolk) Regiment	34 Ft	34th (Cumberland) Regiment
12 L	12th Lancers	35 Ft	35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment
13 Ft	13th Ft (1st Somerset) (Prince Albert's Light Infantry) Regiment	36 Ft	36th (Herefordshire) Regiment
13 H	13th Hussars	37 Ft	37th (North Hampshire) Regiment
13/18 H	13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own)	38 Ft	38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment
14 Ft	14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment	39 Ft	39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment
15 Ft	15th (Yorkshire, East Riding) Regiment	40 Ft	40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment
15 H	15th The King's Hussars	41 Ft	41st (The Welsh) Regiment
15/19 H	15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars	42 Ft	42nd (The Royal Highland Regiment
16 Ft	16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment	43 Ft	43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment
		44 Ft	44th (East Essex) Regiment
		45 Ft	45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment

46 Ft	Sherwood Foresters	91 Ft	91st (Argyllshire) Regiment
47 Ft	46th (South Devonshire) Regiment	92 Ft	92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment
48 Ft	47th (Lancashire) Regiment	93 Ft	93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) Regiment
49 Ft	48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment	94 Ft	94th Regiment
	49th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Hertfordshire Regiment	95 Ft	95th, or Derbyshire Regiment
50 Ft	50th (The Queen's Own) Regiment	96 Ft	96th Regiment
51 Ft	51st (2nd Yorkshire, West Riding), (The King's Own Light Infantry) Regiment	97 Ft	97th (The Earl of Ulster's) Regiment
52 Ft	52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry) Regiment	98 Ft	98th Regiment
53 Ft	53rd (Shropshire) Regiment	99 Ft	99th (Lanarkshire) Regiment
54 Ft	54th (West Norfolk) Regiment	100 Ft	100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Regiment
55 Ft	55th (Westmoreland) Regiment	101 Ft	101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers
56 Ft	56th (West Essex) Regiment	102 Ft	102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers
57 Ft	57th (West Middlesex) Regiment	103 Ft	103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers
58 Ft	58th (Rutlandshire) Regiment	104 Ft	104th Bengal Fusiliers
59 Ft	59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment	105 Ft	105th Madras Light Infantry
60 Ft	60th, or The King's Royal Rifle Corps	106 Ft	106th Bombay Light Infantry
61 Ft	61st (South Gloucestershire) Regiment	107 Ft	107th Bengal Light Infantry
62 Ft	62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment	108 Ft	108th Madras Light Infantry
63 Ft	63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment	109 Ft	109th Bombay Infantry Regiment
64 Ft	64th (2nd Staffordshire) Regiment		
65 Ft	65th (2nd Yorkshire, North Riding) Regiment	AAC	Army Air Corps
66 Ft	66th (Berkshire) Regiment	A&SH	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, The
67 Ft	67th (South Hampshire) Regiment	ACC	Army Catering Corps
68 Ft	68th (Durham - Light Infantry) Regiment	AGC	Adjutant General's Corps
69 Ft	69th (South Lincolnshire) Regiment	AJSM (Bov)	Army Junior School of Music (Bovington)
70 Ft	70th (Surrey) Regiment	AJSM (Pir)	Army Junior School of Music (Pirbright)
71 Ft	71st (Highland) Light Infantry	Albuhera	Albuhera Band, The Queen's Regiment
72 Ft	72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment	ASC	Army Service Corps
73 Ft	73rd (Perthshire) Regiment	Bays, The	Queen's Bays, The
74 Ft	74th (Highlanders) Regiment	Bedf R	Bedfordshire Regiment, The
75 Ft	75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment	Bedfs & Herts R	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, The
76 Ft	76th Regiment	Border R	Border Regiment, The
77 Ft	77th (East Middlesex) Regiment	BAOR	British Army Of The Rhine
78 Ft	78th (Highland) Regiment, or Ross-shire Buffs	Bufs, The	Buffs, The
79 Ft	79th Regiment, or Cameron Highlanders	BW	Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), The
80 Ft	80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment		
81 Ft	81st (Royal Lincoln Volunteers) Regiment	Cameronians	Cameronians, The
82 Ft	82nd (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) Regiment	Cameron's	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, The
83 Ft	83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment	Cheshire	Cheshire Regiment, The
84 Ft	84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment	Coldm Gds	Coldstream Guards
85 Ft	85th (Bucks Volunteers) (The King's Light Infantry) Regiment	Conn Rang	Connaught Rangers, The
86 Ft	86th (Royal County Down) Regiment	D and D	Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, The
87 Ft	87th (The Royal Irish Fusiliers) Regiment	DCLI	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The
88 Ft	88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment	Derby R	Derbyshire Regiment, The
89 Ft	89th Regiment	DERR	Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), The
90 Ft	90th Perthshire Light Infantry	Devon R	Devonshire Regiment, The

Dorset R	Dorsetshire Regiment, The
Durham LI	Durham Light Infantry, The
DWR	Duke of Wellington's Regiment, The
E Anglian	East Anglian Regiment, The
E Kent R	East Kent Regiment, The
E Lan R	East Lancashire Regiment, The
Essex R	Essex Regiment, The
E Surr R	East Surrey Regiment, The
E York R	East Yorkshire Regiment, The
Foresters	Sherwood Foresters, The
Gds Depot (Pir)	Guards Depot Pirbright
GJ	Green Jackets, The
Glosters	Gloucestershire Regiment, The
Gordons	Gordon Highlanders, The
Green Howards	Green Howards (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment), The
Green Gds	Grenadier Guards
Greys, The	Scots Greys, The
Gurkhas	Brigade of Gurkhas
HAC	Honourable Artillery Company, The
Hampshire R	Hampshire Regiment, The
Highland Bde	Highland Brigade, The
Highland R	Highland Regiment, The
HLI	Highland Light Regiment, The
IG	Irish Guards
Inniskilling Fus	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, The
JLR	Junior Leaders Regiment (Bovington)
JMW	Junior Musicians Wing (Pirbright)
KDG	1st King's Dragoon Guards
KH	Kneller Hall (Royal Military School of Music)
Kings	King's Regiment, The
Kings (Norm)	Normandy Band, The King's Division
Kings Own Border	King's Own Royal Border Regiment, The
King's Own R	King's Own Royal Regiment, The
Kings (Water)	Waterloo Band, The King's Division
KOLI	51st (2nd Yorkshire, West Riding, The King's Own Light Infantry) Regiment
KOSB	King's Own Scottish Borderers, The
KRRH	King's Royal Hussars, The
KRRC	King's Royal Rifle Corps
KSLI	King's Shropshire Light Infantry
Lanc Fus	Lancashire Fusiliers, The
Lanc R	Lancashire Regiment, The

LD	Light Dragoons, The
L Div	The Light Division
Leicester R	Leicestershire Regiment, The
Leins R	Leinster Regiment, The
Life Guards	The Life Guards, The
LG	Light Infantry, The
LI	The Corunna Band of The Light Infantry
LI (Cor)	The Salamanca Band of The Light Infantry
LI (Sal)	Lincolnshire Regiment, The
Lincoln R	Lowland Brigade
Lowland Bde	Lowland Regiment, The
Lowland R	Loyal Regiment, The
Loyal R	Liverpool Regiment, The
L'pool R	
Manch R	Manchester Regiment, The
Midd'x R	Middlesex Regiment, The
MSC	Medical Staff Corps
N Lan R	North Lancashire Regiment, The
Norf R	Norfolk Regiment, The
North'd Fus	Northumberland Fusiliers, The
North'n R	Northamptonshire Regiment, The
N Stafford R	North Staffordshire Regiment, The
Ox & Bucks LI	Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, The
Ox LI	Oxfordshire Light Infantry, The
Para	Parachute Regiment, The
PoW (Clive)	Clive Band, The Prince of Wales's Division
PoW Div	Prince of Wales's Division Depot
PoW (Luck)	Lucknow Band, The Prince of Wales's Division
PPLI	Princess Patricia's Light Infantry of Canada
PWO	Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, The
PWRR	Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment
QDG	1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards
QLR	Queen's Lancashire Regiment, The
QO Buffs	The Queen's Own Buffs, The Royal Kent Regiment
QOH	Queen's Own Hussars, The
QO Hldrs	Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons)
Queens	Queen's Regiment, The
Queens (Alb)	Albuhera Band, The Queen's Regiment
Queens (Mind)	Minden Band, The Queen's Division
Queens (Norm)	Normandy Band, The Queen's Division
Queens (Queb)	Quebec Band, The Queen's Regiment
Queen's R	Queen's Royal Regiment, The
QRH	Queen's Royal Hussars, The
QRIH	Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The

QRL	Queen's Royal Lancers, The
QR Surr	Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment, The
RA	Royal Artillery
RA(Alan)	Royal Artillery (Alanbrooke)
RA(BAOR)	Royal Artillery (BAOR)
RA(Gib)	Royal Artillery (Gibraltar)
RA(Mtd)	Royal Artillery (Mounted)
RA(N Cmd)	Royal Artillery (Northern Command)
RA(Plym)	Royal Artillery (Plymouth)
RA(Port)	Royal Artillery (Portsmouth)
RA(Sal Pl)	Royal Artillery (Salisbury Plain)
RA(Wool)	Royal Artillery (Woolwich)
RAC	Royal Armoured Corps
RAC (DG)	Band of the Dragoon Guards
RAC (H&LD)	Band of the Hussars and Light Dragoons
RAC Jnr Ldrs	Royal Armoured Corps, Junior Leaders Regiment
RAC (RL)	Band of the Royal Lancers
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corps
R Anglian	Royal Anglian Regiment, The
RAPC	Royal Army Pay Corps
RASC	Royal Army Service Corps
RAVC	Royal Army Veterinary Corps
R Berks R	Royal Berkshire Regiment, The
RCT	Royal Corps of Transport
RDG	Royal Dragoon Guards, The
R Dub Fus	Royal Dublin Fusiliers, The
RE(Ald)	Royal Engineers (Aldershot)
RE(Chat)	Royal Engineers (Chatham)
Rece	Reconnaissance Corps, The
REME	Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
RFC	Royal Flying Corps, The
R Fus	Royal Fusiliers, The
RGA	Royal Garrison Artillery
R Gar R	Royal Garrison Regiment, The
RGJ	Royal Green Jackets, The
RGJ (Norm)	The Normandy Band of The Royal Green Jackets
RGJ (Penn)	The Peninsula Band of The Royal Green Jackets
RH	Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), The
RHA	Royal Horse Artillery
R Hamps	Royal Hampshire Regiment, The
RHF	Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), The
RHG	Royal Horse Guards
RHG/D	Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons), The
R Highrs	Royal Highlanders, The
Rifle Bde	Rifle Brigade, The

R Innis Fus	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, The
R Ir Constab	Royal Irish Constabulary
R Ir Fus	Royal Irish Fusiliers, The
R Irish	Royal Irish Regiment, The (after 1992)
R Irish Rang	Royal Irish Rangers, The
R Ir R	Royal Irish Regiment, The (before 1922)
R Ir Rif	Royal Irish Rifles, The
R Lanc R	Royal Lancaster Regiment, The
RLC	Royal Logistic Corps
R Leic	Royal Leicestershire Regiment, The
R Lincoln	Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, The
RM	Royal Marines
RM(Chat)	Royal Marines (Chatham)
RM(Plym)	Royal Marines (Plymouth)
RM(Port)	Royal Marines (Portsmouth)
RM(Wool)	Royal Marines (Woolwich)
RMA(Sand)	Royal Military Academy (Sandhurst)
RM Art	Royal Marine Artillery
RMC(Sand)	Royal Military College (Sandhurst)
RMLI	Royal Marine Light Infantry
RMSM	Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall
R Mun Fus	Royal Munster Fusiliers, The
R Norfolk R	Royal Norfolk Regiment, The
R North'd Fus	Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, The
RNSM	Royal Naval School of Music
Royals, The	Royal Dragoons, The
RRF	Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, The
RRW	Royal Regiment of Wales, The
RS	Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment), The
R S Fus	Royal Scots Fusiliers, The
R Signals	Royal Corps of Signals
R Sussex R	Royal Sussex Regiment, The
RTC	Royal Tank Corps
RTR	Royal Tank Regiment
RTR (Alamein)	Alamein Band of the Royal Tank Regiment
RTR (Cambrai)	Cambrai Band of the Royal Tank Regiment
RTR (Rhine)	Rhine Band of the Royal Tank Regiment
R U Rifles	Royal Ulster Rifles, The
RWAF	Royal West African Frontier Force
R War R	Royal Warwickshire Regiment, The
RWF	Royal Welsh Fusiliers, The
R W Kent R	Royal West Kent Regiment, The
R W Surr R	Royal West Surrey Regiment, The
Sco Rif	Scottish Rifles, The
Scots DG	Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys), The
Scots Fus Gds	Scots Fusilier Guards
Seaforth	Seaforth Highlanders, The
SG	Scots Guards
Shrops LI	Shropshire Light Infantry, The
S Lan R	South Lancashire Regiment, The

Somerset LI	Somerset Light Infantry, The
S Stafford R	South Staffordshire Regiment, The
Staffords	Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's), The
Suffolk R	Suffolk Regiment, The
S Wales Bord	South Wales Borderers, The
S Yorks	South Yorkshire Regiment, The
Welch R	Welch Regiment, The (after 1920)
Welsh R	Welsh Regiment, The
WFR	Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, The

WG
W India R
Wilts R
Worc R
WRAC
W Rid R
W York R

Welsh Guards
West India Regiment
Wiltshire Regiment, The
Worcestershire Regiment, The
Women's Royal Army Corps
West Riding Regiment, The
West Yorkshire Regiment, The

York & Lanc R
York R

York and Lancaster Regiment, The
Yorkshire Regiment, The

AmusLCM	Associate in music, London College of Music	L/Maj	Local Major
AmusTCL	Associate in music, Trinity College of Music	LmusLCM	Licentiate in music, London College of Music
ARCM	Associate Royal College of Music	LmusTCL	Licentiate in music, Trinity College of Music
BA	Bachelor of Arts	LRAM	Licentiate Royal Academy of Music
BBCM	Bandmastership Bandsman's College of Music	Lt	Lieutenant
Bdmn	Bandsman	Lt-Col	Lieutenant-Colonel
BM	Bandmaster	LTCL	Licentiate Trinity College of Music
BMus	Bachelor of Music	LVO	Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order
Bn	Battalion	Maj	Major
BSgt	Band Sergeant	MBE	Member of the British Empire
BSM	Band Sergeant Major	MoB	Master of Band
Capt	Captain	MSM	Meritorious Service Medal
Civ BM	Civilian Bandmaster	Mus Bac	Bachelor of Music
Cmdr	Commander	Mus Doc	Doctor of Music
Cpl	Corporal	Musn	Musician
CVO	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order	MVO	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
DMjr	Drum Major	OBE	Order of the British Empire
DMus	Doctor of Music	PMajor	Pipe Major
DoM	Director of Music	psm	passed school of music (RMSM)
FLCM	Fellow London College of Music	RO	Retired Officer
Flt Lt	Flight Lieutenant	Sgt	Sergeant
FRAM	Fellow Royal Academy of Music	Sjt	Serjeant
FRSA	Fellow Royal Society of Arts	SSgt	Staff Sergeant
FTCL	Fellow Trinity College of Music	Std BM	Student Bandmaster (Kneller Hall)
FVCM	Fellow Victoria College of Music	(sub)	substantive rank
GNSM	Graduate Northern School of Music	TDT	Training and Development Team
Instr	Instructor	TMjr	Trumpet Major
LCpl	Lance Corporal	WO	Warrant Officer
LGSM	Licentiate Guildhall School of Music	WO1	Warrant Officer Class One

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Aggett, W J P *The Bloody Eleventh Volume 2* (Exeter, D&D, 1994)
- Ascoli, David *A Companion to the British Army 1660-1983* (London, Harrap, 1983)
- Bannatyne, Neil *History of the Thirtieth Regiment, now the First Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, 1689-1881* (Liverpool, Littlebury Bros, 1923)
- Barthorp, Michael *The Armies of Britain 1485-1980* (London, National Army Museum, c1980)
- Bart-King, Hugh *The Drum* (London, The Royal Tournament, 1988)
- Bell, A C *History of The Manchester Regiment First and Second Battalions 1922-1948* (Altrincham, John Sherratt and Son, 1954)
- Birns, P L *A Hundred Years of Military Music: Being the Story of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall (Dorset, Blackmore Press, 1959)*
- Birdwood, Lord *The Worcestershire Regiment 1922-1950* (Aldershot, Gale & Polden, 1952)
- Crookenden, Arthur *Twenty-Second Footsteps 1849-1914* (regimental publication, 1956)
- Daniell, David Scott *Cap Of Honour: The Story of The Gloucestershire Regiment (The 28th/61st Foot) 1694-1950* (London, George G Harrap & Co, 1951)
- Dean, Colin *Directors of Music of the British Army* (private publication, 1993)
- Edwards, T J *Military Customs* (Aldershot, Gale and Polden)
- Edwards, T J *Regimental Badges* (Aldershot, Gale and Polden, 1951)
- Edwards, T J *Regimental Nicknames and Traditions* (Aldershot, Gale and Polden)
- Farmer, Henry George *British Bands in Battle* (London, Hinrichsen)
- Farmer, Henry George *Handel's Kettledrums and Other Papers on Military Music* (London, Hinrichsen, 1945)
- Farmer, Henry George *Military Music* (London, Parrish and Co, 1950)
- Farmer, Henry George *The Rise & Development of Military Music* (London, Wm Reeves, 1912)
- Ferrari, M L *A History of the Services of the 19th Regiment 1688-1911* (London, Eden Fisher, c1912)
- Fredriksson, Björn *Directors of Music of the British Army* (Sweden, The International Military Music Society, 1987)
- Godfrey, Sir Dan *Memories and Music* (London, Hutchinson, 1924)
- Grainger, William K *The Life and Times of a Regimental Band: A History of the Bands of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry* (private publication, 1995)
- Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians ed. Eric Bloom (London, MacMillan, 5th edition, 1954)
- Harris, R G *The Irish Regiments* (Speldhurst, Kent, Nutshell Publishing Co Ltd, 1989)
- Jones, Maurice E *Music of The Light Division* (Shrewsbury, private publication, 1976)
- Jourdain, H F N *The Connaught Rangers Vols 1-3* (London, Royal United Service Institution, 1928)
- Kaprey, Jacob Adam *Military Music: A History of Wind-Instrumental Bands* (London, Boosey & Co)
- Mackenzie-Rogan, Lieutenant-Colonel J *Fifty Years of Army Music* (London, Methuen, 1926)
- Marr, Robert A *Music and Musicians at the Edinburgh International Exhibition 1886* (Edinburgh, Constable, 1887)
- Murray, David *Music of the Scottish Regiments* (Durham, Pentland Press, 1994)
- Ord Hume, James *Famous Bands of the British Empire* (London, J P Hull, 1926)
- Palmer, Roy *The Rambling Soldier* (Harmondsworth Middlesex, Kestrel Books, 1977)
- Pertwee, Bill *Stars in Battledress* (London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1992)
- Robinson, R E R *The Bloody Eleventh Volume 1* (D&D Exeter 1988)
- Shawyer, Serjeant *The Wanderings of a Windjammer (Over the Hills and Far Away)* unpublished m/s in National Army Museum
- Shears, Philip J *The Story of The Border Regiment 1939-1945* (London, Nisbet & Co, 1948)
- 'South Lancashire Regiment: Regimental Handbook' (c1956)
- Taylor, Jeremy *The Devons: A History of The Devonshire Regiment 1685-1945* (Bristol, White Swan, 1951)
- Trendell, John *Colonel Bogey To The Fore* (Deal, Blue Band Magazine, 1991)
- Turner, Alwyn W *Tribute: A Salute to the British Armed Forces of the Second World War* (Harpenden, Lennard Associates, 1995)
- Turner, Gordon & Alwyn W *The Trumpets Will Sound: The Story of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall* (Speldhurst, Parapress, 1996)

- Westlake, Ray *English and Welsh Infantry Regiments, 1662-1994* (Staplehurst, Spellmount, 1995)
- Wickes, H L *Regiments of Foot* (Reading, Osprey Publishing Ltd, 1974)
- Wilson, Lt-Col L M B *Regimental Music of The Queen's Regiment* (private publication, 1980)
- Winstock, Lewis *Songs & Music of the Redcoats* (London, Lee Cooper, 1970)
- Whitton, Lt-Col F E *The History of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment* (Aldershot, Gale & Polden, 1924)
- Wood, Walter *The Romance of Regimental Marches* (London, William Clowes and Sons Ltd, 1932)
- Wylly, H C *History of The Manchester Regiment Vol I 1758-1883* (London, Forster Groom & Co, 1923)
- Zealley, Alfred Edward & Ord Hume, James *Famous Bands of the British Empire* (London, J P Hull, 1926)
- Journals**
- Army List*, The (HMSO)
- Band International* - Journal of the International Military Music Society
- Blackthorn*, The: Journal of The Royal Irish Rangers
- Blackthorn*, The: Journal of The Royal Irish Regiment
- Border Magazine*, The - Regimental Journal of The Border Regiment
- British Bandsman*, The
- Ca Ira: The Journal of the West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own)*
- Dorsetshire Regimental Journal*, The
- East Lancashire Regimental Journal*, The
- Fanfare* - Journal of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall
- Faugh-A-Baillagh: The Regimental Gazette of The Royal Irish Fusiliers*
- Green Howards Gazette*, The
- Iron Duke*, The - Regimental Journal of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)
- Kingsman*, The: The Journal of The King's Regiment (Liverpool)

- Kingsman*, The - Regimental Journal of The King's Regiment
- King's Shropshire Light Infantry Regimental Journal*, The
- Leading Note* - Journal of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall
- Lincolnshire Lad*, The: Journal of The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment
- Lincolnshire Lad*, The: Journal of The Queen's Lancashire Regiment
- Lion and The Dragon*, The - Regimental Journal of The King's Own Royal Border Regiment
- Lion and The Rose*, The - Regimental Journal of The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster)
- Manchester Regiment Gazette*, The
- Musical Progress and Mail*
- One and All*, The - Journal of The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
- Ours: The Green Howards' Gazette*
- Quis Separabit: Magazine of The Royal Ulster Rifles*
- Ranger*, The - Regimental Journal of The Connaught Rangers
- Regimental Chronicle*, The - The South Lancashire Regiment
- Regimental Journal of The Durham Light Infantry*, The
- Regimental Magazine of The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers)*, The
- Rifle Brigade Chronicle*, The
- Sprig of Shillelagh*, The - Journal of The Inniskilling Fusiliers
- Snapper*, The: The Monthly Journal of the East Yorkshire Regiment
- Tiger & Rose*, The - Regimental Journal of The York & Lancaster Regiment
- The White Rose* - Journal of The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire
- White Horse and Fleur de Lys*, The - Regimental Journal of The King's Regiment
- XXX*, The - Journal of 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment